

522 d. 4. 9/13, i

THE
MEDLEYS

FOR

The Year 1711.

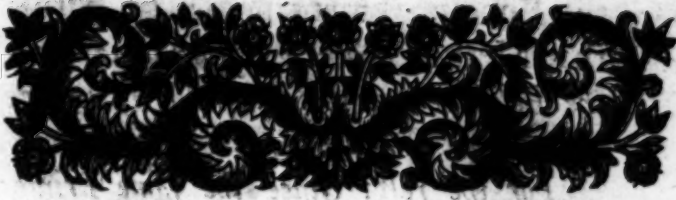
To which are prefix'd,
The Five *Whig-Examiners*.



L O N D O N,

Printed by JOHN DARBY, and sold by
EGBERT SANGER at the *Middle-
Temple-Gate* in *Fleetstreet*. M.DCC.XII.





Advertisement.



THE Examiners for the Year 1711. having been lately publish'd in one Volume; and, according to the Hopes the Author gave * us, having been reduc'd * Exam. N^o 18. into a more durable Form, that they may live till our Grandchildren are Men; it was thought not improper to put these Papers into the same Form, that they might once more wait upon them into the World. And the Printer of the Examiners having signify'd to the Reader, That the Author or Authors of them being above all regards of doing it by Subscription, he rejected

the Encouragement he had to pursue that Method; it is necessary to advertise the Publick, that this great Work has been also carry'd on without a Subscription.

For the rest: Since the same Printer assures the Publick, That Posterity will meet no where else with Observations made, and Facts related, concerning the late Disposition of Affairs, from any Person so well inform'd as the Writers of the *Examiners*; this must be the Excuse for having at last undertaken in these Papers so seriously to expose and confute the said Facts and Observations, which were at first intended to be treated only with Raillery and Contempt. But when it appear'd in good earnest what Observations were made, and Facts related, and by whom; it was time to shew what Truth was in them: which is once more submitted to the Judgment of the present Age, and of Posterity; or, if the Examiner pleases, of our Grandchildren.

THE



T H E
W H I G - E X A M I N E R ,
N U M B E R I .

*Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futura,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
Turno Tempus erit, magno cum optaverit
emptum
Intactum Pallanta, & cum Folia ista diemque
Oderit———,*

Thursday, September 14. 1710,



THE Design of this Work is to
censure the Writings of o-
thers, and to give all Persons
a rehearing, who have suf-
fer'd under any unjust Sen-
tence of the *Examiner*. As that Author

A 3

has

Numb. has hitherto proceeded, his Paper wou'd
 1. have been more properly entitled the *Ex-
 cutioner*: At least, his Examination is like
 that which is made by the Rack and
 Wheel. I have always admir'd a Critick
 that has discover'd the Beauties of an Au-
 thor; and never knew one who made it
 his business to lash the Faults of other
 Writers, that was not guilty of greater
 himself; as the Hangman is generally a
 worse Malefactor, than the Criminal
 that suffers by his hand. To prove what
 I say, there needs no more than to read
 the Annotations which this Author has
 made upon Dr. Garth's Poem, with the
 Preface in the Front, and a Riddle at the
 End of them. To begin with the first;
 Did ever an Advocate for a Party open
 with such an unfortunate Assertion? *The
 Collective Body of the Whigs have already en-
 gross'd our Riches.* That is, in plain Eng-
 lish, the Whigs are possess'd of all the
 Riches in the Nation. Is not this giving
 up all he has been contending for these six
 Weeks? Is there any thing more reason-
 able, than that those who have all the
 Riches of the Nation in their Possession,
 or if he likes his own Phrase better, as in-
 deed I think it is stronger, that those who
 have already *engross'd* our Riches, shou'd
 have the Management of our publick
 Treasure, and the Direction of our Fleets
 and

The Whig-Examiner.

7

and Armies? But let us proceed? *Their* Numb.
Representative the Kit-Cat have pretended to
make a Monopoly of our Sense. Well, but I.
what does all this end in? If the Author
means any thing, it is this, That to pre-
vent such a Monopoly of Sense, he is re-
solv'd to deal in it himself by Retail, and
sell a pennyworth of it every Week. In
what follows, there is such a shocking Fa-
miliarity both in his Railleries and Civil-
ties, that one cannot long be in doubt
who is the Author. The remaining part
of the Preface has so much of the Pedant,
and so little of the Conversation of Men
in it, that I shall pass it over, and hasten to
the Riddles, which are as follows.

The RIDDLE.

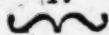
SPHINX was a Monster, that wou'd eat
Whatever Stranger she cou'd get;
Unless his ready Wit disclos'd
The subtle Riddle she propos'd.
Oedipus was resolv'd to go,
And try what Strength of Parts cou'd do:
Says Sphinx; On this depends your Fate:
Tell me what Animal is that,
Which has four Feet at morning bright,
Has two at noon, and three at Night?
'Tis Man, said he, who weak by Nature,
At first creeps like his fellow Creature,
Upon all four: As Tears accrue,
With sturdy Steps he walks on two:

A 4

In

Numb.

I.



*In Age, at length, grown weak and sick,
For his third Leg adopts the Stick.*

*Now in your turn, 'tis just, methinks,
You shou'd resolve me, Madam Sphinx,
What stranger Creature yet is he,
Who has four Legs, then two, then three;
Then loses one, then gets two more,
And runs away at last on four.*

The first Part of this little mystical Poem is an old Riddle, which we cou'd have told the meaning of, had not the Author given himself the trouble of explaining it; but as for the Exposition of the second, he leaves us altogether in the dark. The Riddle runs thus, What Creature is it that walks upon four Legs in the Morning, two Legs at Noon, and three at Night? This he solves, as our Forefathers have done for these two thousand Years; and not according to *Rabelais*, who gives another reason why a Man is said to be a Creature with three Legs at Night. Then follows the second Riddle: What Creature, says he, is it that first uses four Legs, then two Legs, then three Legs, then loses one Leg, then gets two Legs, and at last runs away upon four Legs? Were I dispos'd to be splenetic, I shou'd ask if there was any thing in the new Garland of Riddles *so wild, so childish, or so flat*: But tho I dare not go
so

so far as that, I shall take upon me to say Numb. 1.
that the Author has stolen his Hint out of the Garland, from a Riddle which I was better acquainted with than the *Nile* when I was but twelve Years old. It runs thus, Riddle my Riddle my Ree, what is this? two Legs sat upon three Legs, and held one Leg in her hand; in came four Legs, and snatch'd away one Leg; up started two Legs, and flung three Legs at four Legs, and brought one Leg back again. This Ænigma, join'd with the foregoing two, rings all the Changes that can be made upon four Legs. That I may deal more ingenuously with my Reader than the above-mention'd Ænigmatist has done, I shall present him with a Key to my Riddle; which upon Application he will find exactly fitted to all the words of it. One Leg is a Leg of Mutton; two Legs is a Servant-Maid, nam'd so from the number of her Legs; three Legs is a Joint-stool, which in the Sphinx's Country was call'd a Tripode; as four Legs is a Dog, who in all Nations and Ages has been reckon'd a Quadruped. We have now the Exposition of our first and third Riddles upon Legs; let us here, if you please, endeavour to find out the Meaning of our second, which is thus in the Author's Words;

What

Numb.

I.



*What stranger Creature yet is he,
That has four Legs, then two, then three;
Then loses one, then gets two more,
And runs away at last on four?*

This Riddle, as the Poet tells us, was propos'd by *Oedipus* to the Sphinx, after he had given his Solution to that which the Sphinx had propos'd to him. This *Oedipus*, you must understand, tho the People did not believe it, was Son to a King of *Thebes*, and bore a particular Grudg to the Tre——r of that Kingdom; which made him so bitter upon *H. L.* in this *Ænigma* :

*What stranger Creature yet is he,
That has four Legs, then two, then three?*

By which he intimates, that this great Man at *Thebes* being *weak by Nature*, as he admirably expresses it, cou'd not walk as soon as he was born, but like other Children, fell upon all four when he attempted it; that he afterwards went upon two Legs like other Men; and that in his more advanc'd Age, he got a white Staff in Queen *Jocasta's* Court, which the Author calls his third Leg. Now it so happen'd that the Treasurer fell, and by that means broke his third Leg, which is
inti-

The Whig-Examiner.

11

intimated by the next Words, *Then loses* Numb.
one——Thus far I think we have travel'd
thro the Riddle with good Success.

1.
~

*What stranger Creature yet is he
That has four Legs, then two, then three,
Then loses one?——*

But now comes the Difficulty that has
puzzled the whole Town, and which I
must confess has kept me awake for these
three Nights;

——*Then gets two more,
And runs away at last on four.*

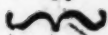
I at last thought the Treasurer of *Thebes*
might have walk'd upon Crutches, and so
ran away on four Legs, viz. two natural
and two artificial. But this I have no
Authority for; and therefore upon ma-
ture Consideration do find that the Words
(*Then gets two more*) are only Greek Ex-
pletives, introduc'd to make up the Verse,
and do signify nothing; and that *runs*, in
the next Line, shou'd be *rides*. I shall
therefore restore the true antient Reading
of this Riddle, after which it will be able
to explain it self.

Oedipus speaks:

*Now in your turn 'tis just methinks,
You shou'd resolve me, Madam Sphinx,
What*

Numb.

1.



*What stranger Creature yet is he,
Who has four Legs, then two, then three,
Then loses one, Then gains two more,
And rides away at last on four.*

I must now inform the Reader, that *Thebes* was on the Continent, so that it was easy for a Man to ride out of its Dominions on Horseback, an Advantage that a British Statesman wou'd be depriv'd of. If he wou'd run away, he must do it *in an open Boat*; for to say of an *English-Man* in this sense, that he runs away on all Four, wou'd be as absurd as to say, he clapp'd Spurs to his Horse at *St. James's Gate*, and gallop'd away to the *Hague*.

Before I take my Farewel of this Subject, I shall advise the Author for the future to speak his Meaning more plainly. I allow he has a happy Talent at Doggrel, when he writes upon a known Subject: Where he tells us in plain intelligible Language how *Syrisca's* Ladle was lost in one hole, and *Hans Carvell's* finger in another, he is very jocular and diverting; but when he wraps a Lampoon in a Riddle, he must consider that his Jest is lost to every one but the few merry Wags that are in the Secret. This is making darker Satyrs than ever *Persius* did. After this cursory View of the *Examiner's* Performance, let us consider his

Remarks

Remarks upon the Doctor's. That gene-Numb.
 ral Piece of Raillery which he passes 1.
 upon the Doctor's considering the Treasurer in several different Views, is that which might fall upon any Poem in *Waller*, or any other Writer who has diversity of Thoughts and Allusions: and tho it may appear a pleasant Ridicule to an ignorant Reader, is wholly groundless and unjust. I do likewise dissent with the *Examiner*; upon the Phrases of *Passions being poised*, and of the *retrieving Merit from Dependance*; which are very beautiful and poetical. It is the same cavilling Spirit that finds fault with that Expression, of the *Pomp of Peace among the Woes of War*, as well as of *offering unask'd*. As for the *Nile*, how *Icarus* and *Phaeton* came to be joined with it, I cannot conceive. I must confess they have been formerly used to represent the Fate of rash and ambitious Men; and I cannot imagine why the Author shou'd deprive us of those particular Similies for the future. The next Criticism upon the Stars, seems introduc'd for no other Reason but to mention Mr. *Bickerstaff*, whom the Author every where endeavours to imitate and abuse: But I shall refer the *Examiner* to the Frog's advice to her little one that was blowing it self up to the Size of an Ox;

14
Numb.
I.
~~~~~

The Whig-Examiner.

——— *Non si Te ruperis, inquit,*  
*Par eris.*———

The Allusion to the *Victim* may be a Gallimatia in French Politicks, but is an apt and noble Allusion to a true *English* Spirit. And as for the *Examiner's* Remarks on the word *Bleed*, (tho a Man wou'd laugh to see impotent Malice so little able to contain it self) one cannot but observe in them the Temper of the Banditti whom he mentions in the same Paper, who always murder where they rob. The last Observation is upon the Line, *Ingratitude's a Weed of every Clime*. Here he is very much out of humour with the Doctor, for having call'd that the *Weed* which *Dryden* only terms the *Growth* of every Clime: but, for God-sake, why so much Tendernefs for Ingratitude?

But I shall say no more. We are now in an Age wherein impudent Assertions must pass for Arguments: And I don't question but the same who has endeavour'd here to prove that he who wrote the *Dispensary* was no Poet, will very suddenly undertake to shew, that he who gain'd the Battle of *Blenheim* is no General.

NUM-

---

## NUMBER II.

---

————— *Arcades Ambo,*  
*Et cantare Pares.* —————

---

*Thursday, September 21. 1710.*

---

**I** Never yet knew an Author that had not his Admirers. *Bunyan* and *Quarles* have pass'd thro several Editions, and please as many Readers as *Dryden* and *Tillotson*; the *Examiner* had not written two half Sheets of Paper, before he met with one that was astonish'd at the Force he was Master of, and approaches him with Awe, when he mentions State-Subjects, as *encroaching on the Province that belong'd to him*, and treating of Things that *deserv'd to pass under his Pen*. The same humble Author tells us, that the *Examiner*



Numb. *ner* can furnish Mankind with an *Antidote*  
 2. *to the Poison that is scatter'd thro the Nation.*

 This crying up of the Examiner's Antidote, puts me in mind of the first Appearance that a celebrated *French Quack* made in the Streets of *Paris*. A little Boy walk'd before him, publishing, with a shrill Voice, *Mon pere guerit toutes sortes de Maladies, My Father cures all Sorts of Distempers*: To which the Doctor, who walk'd behind him, added in a grave and compos'd manner, *L'enfant dit vrai, The Child says true.*

That the Reader may see what Party the Author of this Letter is of, I shall shew how he speaks of the *French King* and the Duke of *Anjou*, and how of our greatest Allies, the Emperor of *Germany* and the States-General. *In the mean while the French King has withdrawn his Troops from Spain, and has put it out of his power to restore that Monarchy to us, was he reduc'd low enough really to desire to do it. The Duke of Anjou has had Leisure to take off those whom he suspected, to confirm his Friends, to regulate his Revenues, to increase and form his Troops, and above all, to rouse that Spirit in the Spanish Nation, which a Succession of lazy and indolent Princes had lull'd asleep. From hence it appears probable enough, that if the War continue much longer on the present foot, instead of regaining Spain,*

Spain, we shall find the Duke of Anjou in a Numb.  
 Condition to pay the Debt of Gratitude, and  
 support the Grandfather in his declining Tears; 2.  
 by whose Arms, in the Days of his Infancy, he  
 was upheld. What Expressions of Tender-  
 ness, Duty, and Submission! The Pane-  
 gyrick on the Duke of Anjou, is by much  
 the best written Part of this whole Let-  
 ter; the Apology for the French King is in-  
 deed the same which the Post-Boy has often  
 made, but worded with greater Dese-  
 rence and Respect to that great Prince.  
 There are many Strokes of the Author's  
 Good-will to our Confederates, the Dutch  
 and the Emperor, in several parts of this  
 notable Epistle; I shall only quote one of  
 them, alluding to the Concern which the  
 Bank, the States General, and the Empe-  
 ror, express'd for the Ministry, by their  
 humble Applications to Her Majesty, in  
 these words:

*Not daunted yet, they resolve to try a new  
 Expedient, and the Interest of Europe is to  
 be represented as inseparable from that of the  
 Ministers.*

*Hand dubitant equidem implorare  
 quod usquam est;  
 Flectere si nequeunt Superos, Ache-  
 ronta movebunt.*

*The Members of the Bank, the Dutch, and  
 the Court of Vienna, are call'd in as Confede-  
 rates*

Numb. *rates to the Ministry.* This, in the mildest

2. *English* it will bear, runs thus. *They are resolv'd to look for Help wherever they can find it; if they cannot have it from Heaven, they will go to Hell for it; That is, to the Members of the Bank, the Dutch, and the Court of Vienna. The French King, the Pope, and the Devil, have been often join'd together by a well-meaning Englishman; but I am very much surpriz'd to see the Bank, the Dutch, and the Court of Vienna, in such Company. We may still see this Gentleman's Principles in the Accounts which he gives of his own Country: Speaking of the G——l, the quondam T——r, and the F——to, which every one knows comprehends the Whigs in their utmost Extent; he adds in opposition to them, For the Queen and the whole Body of the British Nation.—*

*Nos Numerus sumus.*

*In English,*

*We are Cyphers.*

How properly the Tories may be call'd the whole Body of the *British Nation*, I leave to any one's judging: and wonder how an Author can be so disrespectful to Her Majesty, as to separate Her in so saucy a manner from that part of Her People, who according to the *Examiner* himself, *have engross'd the Riches of the Nation*; and all this to join Her, with so much impudence, under

under the common Denomination of *We*; Numb. 2.  
 that is, *We Queen and Tories* are Cyphers.  
*Nos numeri sumus* is a scrap of Latin more  
 impudent than Cardinal Woolsey's *Ego & Rex meus*. We find the same Particle  
 WE, us'd with great Emphasis and Signi-  
 ficancy in the 8th Page of this Letter;  
*But nothing decisive, nothing which had the*  
*appearance of Earnest, has been so much as*  
*attempted, except that wise Expedition to*  
*Thoulon, which WE suffer'd to be defeated*  
*before it began.* Whoever did, God for-  
 give them: There were indeed several  
 Stories of Discoveries made, by Letters  
 and Messengers that were sent to *France*.

Having done with the Author's Party  
 and Principles, we now shall consider his  
 Performance, under the three Heads of  
 Wit, Language, and Argument. The  
 first Lash of his Satyr falls upon the Cen-  
 sor of *Great-Britain*, who, says he, re-  
 sembles the famous Censor of *Rome*, in  
 nothing but espousing the *Cause of the Van-*  
*quish'd*. Our Letter-Writer here alludes  
 to that known Verse in *Lucan*,

*Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.*

*The Gods espous'd the Cause of the Conquerors,*  
*but Cato espous'd the Cause of the Vanquish'd.*  
 The misfortune is, that this Verse was  
 not written of *Cato the Censor*, but of *Cato*



Numb. of *Utica*. How Mr. *Bickerstaff*, who has  
 2. written in favour of a Party that is not  
 ~~~~~ vanquish'd, resembles the younger *Cato*,  
 who was not a *Roman Censor*, I do not well
 conceive, unless it be in struggling for the
 Liberty of his Country. To say there-
 fore, that the *Censor* of *Great-Britain* re-
 sembles the famous *Censor* of *Rome* in no-
 thing but espousing the Cause of the Van-
 quish'd; is just the same as if one shou'd
 say, in regard to the many obscure
 Truths and secret Histories that are
 brought to light in this Letter, that the
 Author of these new Revelations, resem-
 bles the antient Author of the Revelations
in nothing but venturing his Head. Besides
 that there wou'd be no ground for such a
 Resemblance, wou'd not a Man be laugh'd
 at by every common Reader, shou'd he
 thus mistake one *St. John* for another, and
 apply that to *St. John* the Evangelist
 which relates to *St. John* the Baptist, who
 died many Years before him?

Another smart touch of the Author we
 meet with in the fifth Page, where, with-
 out any preparation, he breaks out all on
 a sudden into a Vein of Poetry; and in-
 stead of writing a Letter to the *Examiner*,
 gives advice to a Painter in these strong
 Lines: *Paint, Sir, with that force which you*
are master of, the present State of the War a-
broad; and expose to the publick View those
Principles upon which, of late, it has been
carried

carried on, so different from those upon which Numb.
it was originally enter'd into. Collect some 2.

few of the Indignities which have been this
Year offer'd to her Majesty, and of those un-
natural Struggles which have betray'd the
Weakness of a shatter'd Constitution. By

the way, a Man may be said to paint a
Battle, or if you please, a War; but I do
not see how it is possible to paint the pre-
sent State of a War. So a Man may be
said to describe or to collect Accounts of
Indignities and unnatural Struggles; but
to collect the things themselves, is a Fi-
gure which this Gentleman has introduc'd
into our English Prose. Well, but what
will be the Use of this Picture of a State
of the War? and this Collection of In-
dignities and Struggles? It seems the chief
Design of them is to make a dead Man
blush, as we may see in those inimitable
Lines which immediately follow: *And when
this is done, D—n shall blush in his Grave
among the Dead, W—le among the Living,
and even Vol—e shall feel some Remorse.*

Was there ever any thing, I will not say
so stiff and so unnatural, but so brutal and
so silly! This is downright hacking and
hewing in Satyr. But we see a Master-
piece of this kind of Writing in the
twelfth Page; where, without any re-
spect to a Dutches of Great Britain, a
Princess of the Empire, and one who was
a bosom Friend of her Royal Mistress, he

Numb. calls a great Lady *an insolent Woman, the worst of her Sex, a Fury, an Executioner of Divine Vengeance, a Plague*; and applies to her a Line which *Virgil* writ originally upon *Alecto*. One wou'd think this foul-mouth'd Writer must have receiv'd some particular Injuries, either from this great Lady or from her Husband; and these the World shall be soon acquainted with, by a Book which is now in the Press, entitled, *An Essay towards proving that Gratitude is no Virtue*. This Author is so full of Satyr, and so angry with every one that is pleas'd with the Duke of *Marlborough's* Victories, that he goes out of his way to abuse one of the Queen's singing Men, who it seems did his best to celebrate a Thanksgiving Day in an Anthem; as you may see in that passage: *Towns have been taken, and Battles have been won; the Mob has huzza'd round Bonfires, the Stentor of the Chappel has strain'd his Throat in the Gallery, and the Stentor of S—m has deafened his Audience from the Pulpit*. Thus you see how like a true Son of the High-Church, he falls upon a learned and reverend Prelate, and for no other Crime, but for preaching with an audible Voice. If a Man lifts up his Voice like a Trumpet to preach Sedition, he is receiv'd by some Men as a Confessor; but if he cries aloud, and spares not, to animate People with Devotion and Gratitude, for the greatest publick

publick Blessings that ever were bestow'd Numb.
on a sinful Nation; he is revil'd as a Stentor.

2.

I promis'd in the next Place to consider the Language of this excellent Author, who I find takes himself for an Orator. In the first Page he censures several for the Poison which they *profusely scatter thro the Nation*; that is, in plain *Englisb*, for *squandring away their Poison*. In the Second he talks of *carrying Probability thro the Thread of a Fable*; and in the Third, of *laying an Odium at a Man's Door*. In the Fourth he rises in his Expressions; where he speaks of those who wou'd persuade the People, that *the G——l, the quondam T——r, and the J——ro, are the only Objects of the Confidence of the Allies, and of the Fears of the Enemies*. I wou'd advise this Author to try the Beauty of this Expression. Suppose a foreign Minister shou'd address Her Majesty in the following manner, (for certainly 'tis Her Majesty only to whom the Sense of the Compliment ought to be paid) Madam, You are *the Object of the Confidence of the Allies*; or, Madam, your Majesty is *the only Object of the Fears of the Enemies*. Wou'd a Man think that he had learn'd *Englisb*? I wou'd have the Author try by the same Rule, some of his other Phrases, as Page 7. where he tells us, *That the Ballance of Power in Europe wou'd be still precarious*. What wou'd a Tradesman think, if one

Numb. shou'd tell him in a Passion, that his *Scales* were precarious; and mean by it, that they were not fix'd? In the thirteenth Page he speaks of certain *profligate Wretches*, who having usarp'd the Royal Seat, resolv'd to venture overturning the Chariot of Government, rather than to lose their Place in it. A plain-spoken Man wou'd have left the Chariot out of this Sentence, and so have made it good English. As it is there, 'tis not only an Impropriety of Speech but of Metaphor, it being impossible for a Man to have a place in the Chariot which he drives. I wou'd therefore advise this Gentleman, in the next Edition of his Letter, to change the Chariot of Government into the Chaise of Government, which will sound as well, and serve his Turn much better. I cou'd be longer on the Errata of this very small Work, but will conclude this Head with taking notice of a certain Figure which was unknown to the Antients, and in which this Letter-Writer very much excels. This is call'd by some an *Anti-climax*, an Instance of which we have in the tenth Page, where he tells us that Britain may expect to have this only Glory left her, *That she has prov'd a Farm to the Bank, a Province to Holland, and a Jest to the whole World.* I never met with so sudden a Downfal in so promising a Sentence; a *Jest to the whole World* gives such an expected

The Whig-Examiner.

25

pected Turn to this unhappy Period, that Numb.
I was heartily troubled and surpriz'd to 2.
meet with it. I do not remember in all
my Reading to have observ'd more than
two Couplets of Verses that have been
written in this Figure; the first are thus
quoted by Mr. Dryden :

*Not only London echoes with thy Fame,
But also Islington has heard the same.*

The other are in French :

*Allez vous, luy dit il, sans bruit chez vos pa-
rens,*

Ou vous avez laiss   votre honneur & vos gans.

But we need not go further than the Letter before us for Examples of this nature, as we may find in Page the eleventh: *Mankind remains convinc'd that a Queen possess'd of all the Virtues requisite to bless a Nation, or make a private Family happy, sits on the Throne.* Is this Panegyrick or Burlesque? To see so glorious a Queen celebrated in such a manner, gives every good Subject a secret Indignation; and looks liker Scarron's Character of the great Queen *Semiramis*, who, says that Author, "was the Founder of *Babylon*, "Conqueror of the *East*, and an excellent Housewife."

The third Subject being the argumentative Part of this Letter, I shall leave till another Occasion.

N U M.



NUMBER III.

—— *Non defensoribus istis*
Tempus eget——.

Virg.

Thursday, September 28. 1710.

I Was once talking with an old humdrum Fellow, and before I had heard his Story out, was call'd away by Business. About three Years after I met him again; when he immediately reasum'd the Thread of his Story, and began his Salutation with, *but Sir as I was telling you*. The same Method has been made use of by very polite Writers; as, in particular, the Author of *Don Quixote*, who inserts several Novels in his Works, and after a Parenthesis of about a dozen Leaves, returns again to his Story. *Hu-*
dibras

dibras has broke off the *Adventure of the Numb. Bear and Fiddle*. The *Tatler* has frequently interrupted the Course of a *Lucubration*, and taken it up again after a Fort-night's Respite; as the *Examiner*, who is capable of imitating him in this Particular, has likewise done.

This may serve as an Apology for my postponing the Examination of the argumentative Part of *the Letter to the Examiner* to a further Day: Tho, I must confess, this was occasion'd by a Letter which I receiv'd last Post. Upon opening it, I found it to contain a very curious Piece of Antiquity; which, without Preface or Application, was introduc'd as follows.

" *Alcibiades* was a Man of Wit and
 " Pleasure, bred up in the School of *Socrates*; and one of the best Orators of
 " his Age, notwithstanding he liv'd at a
 " Time when Learning was at its highest
 " Pitch: He was likewise very famous
 " for his Military Exploits, having gain'd
 " great Conquests over the *Lacedamonians*,
 " who had formerly been the Confederates of his Countrymen against the
 " great King of *Persia*, but were at that
 " time in Alliance with the *Persians*. He
 " had been once so far misrepresented and
 " traduc'd by the Malice of his Enemies,
 " that the Priests curs'd him: But after
 " the great Services which he had done
 " for

Numb. " for his Country, they publickly re-
 3. " peal'd their Curses, and chang'd them
 ~~~~~ " into Applauses and Benedictions.

" *Plutarch* tells us, in *the Life of Alci-*  
 " *biades*, that one *Taureas*, an obscure  
 " Man, contended with him for a certain  
 " Prize which was to be confer'd by Vote;  
 " at which time each of the Competitors  
 " recommended himself to the *Athenians*  
 " by an Oration. The Speech which *Al-*  
 " *cibiades* made on that Occasion, has been  
 " lately discover'd among the Manuscripts  
 " of King's College in *Cambridge*; and  
 " communicated to me by my learned  
 " Friend Dr. B——ly; who tells me, that  
 " by a marginal Note it appears, that this  
 " *Taureas*, or, as the Doctor rather chu-  
 " ses to call him, *Toryas*, was an *Athenian*  
 " Brewer. This Speech I have translated  
 " literally, changing very little in it, ex-  
 " cept where it was absolutely necessary  
 " to make it understood by an *Englisb*  
 " Reader. It is as follows:

" I S it then possible, O ye *Athenians*,  
 " that I who hitherto have had none  
 " but Generals to oppose me, must now  
 " have an *Artisan* for my Antagonist?  
 " That I who have overthrown the Princes  
 " of *Lacedamon*, must now see my self in  
 " danger of being defeated by a Brewer?  
 " What will the World say of the God-  
 " des

“ desfs that presides over you, shou’d they Numb.  
 “ suppose you follow her Dictates? Wou’d  
 “ they think she acted like her self, like   
 “ the great *Minerva*? Wou’d they now  
 “ say she inspires her Sons with Wisdom?  
 “ Or wou’d they not rather say she has a  
 “ second time chosen Owls for her Favou-  
 “ rites? But, O ye Men of *Athens*, what  
 “ has this Man done to deserve your  
 “ Voices? You say he is honest; I believe  
 “ it, and therefore he shall brew for me.  
 “ You say he is assiduous in his Calling:  
 “ And is he not grown rich by it? Let  
 “ him have your Custom, but not your  
 “ Votes: You are now to cast your Eyes  
 “ on those who can detect the Artifices of  
 “ the common Enemy, that can disap-  
 “ point your secret Foes in Council, and  
 “ your open ones in the Field. Let it  
 “ not avail my Competitor, that he has  
 “ been tapping his Liquors while I have  
 “ been spilling my Blood; that he has been  
 “ gathering Hops for you, while I have  
 “ been reaping Lawrels. Have I not  
 “ born the Dust and Heat of the Day,  
 “ while he has been sweating at the Fur-  
 “ nace? Behold these Scars, behold this  
 “ Wound which still bleeds in your Ser-  
 “ vice; what can *Taurens* shew you of  
 “ this nature? What are his Marks of  
 “ Honour? Has he any other Wound a-  
 “ bout him, except the accidental Scald-  
 “ ings of his Wort, or Bruises from the Tub  
 “ or

Numb. " or Barrel? Let it not, O *Athenians*, let

3. " it not be said, that your Generals have  
 " conquer'd themselves into your Displea-  
 " sure, and lost your Favour by gaining  
 " you Victories. Shall those Achieve-  
 " ments that have redeem'd the present  
 " Age from Slavery, be undervalu'd by  
 " those who feel the Benefits of them?  
 " Shall those Names that have made your  
 " City the Glory of the whole Earth, be  
 " mention'd in it with Obloquy and De-  
 " traction? Will not your Posterity blush  
 " at their Forefathers, when they shall  
 " read in the Annals of their Country,  
 " that *Alcibiades* in the 90th Olympiad, af-  
 " ter having conquer'd the *Lacedamonians*,  
 " and recover'd *Byzantium*, contended for  
 " a Prize against *Taureas* the Brewer?  
 " The Competition is dishonourable, the  
 " Defeat wou'd be shameful. I shall not  
 " however slacken my Endeavours for the  
 " Security of my Country. If she is un-  
 " grateful, she is still *Athens*. On the  
 " contrary, as she will stand more in need  
 " of Defence, when she has so degene-  
 " rate a People; I will pursue my Victo-  
 " ries, till such time as it shall be out of  
 " your power to hurt your selves, and  
 " that you may be in Safety even under  
 " your present Leaders. But Oh! thou  
 " Genius of *Athens*, whither art thou  
 " fled? Where is now the Race of those  
 " glorious



" glorious Spirits that perish'd at the Bat- Numb.  
 " tle of *Thermopylae*, and fought upon the 3.  
 " Plains of *Marathon*? Are you weary of  
 " conquering, or have you forgotten the  
 " Oath which you took at *Agraulos*, That  
 " you wou'd look upon the Bounds of *Attica*  
 " to be those Soils only which are incapable of  
 " bearing *Wheat and Barley, Vines and O-*  
 " *lives*? Consider your Enemies the *Lace-*  
 " *demonians*; did you ever hear that they  
 " prefer'd a Coffee-man to *Agessilaus*? No,  
 " tho their Generals have been unfortu-  
 " nate, tho they have lost several Battles,  
 " tho they have not been able to cope with  
 " the Troops of *Athens* which I have con-  
 " ducted; they are comforted and con-  
 " dol'd, nay celebrated and extol'd by  
 " their Fellow-Citizens. Their Generals  
 " have been receiv'd with Honour after  
 " their Defeat, yours with Ignominy after  
 " Conquest. Are there not Men of *Tau-*  
 " *reas's* Temper and Character, who  
 " tremble in their Hearts at the Name  
 " of the great King of *Persia*? who have  
 " been against entring into a War with  
 " him, or for making a Peace upon base  
 " Conditions? That have grudg'd those  
 " Contributions which have set our Coun-  
 " try at the Head of all the Governments  
 " of *Greece*? That wou'd dishonour those  
 " who have rais'd her to such a Pitch of  
 " Glory? That wou'd betray those Li-  
 " berties

Numb. "berties which your Fathers in all Ages  
 3 "have purchas'd or recover'd with their  
 "Blood? And wou'd prosecute your Fel-  
 "low-Citizens with as much Rigour and  
 "Fury, as of late Years we have attack'd  
 "the common Enemy? I shall trouble  
 "you no more, O ye Men of *Athens*;  
 "you know my Actions, let my Antago-  
 "nist relate what he has done for you.  
 "Let him produce his Vats and Tubs,  
 "in opposition to the Heaps of Arms and  
 "Standards which were employ'd against  
 "you, and which I have wrested out of  
 "the Hands of your Enemies. And  
 "when this is done, let him be brought  
 "into the Field of Election upon his  
 "Dray-Cart; and if I can finish my  
 "Conquest sooner, I will not fail to meet  
 "him there in a triumphant Chariot.  
 "But, O ye Gods! let not the King of  
 "*Persia* laugh at the Fall of *Alcibiades*?  
 "Let him not say, the Athenians have a-  
 "venge'd me upon their own Generals; or let  
 "me be rather struck dead by the Hand  
 "of a *Lacedaemonian*, than disgrac'd by  
 "the Voices of my Fellow-Citizens."

NUM.

# NUMBER IV.

*Satis Eloquentiae, Sapientiae parum.*

Sal.

Thursday, October 5. 1710.

**H**UDIBRAS has defin'd Non-  
sense (as Comley does Wit) by  
Negatives. Nonsense (says he)  
is that which is neither true nor false.  
These two great Properties of Nonsense,  
which are always essential to it, give it  
such a peculiar Advantage over all other  
Writings, that it is incapable of being  
either answer'd or contradicted. It stands  
upon its own Basis like a Rock of Ada-  
mant, secur'd by its natural Situation a-  
gainst all Conquests or Attacks. There  
is no one Place about it weaker than ano-  
ther,

Numb, ther, to favour an Enemy in his Approaches. The Major and the Minor are of equal Strength. Its Questions admit of no Reply, and its Assertions are not to be invalidated. A Man may as well hope to distinguish Colours in the midst of Darknels, as to find out what to approve and disapprove in Nonsense: You may as well assault an Army that is bury'd in In-trenchments. If it affirms any thing, you cannot lay hold of it; or if it denies, you cannot confute it. In a word, there are greater Depths and Obscurities, greater Intricacies and Perplexities, in an elaborate and well-written Piece of Nonsense, than in the most abstruse and profound Tract of School Divinity.

After this short Panegyrick upon Nonsense, which may appear as extravagant to an ordinary Reader as *Erasmus's Incomium (of Folly)*; I must here solemnly protest, that I have not done it to curry favour with my Antagonist, or to reflect any Praise in an oblique manner upon the *Letter to the Examiner*: I have no private Considerations to warp me in this Controversy, since my first entering upon it. But before I proceed any further, because it may be of great use to me in this Dispute to state the whole Nature of Nonsense, and because 'tis a Subject entirely new, I must take notice that there are

two Kinds of it, viz. High Nonsense Numk  
and Low Nonsense.

Low Nonsense, is the Talent of a cold  
phlegmatick Temper, that in a poor dis-  
pirited Style creeps along servilely thro  
Darkness and Confusion. A Writer of  
this Complexion gropes his way softly a-  
mongst Self-Contradictions, and grovels  
in Absurdities.

*Videri quilibet pauper, et esse pauper.*  
He has neither Wit nor Sense, and pre-  
tends to none.

On the contrary, your High Nonsense  
blusters and makes a noise, it stalks upon  
hard Words, and rattles thro Poly-syllables.  
It is loud and sonorous, smooth and peri-  
odical. It has something in it like Man-  
liness and Force, and makes one think of  
the Name of Sir Hercules Nonsense in the  
Play call'd *the Night of Fools*. In a word,  
your High Nonsense has a majestick Ap-  
pearance, and wears a most tremendous  
Garb, like Esop's Ase cloth'd in a Lion's  
Skin.

When Aristotle lay upon his Death-bed,  
and was ask'd whom he wou'd appoint for  
his Successor in his School, two of his  
Scholars being Candidates for it, he call'd  
for two different sorts of Wine, and by  
the Character which he gave of them, de-



Numb. noted the different Qualities and Perfections that shew'd themselves in the Stile and Writings of each of the Competitors. As rational Writings have been represented by *Wine*; I shall represent those Kinds of Writings we are now speaking of, by *Small Beer*.

Low Nonsense is like that in the Barrel, which is altogether flat, tasteless, and insipid. High Nonsense is like that in the Bottle, which has in reality no more Strength and Spirit than the other, but frets and flies and bounces, and by the help of a little Wind that is got into it, imitates the Passions of a much nobler Liquor.

We meet with a low groveling Nonsense in every *Grub-street* Production; but I think there are none of our present Writers who have hit the Sublime in Nonsense, besides Dr. S— in Divinity, and the Author of this Letter in Politics; between whose Characters in their respective Professions there seems to be a very nice Resemblance.

There is still another Qualification in Nonsense which I must not pass over, being that which gives it the last Finishing and Perfection, and eminently discovers it self in the *Letter to the Examiner*.

This is when an Author, without any Meaning, seems to have it; and so imposes

poses upon us by the sound and ranging of Numbers his Words, that one is apt to fancy they signify something. Any one who reads this Letter, as he goes thro it, will lie under the same Delusion; but after having read it, let him consider what he has learnt from it, and he will immediately discover the Deceit. I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a Jargon of Ideas, such an Inconsistency of Notions, such a Confusion of Particles, that rather puzzle than connect the Sense; which in some Places he seems to have aim'd at, as I found upon my nearer Perusal of it: Nevertheless, as no body writes a Book without meaning something, tho he may not have the Faculty of writing consequentially, and expressing his Meaning, I think I have with a great deal of Attention and Difficulty found out what this Gentleman wou'd say, had he the Gift of Utterance. The System of his Politicks, when disimbroil'd and clear'd of all those Incoherences and independent Matters that are woven into this motley Piece, will be as follows. The Conduct of the late Ministry is consider'd first of all in respect to Foreign Affairs, and secondly to Domestick: As to the first, he tells us that *the Motives which engag'd Britain in the present War were both wise and generous*; so that the Ministry is clear'd as

Numb. to that Particular. These Motives, he  
 4. tells us, were to restore the Spanish Monar-  
 chy to the House of Austria, and to regain a  
 Barrier for Holland. The last of these two  
 Motives, he says, was effectually answer'd by  
 the Reduction of the Netherlands in the  
 Year 1706: or might have been so by the Con-  
 cessions which 'tis notorious that the Enemy  
 offer'd. So that the Ministry are here  
 blam'd for not contenting themselves with  
 the Barrier they had gain'd in the Year  
 1706: not with the Concessions which  
 the Enemy then offer'd. The other Mo-  
 tive of our entering into the War, viz. the  
 restoring the Spanish Monarchy to the House  
 of Austria, he tells us remain'd still in its  
 full Force; and we were told, says he, that  
 tho the Barrier of Holland was secur'd, the  
 Trade of Britain and the Balance of Power in  
 Europe wou'd be still precarious: Spain there-  
 fore must be conquer'd. He then loses him-  
 self in Matter foreign to his Purpose:  
 But what he endeavours in the Sequel of  
 his Discourse, is to shew that we have not  
 taken the proper Method to recover the  
 Spanish Monarchy; that the whole Stress of  
 the War has been wantonly laid where France  
 is best able to keep us at bay; that the French  
 King hath made it impossible for himself  
 to give up Spain, and that the Duke of  
 Anjou has made it as impossible for us to  
 conquer it: Nay, that instead of regaining  
 Spain,

Spain, we shall find the Duke of Anjou in a Numb.  
 Condition to pay the Debt of Gratitude, and  
 support the Grandfather in his declining Years,  
 by whose Arms in the Days of his Infancy he  
 was upheld. He then intimates to us,



that the Dutch and the Emperor will be  
 so very well satisfy'd with what they have  
 already conquer'd, that they may proba-  
 bly leave the House of Bourbon in the  
 quiet possession of the Spanish Monarchy.

This strange Huddle of Poltick's has  
 been so fully answer'd by General Stan-  
 hope, that if the Author had delay'd the  
 publishing of his Letter but a Fortnight,  
 the World wou'd have been depriv'd of  
 that elaborate Production. Notwith-  
 standing all that the French King or the  
 Duke of Anjou have been able to do, not-  
 withstanding the feeble Efforts we have  
 made in Spain, notwithstanding the lit-  
 tle Care the Emperor takes to support King  
 Charles, notwithstanding the Dutch might  
 have been contented with a larger and bet-  
 ter Country than their own already conquer'd  
 for them, that victorious General at the  
 Head of English and Dutch Forces, in  
 conjunction with those of the Emperor,  
 has wrested Spain out of the hands of the  
 House of Bourbon; and added the Con-  
 quest of Navarre, Arragon and Castile, to  
 those of Catalonia, Bavaria, Flanders, Man-  
 tua, Milan, Naples, Sicily, Majorca, Mi-



Numb. *norca*, and *Sardinia*. Such a wonderful Series of Victories, and those astonishing Returns of Ingratitude which they have met with, appear both of them rather like Dreams than Realities: They puzzle and confound the present Age, and it is to be hop'd they will not be believ'd by Posterity. Will the trifling Author of this Letter say, that the Ministry did not apply themselves to the Reduction of *Spain*, when the whole Kingdom was twice conquer'd in their Administration? The Letter-Writer says, that the *Dutch* had gain'd a good Barrier after the Battle of *Ramillies* in the Year 1706. But I wou'd fain ask him, whether he thinks *Antwerp* and *Brussels*, *Ghent* and *Bruges*, cou'd be thought a strong Barrier, or that those important Conquests did not want several Towns and Forts to cover them? But it seems our great General on that Side has done more for us than we expected of him, and made the Barrier too impregnable. But, says the Letter-Writer, the Strefs of the War was laid in the wrong Place: But if the laying the Strefs of the War in the Low-Countries drew thither the whole Strength of *France*; if it weaken'd *Spain*, and left it expos'd to an equal Force; if *France*, without being press'd on this Side, cou'd have assisted the Duke of *Anjou* with a numerous Army; and if by the Advantage



tage of the Situation, it cou'd have sent Numb.  
and maintain'd in *Spain* ten Regiments,  
with as little Trouble and Expence as *Eng-*  
*land* cou'd two Regiments; every impar- 4.  
tial Jugg wou'd think that the Stress of  
the War has been laid in the right Place.

The Author in this confus'd Dissertation  
on foreign Affairs, wou'd fain make us  
believe that *England* has gain'd nothing by  
these Conquests, and put us out of Hu-  
mour with our chief Allies, the Emperor  
and the *Dutch*. He tells us, *they hop'd Eng-*  
*land wou'd have been taken care of, after*  
*having secur'd a Barrier for Holland*: As  
if *England* was not taken care of by this  
very securing a Barrier for *Holland*; which  
has always been look'd upon as our Bul-  
wark, or as Mr. *Waller* expresses it, our  
*Outguard on the Continent*; and which, if  
it had fall'n into the hands of the *French*,  
wou'd have made *France* more strong by  
Sea than all *Europe* besides. Has not *Eng-*  
*land* been taken care of by gaining a new  
Mart in *Flanders*, by opening our Trade  
into the *Levant*, by securing Ports for us  
in *Gibraltar*, *Minorca* and *Naples*, and by  
that happy Prospect we have of renewing  
that great Branch of our Commerce into  
*Spain*, which will be of more Advantage  
to *England* than any Conquest we can  
make of Towns and Provinces? Not to  
mention the demolishing of *Dunkirk*,  
which

NUMB. which we were in a fair way of obtaining during the last Parliament, and which we never so much as propos'd to our selves at our first engaging in this War.

As for this Author's Assertions of the *Dutch* and *Germans*, I have sometimes wonder'd that he has not been complain'd of for it to a Secretary of State. Had not he been look'd upon as an insignificant Scribler, he must have occasion'd Remonstrances and Memorials: Such national Injuries are not to be put up, but when the Offender is below Resentment. This puts me in mind of an honest *Scotchman*, who, as he was walking in the Streets of *London*, heard one calling out after him, *Scot, Scot*, and casting forth in a clamorous manner a great deal of opprobrious Language against that antient Nation. *Sanny* turn'd about in a great Passion, and found to his surprize that the Person who abus'd him was a faucy Parrot that hung up not far from him in a Cage; upon which he clapt his Hand to his Sword, and told him, were he a *Man* as he was a *Green-Goose*, he wou'd have run him thro' the Womb.

The next Head our Politician goes upon, relates to our Domestick Affairs; where I am extremely at a loss to know what he wou'd be at: All that I can gather from him is this, that the *Queen* has griev'd

*griev'd her Subjects in making choice of Numb.  
such Men for her Ministers, as rais'd the  
Nation to a greater Pitch of Glory than  
ever it was in the Days of our Forefa-  
thers; or than any other Nation in these  
our Days.*

---

## NUMBER V.

---

*Parere jam non Scelus est. Mart.*

---

*Thursday, October 12. 1710.*

---

**W**E live in a Nation where at present there is scarce a single Head that does not teem with Politicks. The whole Island is peopled with States-men, and not unlike *Trinculo's* Kingdom of Vice-roys. Every Man has contriv'd a Scheme of Government for the Benefit of his Fellow-Subjects, which they may follow and be safe.

After this short Preface, by which, as an *Englishman*, I lay in my claim to be a Politician; I shall enter on my Discourse.

The chief Point that has puzzled the Free-Holders of *Great-Britain*, as well as all

Numb. 5. all those that pay Scot and Lot, for about these six Months last past, is this, Whether they wou'd rather be govern'd by a Prince that is oblig'd by Laws to be good and gracious, just and upright, a Friend, Father, and Defender of his People; or by one who, if he pleases, may drive away or plunder, imprison or kill, without Opposition or Resistance. This is the true State of the Controversy relating to *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*. For I must observe, that the Advocates for this Doctrine have stated the Case in the softest and most palatable Terms that it will bear: And we very well know that there is great Art in moulding a Question; and that many a Motion will pass with a *Nemine Contradicente* in some Words, that wou'd have been as unanimously rejected in others. *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance* are of a mild, gentle, and meek-spirited Sound: They have respect but to one Side of the Relation between the Sovereign and the Subject, and are apt to fill the Mind with no other Ideas but those of Peace, Tranquillity, and Resignation. To shew this Doctrine in those black and odious Colours that are natural to it, we shou'd consider it with regard to the Prince as well as to the People; The Question will then take another Turn, and it will not be debated whether Resistance

tance may be lawful, or whether we may Numb.  
take up Arms against our Prince; but  
whether the *English* Form of Govern-  
ment be a Tyranny or a limited Monar-  
chy? Whether our Prince be oblig'd by  
our Constitution to act according to Law,  
or whether he be arbitrary or despotical?

It is impossible to state the Measures of  
*Obedience*, without settling the Extent of  
*Power*; or to describe the *Subject*, without  
defining the *King*. An arbitrary Prince  
is in Justice and Equity the Master of a  
non-resisting People; for where the Pow-  
er is uncircumscrib'd, the Obedience  
ought to be unlimited. Passive-Obedi-  
ence and Non-Resistance are the Duties of  
*Turks* and *Indians*, who have no Laws a-  
bove the Will of a *Grand Signior* or a *Mo-  
gul*. The same Power which those  
Princes enjoy in their respective Govern-  
ments, belongs to the Legislative Body in  
our Constitution; and that for the same  
Reason; because no Body of Men is  
subject to Laws, or can be controul'd  
by them, who have the Authority of  
making, altering, or repealing whatever  
Laws they shall think fit. Were our Le-  
gislation vested in the Person of our Prince,  
he might doubtless wind and turn our  
Constitution at his Pleasure; he might  
shape our Government to his Fancy: In  
a word, he might oppress, persecute, or  
destroy,



Numb. destroy, and no Man say to him what  
5. dost thou?

~ If therefore we rightly consider our Form of Government, we shall discover the proper Measures of our Duty and Obedience; which can never rise too high to our Sovereign, whilst he maintains us in those Rights and Liberties we were born to. But to say that we have Rights which we ought not to vindicate and assert; that Liberty and Property are the Birth-right of the *English* Nation, but that if a Prince invades them by violent and illegal Methods, we must upon no Pretence resist, but remain altogether passive; nay, that in such a Case we must all lose our Lives unjustly, rather than defend them: This, I say, is to confound Governments, and to join things together that are wholly repugnant in their Natures; since it is plain, that such a passive Subjection, such an unconditional Obedience, can be only due to an Arbitrary Prince, or to a Legislative Body.

Were these smooth ensnaring Terms rightly explain'd to the People, and the Controversy of Non-Resistance set in this just Light, we shou'd have wanted many Thousands of Hands to some late Addresses. I wou'd fain know what Freeholder in *England* wou'd have subscrib'd the following Address, had it been offer'd

to him; or whether Her Majesty, who Numb.  
values the Rights of Her Subjects as  
much as her own Prerogative, wou'd  
not have been very much offended at it?  
And yet I will appeal to the Reader, if  
this has not been the Sense of many Ad-  
dresses, when taken out of several arti-  
ficial qualifying Expressions, and expos'd  
in their true and genuine Light.

*Madam,*  
“ It is with unspeakable Grief of  
“ Heart, that we hear a Set of Men  
“ daily preaching up among us that per-  
“ nicious and damnable Doctrine of Self-  
“ Preservation; and boldly affirming,  
“ as well in their publick Writings as in  
“ their private Discourses, that it is law-  
“ ful to resist a Tyrant, and take up  
“ Arms in defence of their Lives and  
“ Liberties. We have the utmost Hor-  
“ rour and Detestation of these diabo-  
“ lical Principles, that may induce your  
“ People to rise up in the Vindication  
“ of their Rights and Freedoms, when-  
“ ever a wicked Prince shall make use  
“ of his Royal Authority to subvert  
“ them. We are astonish'd at the bold  
“ and impious Attempts of those Men,  
“ who, under the Reign of the best of  
“ Sovereigns, wou'd avow such dange-  
“ rous Tenets as may sectre them under  
“ the

Numb. " the worst. We are resolv'd to beat  
 5. " down and discountenance these sedi-  
 " tious Notions, as being altogether Re-  
 " publican, Jesuitical, and conformable  
 " to the Practice of our rebellious Forefa-  
 " thers, who in all Ages, at an infinite Ex-  
 " pence of Blood and Treasure, asserted  
 " their Rights and Properties, and consul-  
 " ted the Good of their Posterity by Re-  
 " sistance, Arms, and pitch'd Battles, to  
 " the great Trouble and Disquiet of their  
 " lawful Prince. We do therefore in the  
 " most humble and dutiful manner so-  
 " lemnly protest and declare, that we  
 " will never resist a Sovereign that shall  
 " think fit to destroy our *Magna Charta*,  
 " or invade those Rights and Liberties  
 " which those Traitors procur'd for us ;  
 " but will venture our Lives and For-  
 " tunes against such of our Fellow-Sub-  
 " jects who think they may stand up in  
 " the Defence of them."

It happens very unluckily that there is something so supple and insinuating in this absurd unnatural Doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a Prince's Ear : For which Reason the Publishers of it have always been the Favourites of weak Kings. Even those who have *no Inclination* to do hurt to others, says the famous Satyrift, wou'd have the *Power* of doing it if they pleas'd. Honest Men who tell their

their Sovereigns what they expect from Numb.  
them, and what Obedience they shall  
be always ready to pay them, are not <sup>5.</sup>  
upon an equal Foot with such base and  
abject Flatterers; and are therefore al-  
ways in danger of being the last in the  
Royal Favour. Nor indeed wou'd that  
be unreasonable, if the Professors of Non-  
Resistance and Passive-Obedience wou'd  
stand to their Principle: But instead of  
that, we see they never fail to exert  
themselves against an arbitrary Power,  
and to cast off the Oppression when they  
feel the Weight of it. Did they not in  
the late Revolution rise up unanimously  
with those, who always declar'd their  
Subjection to be conditional, and their  
Obedience limited? And very lately,  
when their Queen had offended them in  
nothing but by the Promotion of a few  
great Men to Posts of Trust and Honour,  
who had distinguish'd themselves by their  
Moderation and Humanity to all their  
Fellow-Subjects, what was the Beha-  
viour of these Men of meek and resign'd  
Principles? Did not the *Church-Memo-*  
*rial*, which they all applauded and cry'd  
up as the Language and Sentiments of  
their Party, tell *H. M.* that it wou'd not  
be safe for Her to rely upon their Doc-  
trines of Passive-Obedience and Non-Re-  
sistance, for that *Nature might rebel against*  
d *Prin*

Numb. *Principles*? Is not this, in plain Terms, that they will only practise Non-Resistance to a Prince that pleases them, and Passive-Obedience when they suffer nothing? I remember one of the Rabble in *Oedipus*, when he is upbraided with his Rebellion, and ask'd by the Prophet if he had not taken an Oath to be loyal, falls a scratching his Head, and tells him, why yes truly he had taken such an Oath, *but it was a hard thing that an Oath shou'd be a man's Master.* This is in effect the Language of the Church in the above-mention'd Memorial. Men of these soft peaceable Dispositions in Times of Prosperity, put me in mind of *Kirke's Lambs*; for that was the Name he us'd to give his Dragoons that had signaliz'd themselves above the rest of the Army, by many Military Atchievements among their own Countrymen.

There are two or three fatal Consequences of this Doctrine, which I cannot forbear pointing out. The first of which is, That it has a natural Tendency to make a good King a very bad one. When a Man is told he may do what he pleases with Impunity, he will be less careful and cautious of doing what he shou'd do, than a Man who is influenc'd by Fear as well as by other Motives to Virtue. It was a Saying of *Thales* the wise *Milesian*,  
That



The Whig-Examiner.

51

*That of all wild Beasts a Tyrant is the worst, Numb.*  
*and of all tame Beasts a Flatterer.* They <sup>50</sup>  
do indeed naturally beget one another, and always exist together. Persuade a Prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an Attribute lie dead and useless by him. An arbitrary Power has something so great in it, that he must be more than Man who is endow'd with it, but never exerts it.

This Consequence of the Doctrine I have been speaking of, is very often a fatal one to the People; there is another which is no less destructive to the Prince. A late unfortunate King very visibly ow'd his Ruin to it. He rely'd upon the Assurances of his People that they wou'd never resist him upon any Pretence whatever, and accordingly began to act like a King who was not under the Restraint of Laws, by dispensing with them, and taking on him that Power which was vested in the whole Legislative Body. And what was the dreadful End of such a Proceeding? It is too fresh in every body's Memory. Thus is a Prince corrupted by the Professors of this Doctrine, and afterwards betray'd by them. The same Persons are the Actors, both in the Temptation and the Punishment. They assure him they will never resist, but retain their Obedience under the utmost Sufferings; he

Numb. he tries them in a few Instances, and is depos'd by them for his Credulity.

5. I remember at the Beginning of King *James's* Reign, the Quakers presented an Address, which gave great Offence to the High Church-men of those Times. But notwithstanding the Uncourtlinefs of their Phrases, the Sense was very honest. The Address was as follows, to the best of my Memory, for I then took great notice of it; and may serve as a Counterpart to the foregoing one.

“ THESE are to testify to thee our  
“ Sorrow for our Friend *Charles*,  
“ whom we hope thou wilt follow in every thing that is Good.

“ We hear that thou art not of the Religion of the Land any more than we,  
“ and therefore may reasonably expect  
“ that thou wilt give us the same Liberty  
“ that thou takest thy self.

“ We hope that in this and all things  
“ else thou wilt promote the Good of thy  
“ People, which will oblige us to pray  
“ that thy Reign over us may be long and  
“ prosperous.”

Had all King *James's* Subjects address'd him with the same Integrity; he had, in all probability, sat upon his Throne till Death had remov'd him from it.

THE

THE  
**MEDLEY,**  
NUMBER I

---

A Letter to the *Whig-Examiner*.

---

October 5. 1710.

---



**I** HAVE read, Sir, your three Papers with a great deal of Pleasure; and as you observe in the second, that every Author has his Adversers, I do assure you very sincerely I am one of yours. Yet I cannot help being so much your *Friend*, as to put you in mind of a great Error you have been guilty of

B

in

Numb.in point of Breeding. You have, in one

1. of your Papers, paid due Respects to the *Author* of the *Letter* to the *Examiner*; but have carelessly or rudely overlook'd the *Author* of another Piece, call'd, *An Essay upon Credit*; which is at least of equal Dignity and Merit with the *Letter*, and which ought to have been taken notice of before the other; as well because the *Essay* came out some Weeks sooner than the *Letter*, and therefore may justly be said to take place of it, as because 'tis agreed on all hands, that the *Author* of the *Essay* is by far a greater Man than the *Writer* of the *Letter*, and rather the deeper Statesman of the two. These Considerations should have induc'd you to pay your Compliments to him in the first place. But since there's now no help for it, I hope you will forgive me, if, to use the words of the
- Pag. 6. *Letter-Writer*, I encroach on the Province that belongs to you, and endeavour to make the best Reparation I can for the Affront you put upon the *Essayer*, by writing some Remarks on his *Essay*: and I hope also not only for your Pardon, but your Friendship and Encouragement, if I weekly trouble you, or the World, upon that, or some other occasion.

I would not anticipate the Subject, as the *Writer* of the *Letter* expresses himself, and yet I can't help pointing out to you before-

beforehand some few Beauties in the *An-Numb.*  
*chor* of the *Essay*, which I intend to examine  
 more at large, as I go on in so useful a  
 Study! For instance, his *She-Dictator*; *Pag. 1.*

*Reason*, says he, *is Dictator in the Society of Mankind.* His infallible Judg of the same Reason, the Pope: *We want* (he tells us) *a Pope in our Philosophy,* *Ibid.*  
*to be infallible Judg of what is, or is not Reason.* *A Pope in our Philosophy!* Pray observe that Expression; how quaint, how ingenious it is! How out of the common way of thinking! And thus is poor Reason, that has been so barbarously us'd here of late, under cruel, unmerciful *Schemes*, set up in direct opposition to her, now at last to be sent to *Rome*, where she has been so long a Stranger, and put under the Subjection of that infallible Judg the Pope. You will however find, as you read on, our Author has nothing to do with her, and therefore 'tis natural for him not to care what becomes of her.

Observe next what a Scholar he is, where he speaks of something that is *neither Quantity or Quality, has no Whereness or Whenness, Scite or Habit.* There's Philosophy for you, Sir: and pray mind the Doubt he proposes just after; *If I should say,* continues he, *it is the essential shadow of something that is not, should I not puzzle the thing rather than explain it?* Who



Numb. doubts it? The essential shadow of something  
 1. *that is not*, may well puzzle any Thing;  
 or any Person; therefore see what a clear  
 Head this Author has, that would not  
 be so puzzled. Besides, he tells you, at  
 the very beginning of his Work, *It behov'd*  
*him to lay down every thing exceeding plain*;  
 which was the Reason, I suppose, that  
 he talk'd of *Whereness* and *Whennefs*, *Scite*  
 and *Habit*.

Pag. 7. Take notice, in another Place, what  
 an *Antiquary* he is. The Britains, says  
 he, *inhabiting this Island, were found to ex-*  
*change their Block-Tin with the Phœnician*  
*Merchants for Spices, even long before Julius*  
*Cæsar set his Foot here.* Tho I know not  
 what account he has of this antient Trade  
 between the *Britains* and *Phœnicians*, yet  
 we may be sure it was driven between  
 them just in the manner as he tells you,  
 he being so great a Dealer in Antiquity,  
 and having too much veracity to impose  
 on the Publick. Thus you see what it is  
 to search deep into Records, and what a  
 fine thing to be so great a Scholar.

Pag. 14. Observe further; he says, *He does*  
*not examine what politick Reasons induc'd*  
*her M—— to change or remove, &c.* But  
 this I am sure you will regret as I do, be-  
 cause it is the thing in the World which  
 I verily believe he could have given most  
 Light into; and I would rather have seen  
 one

## The MEDLEY.

9

one Sheet of his upon that Subject, than Numb.  
all he shall ever write while he lives. And  
this would have been the more accepta- 11  
ble, because no Mortal has yet been able  
so much as to guess at *what he does not*  
*examine.* Observe also the Author's Piece  
of *Clockwork*; his *Wheels*, which signify  
the M—y; his *Spring* and *Pendulum*,  
which are *Figures* for the Q— and P—;  
and his whole *Allegory*, as he himself calls  
it: which being all put together, is so ex-  
quisite a *Machine*, that to use his own  
words, *Honour redounds to the Work-* Pag. 15.  
*man, who plac'd them in that exact Order.*  
Now this being the finest part of his whole  
Work, do not be discourag'd if you are  
never the wiser for having read it once  
over: but try it again and again; and if  
your Head turns round at last, remember  
you are upon *the great Wheel in the Nation's*  
*Clockwork*, as he himself phrases it; where-  
fore you may well be giddy. And if for  
that reason you do not presently discover  
the *exquisite Design of the Director of the*  
*whole Frame*, to use again the Author's  
own words, which it is impossible ever to  
be weary of, be assur'd you will be more  
enlighten'd, when he descends to *Particulars*,  
*which this nice Case, he says, requires him a*  
*little to touch upon.* And in order to  
this he asks one civil Question, *What it*  
*was that made the former Breaches in our*

Numb. Credit? This, he continues, *he shall answer*

I. *as modestly as he can*; meaning, I suppose, not to assume more to himself in that Work than was justly his Due. But some of the Reasons, he says, which sunk our Credit in the late Reign, were the settling Funds that were in themselves deficient. O my Conscience he has hit it! And next to the Reasons for the Changing and Removing beforemention'd, I believe there are no other Reasons he understands more perfectly than those that occasion'd the Breach of our Credit both in the late Reign and since, if his Modesty would permit him to say all he knows of that matter.

From this place he goes on to shew how this Credit was rais'd again, and that it was not owing in the least to the management of the late Lord T—, tho he had said before, *That he could be content to spend a whole Page in his Praise*. And there's one Passage in his Essay, which I beg you just to think of as you pass by it; where

Pag. 20. he says, *The Nation's Credit does not depend on the Reputation of their Conduct, whom her M— chooses to serve her, but on her M—'s Case in choosing them*. If there be but Care in the Choice, no matter what is the Conduct. This I am sure must be the best News you have heard a great while; for on this foot we are safe, and no body can do us any harm. You  
and

## The MEDLEY.

7

and I may have some further Correspondence on this Head, so I will not dwell upon it now, but hasten to what he calls *putting the thing right*, and the *Sum and Substance of his Argument in short*, as he himself expresses it; and because it is short, I cannot help transcribing it all, and then leaving it to stand or fall by itself.

I have shewn you before what a *Scholar* he is, and what an *Antiquary*; now you shall see that he is a good *Logician*, for he gives you the *Sum and Substance of his Argument* in a sort of Syllogism; which being divided into three Branches, I desire you will consider them separately. *Publick Credit*, says he, *is the Consequence of honourable, just and punctual Management*. This is the first Proposition laid down, and one wou'd think now by this that *Management* went for something; but you will find the contrary when you come to the second, which is this.

*This Management*, continues he, *depends not upon the well-executing their Offices by the Great Officers of the Treasury*. Good News again! and he explains it immediately after in this manner: *But this same Management depends on the Care, Conduct and Vigilance of her M—y, and the Parliament; the latter in establishing sufficient Funds, and the former in placing able Officers,*

Numb. and obliging them to an honourable Managing. Here again one would think Management were of some Use and Importance, and yet just before it was shewn to signify nothing; as is more amply demonstrated in his third Proposition, or the Conclusion of his Premises, which is this in express Words.

*The Publick Credit therefore, says he, depends upon the Q—— and P———t entirely, and not at all upon the well or ill Management of the Officers of what kind soever. Well go thy ways, say I, and bear deservedly the Prize of all that ever pretended to put a Thing right, or give the Sum and Substance of an Argument in short. Here is now, in a very few words, if People would understand or believe them, a full Defence of the new M——rs, and the best Reasons that ever were or can be given for the Removing and Changing afore-said: For if it can plainly be prov'd, That as long as the Q—— and P——— do well, 'tis no concern to the Nation what Men are in the Management; or to give the same Assertion in Terms of State Clockwork, That as long as the Spring and Pendulum go well, 'tis not a farthing matter what the Wheels are (for you know the Spring and Pendulum can go well with any Wheels, be they ever so bad) I say, if all this can be plainly prov'd*  
(and



## The MEDLEY.

9

(and I'm sure he can do it or no body) Numb.  
 then would I feign know of any impar-  
 tial Reader, what matter it is who is  
 put out of the T—y, or who are taken  
 into it; what People mean by withdraw-  
 ing their Effects, or selling out of the  
 Funds, since 'tis all one who manages  
 them: And what matter would it have  
 been if the D. of M. had been recall'd,  
 according to the Design of the Scheme,  
 and any D. any E. or any R. had been  
 sent in his room? Upon this foundation  
 I agree entirely with this Author, in what  
 he says, p. 13. *I know no Persons or Par-  
 ties in my Argument; this Lord Treasurer,  
 or another Lord Treasurer, or no Lord Treas-  
 urer, it is the same thing to me; a Bank,  
 or no Bank; dissolve the Parliament, or not  
 dissolve the Parliament, 'tis all one to me,  
 I neither fear, desire, nor am anxious about  
 either.* Tho I'm afraid indeed he was a  
 little *anxious* about the Parliament; and  
 I believe he will be so again; but I will  
 make him all the amends I can for differ-  
 ing with him here, by assuring him I am  
 fully satisfy'd never any Person prov'd so  
 much as he has done, in so concise an  
 Argument: for what he has demonstra-  
 ted to the World, is no less than this,  
 That the removing at any time the best  
 Men that can be employ'd; and the im-  
 ploying others of the quite contrary Cha-  
 racters,

Numb. racters, are not the least ground for any

1. Alarm to a Nation or its Allies. And he has also prov'd what all the World despair'd of seeing made good, that the new M——rs, of whose Merit, Qualifications, and Pretences to Favour I shall not say one word, are as fit for their several Employments, as those who so faithfully and so gloriously went before them: For which I will defy the Wit of Man to invent any other Proof, except that which this Author has wonderfully produc'd, by shewing, that 'tis not a farthing matter who are imploy'd in any Office. And therefore tho I have agreed with him in so great a part of his *Essay*, I cannot help disagreeing to what he says in the last Line but three of it, where he calls his own a *mean Head*; for how can that be said of such a *Head*, as must be own'd, without Flattery, to have found out the deepest and most extensive Argument that was ever yet devis'd and publish'd to the World?

These, Sir, are the chief Passages which I intend *shall pass under my Pen*, to borrow one neat Expression more out of the Letter; and you and I may the better spend some Pains in the Examination of that *Letter* and this *Essay*, because they are likely to be the last Works of this *Party* which will be ever read or look'd into. The

Examiner

## The MEDLEY.

11

*Examiner* himself, tho young, and almost Numb.  
 an Infant, is already dropping into his  
 Grave, where he will be bury'd in ever-  
 lasting Oblivion with *Roger L'Estrange*,  
*Harry Care*, and the rest of his short-liv'd  
 Predecessors, who flourish'd in the Reign  
 of *King James*. Or if he should escape the  
 present Lethargy under which he dozes,  
 the best his Friends hope to do with him,  
 is to bind him Prentice to that *Boyer* whom  
 he has abus'd, where he may peaceably  
 spin out the remainder of his poor Life in  
 Dictionary-making, and giving an Account,  
 according to his late Proposal, of Words  
 and Phrases, us'd in a very loose signifi-  
 cation, or in no signification at all. Poor  
*Tom Double* you know is long since  
 dead, and I am afraid young *Sir Tho-*  
*mas*, who appear'd in the World a Tues-  
 day, being an Offspring from the same  
 Loins from which honest plain *Tom* sprung,  
 will be extreme full of the same lumpish  
 drouzy Humours, and in danger of go-  
 ing off very soon by an *Apoplexy*. Oh! if  
 these two famous Authors, the Writers of  
 the *Essay* and the *Letter*, could have had  
 leisure to pursue their Studies, then indeed  
 something either solid or sprightly might  
 every day have been expected to inform,  
 or oblige the World. But, alas! to the  
 never-ceasing Grief of all the Learned, the  
 State has call'd them away from the for-  
 lorn

Exami-  
ner 8, & 9.

Numb. Iorn Republick of Letters; so that, in all human probability, these are the last things you will ever have of theirs. Let us use them therefore, I beseech you, with that regard they deserve, and think no Remarks or Animadversions too great to bestow upon them. And the two Authors themselves being a Couple of such true Friends, dear Companions, and Fellow-Labourers in the new most glorious *Scheme*, I cannot but think, that as their Interest is inseparable, and their Heads have been long most *fruitfully* laid together; so they must needs be wonderfully pleas'd, to find that the Productions of their two Brains, so soon as they came into the World, were receiv'd and recommended by us with one and the same regard, that so the Memory of their united Labours, for the Good and Service of their Country, may remain with our late Posterity; since whatever may become of their Writings or mine in this Age, 'tis certain yours will live in another.

Oct. 3. 1710. I am, S I R,

Your Admirer and Servant.

Number

---

## NUMBER II.

---

*The Introduction, which was forgot.  
 A Letter concerning the Test to the  
 Electors of Great-Britain.  
 Some Remarks on Sir Thomas Doublet  
 And on the Westminster Election.*

---

October 11. 1710.

---

**T**HERE's nothing more the Fashion  
 at this time, than to *forget*: We  
 have forgot who brought Interest  
 from eight to five *per Cent.* who beat the  
*French* at *Blenheim* and *Ramillies*, and even  
 who beat the *Spaniards* at *Almenara* and  
*Saragossa*: We forgot King *William* in a  
 Week, and the last Parliament before it  
 was dissolv'd: And I, to shew my self  
 well-bred, forgot my Introduction, which  
 I intended for the first of these Papers.

Had



Numb. Had my Memory been better, I would  
 2. before have told the World in due Form,  
 ~~~~~ that since every body is writing and prin-  
 ting now-a-days, and even the Living and
 the Dead are setting up for Authors, why
 should not I have my Turn among the
 rest, and Dead or Living write too, as
 well as the *Examiner*? several of whose
 noble Endowments I find steal upon me;
 as an Itch of meddling with matters I
 don't understand, a Faculty of being im-
 pertinent when I would be witty, dull
 when I would be wise, saucy when I
 would be smart, pedantick when I would
 be learned, and ridiculous when I would
 be elegant. From all which promising
 Qualities, I hope to come in play after the
 Burial of the said late Author, to whom
 Mr. *Bickerstaff's* Upholders have already
 put in their Claim. But that my various
 Talents may have the more occasions to
 shew themselves, I will not always be a
Macchiavel, the Fault of the Defunct; I'll
 sometimes be a *Harlequin*; sometimes wear
 one Cap, sometimes another: as that Gen-
 tleman should have done, who had a Head
 fitted to all alike.

For these, and other weighty Reasons, I
 qualify'd my Productions with the Title of
 the MEDLEY: In which lucky Choice of
 a Name for my Paper, I have as much the
 Advantage of all other weekly Authors,

as

as they have of me in their several Gifts Numb¹ and Endowments; since according to the true Intent and Meaning of the Word, I can properly make use of any matter whatsoever, whether invented by my self, or given, or lent by any well-dispos'd and charitable Person; and not only so, but I can bring it in at the beginning, or the middle, or at the end of my Piece, just as I please my self: It will answer as well both the Title and Design, in whatsoever place it shall happen to stand; and the more various the Subject is, or the more different sorts there are of it, the more likely will it be to make what we mean by a *Medley*. Nor is it more difficult for other great Authors to write up to the Character of their Papers, than it will be for me to write below mine; which indeed neither promises nor pretends to any thing.

This necessary Preamble being now over, without making any Connexion or Transition, which other Writers would be oblig'd to lose time about, I thus abruptly present the Reader with a Letter that was given me.

S I R,

" I Have seen a Paper that was lately
 " publish'd, which is sign'd by Geo.
 " Smallridge, D. D. and Tho. Croffe, call'd
 " A

Numb. " *A Detection of a Falshood endeavour'd to be*
 2x " *impos'd on the Publick, in a Paper, intitl'd*
 " *A Test, offer'd to the Consideration of the*
 " *Electors of Great-Britain.* I have also
 " seen an Account of the same Matter
 " printed in the *Gazette* of the 30th of
 " September, and sign'd by Mr. Jodrel. But
 " having been myself in the House when
 " that matter was transacted, I beg leave
 " to acquaint you with some Particulars,
 " by which it will plainly appear to you
 " that the first Account is equivocating,
 " and that the second is imperfect.
 " When the House of Commons pro-
 " ceeded (according to Order) to take
 " into consideration three Amendments made
 " by the Lords to a Bill, intitl'd, *An Act*
 " *for enlarging the time for taking the Oath*
 " *of Abjuration, &c.* the Debate was chief-
 " ly held upon the Subject-matter of the
 " second Amendment; and those Gen-
 " tlemen that were against giving that
 " Security to the House of *Hanover*, prin-
 " cipally insisted on the Danger of mul-
 " tiplying Treasons, the great Inconve-
 " niences that might arise from making
 " new Treasons, and other Arguments to
 " that effect. But tho hardly any notice
 " was taken of the first Amendment, it
 " was in course to be first put. And now
 " comes the great Art and Parliamentary
 " Skill of those Persons that were against
 " the

“ the second Amendment: They resolv’d Numb.
“ (according to the most usual piece of 2.
“ Management in that House) to try
“ their Numbers, by dividing upon the
“ first. But that was so little thought to
“ be the Business of the Day, or indeed
“ of the first Division it self, that two or
“ three stanch old Members went out just
“ before the Division, having some parti-
“ cular Views at that time, which made
“ it inconvenient for them to declare a-
“ gainst the Protestant Succession. And
“ those of their Friends who staid the
“ Division, and whose Names are set
“ forth in *the printed Test*, under the Title,
“ *No’s against agreeing with the Lords*, may
“ strictly and properly be said, in Parlia-
“ mentary Language, to have divided a-
“ gainst the *Amendments*; the rather, be-
“ cause few Instances can be given that
“ ever the weaker side, upon losing such a
“ previous Question, divided again upon
“ any subsequent Clause, that had been
“ mix’d in the same Debate.

“ But I believe there’s no body alive
“ that does not think, if they had thrown
“ out the first Amendment, they would
“ immediately have proceeded to throw
“ out the second: And there were two
“ Circumstances attending this Affair,
“ which must needs put it out of all doubt,
“ how it was understood both Abroad and

C

“ within

Numb. " within the House. Mr. Dyer, the com-
 2. " mon News-Writer, express'd himself
 ~~~~~ " thus in his Letter to *Chester* upon this  
 " occasion, *That the Prince of Wales had*  
 " *lost it in the House only by one Vote; or,*  
 " *that the House of Hanover had carry'd it*  
 " *but by one Vote:* One of them I am sure  
 " it was, for which he was punish'd by  
 " the House, upon the Complaint of a  
 " Member for that City. And to shew  
 " what the Members themselves thought  
 " of it, the only Gentleman that gave a  
 " Negative to the first Bill for establishing  
 " the Protestant Succession, who was  
 " then of that House, tho soon after call'd  
 " up to the other, saluted Sir *Mu—*  
 " *Dud—y*, when this Division was over,  
 " in these words, *How fare ye, Minbeer*  
 " *D—y?* upbraiding him by that Ex-  
 " pression for having voted for the Interest  
 " of the House of *Hanover*, which the late  
 " King and the *Dutch* had espous'd: To  
 " which the other reply'd, *Fort bien, Mon-*  
 " *sieur Gran—lle*, alluding by that to his  
 " Vote, which he took to be for the *French*  
 " Interest, as well as to his *French* Name,  
 " which had been chang'd not many Years  
 " before from a plain *English* one, as it is  
 " still printed in the History of the Earl  
 " of *Clarendon*.  
 " If I shou'd say therefore, that these  
 " Gentlemen were not for throwing out  
 " the



“ the second Amendment, it would per- Numb.  
 “ haps be a Logical Truth, because they 2.  
 “ did not just divide upon that Clause: ~~~~~  
 “ But it would be a Moral Lye, and a  
 “ Fallacy, that I ought to be ashamed of,  
 “ because every step they took that Day  
 “ was in order to throw it out; and they  
 “ went the best way to work that they  
 “ cou’d. So that after all the Clamour  
 “ that has been rais’d against the Test  
 “ before-mention’d, since that Paper does  
 “ not affirm that the Division was  
 “ upon this Clause; but that *after De-*  
 “ *bate, the Question being put for agreeing*  
 “ *with the Lords in these* AMEND-  
 “ MENTS, the House divided, as ac-  
 “ tually they did: it is left to every im-  
 “ partial Person, who knows any thing of  
 “ Parliamentary Proceedings, to deter-  
 “ mine whether the Charge which is set  
 “ forth against them in that Paper, stands  
 “ good or not; and whether they shew’d  
 “ upon this occasion the same abhorrence  
 “ of the Pretender, and the same Zeal for  
 “ the House of *Hanover*, which has sham’d  
 “ out indeed in their late Addresses; but  
 “ which (if one may use the Expression  
 “ of a very great Minister in another Na-  
 “ tion) has rather *amaz’d* than *convinc’d*  
 “ the World.

I am, &c.

Numb.

2.

So much for this great Question, which has made so much Noise of late. And now for my Friend Sir Thomas Double.

In any other case I should have been proud of my Guess; and having declar'd my Opinion of this Person before I saw him, I should not have miss'd this Opportunity of setting a Value on my Judgment, the Knight so fully answers my Expectation. But alas! it was impossible to be mistaken in his Disease: tho, I must needs say, he proves to be weaker than I my self expected to find him; and is liker, if it be possible, than honest Tom was to his Father.

\* Mac  
Fleckno.

Thomas \* *alone his perfect Image bears,  
Mature in Dulness from his tender Years.*

These Verses put me in mind of some others, that were made by a late Poet on the Old Man; of which I remember but four at present, and those I will write down. The Poet had been speaking of that Author's youthful Studies, his *Circe*, and other Performances; and then he adds these Lines. But now, alas! says the Poet,

*His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost,  
In Heaps of false Arithmetick is lost;*

And

*And crude Essays, with heavy Schemes of Numb-  
Trade,*

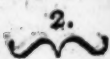
*All undigested, doze his lumpish Head.*

2.



I think I see him plainly in those last Words. Oh! if the same Poet had liv'd to read his Dialogues, what wou'd he have said of them? But it is not enough to mention the Resemblance between Sir Thomas and the Author, without shewing that one is the perfect Image of the other. According to Sir Thomas's own account of himself, his Birth, his Parts, his Morals, his every thing are the same, except his Fortunes. *My Vices*, says Sir Thomas, *first introduc'd me into the World*: See how he treads in the very steps of his Father! Look upon him where or when you will, and you'll find him full of Inconsistency, Contradiction, Blunder, Fiction and the like, with a Touch of Ingratitude. The Father's own Son again! But as to the last, he's a Man of more Honour than to be grateful, when Gratitude is not the Mode; and knows himself better, than to have more Virtue than his Party. Consider the whole Picture that Sir Thomas draws of himself, and you will find that in every part of it Nature comes uppermost. Thus the *Projector*, the *Expedient-Monger*, the *Libel-Maker* are all full of his Father's own Features, and the Blemish

Numb. of the *Plumbs* is only put in to disguise him.



- What a fair *Reasoner*, and an upright *Historian* Sir *Thomas* is, will be seen in every Page of the *Conference*; but the Scene was wrong laid, it shou'd not have been at the *Rammer* in *Queen-street*, but at the *Blue Posts* in the *Hay-market*, and there his Friend *Monfieur Pouffin* might once more have made one of the Company,
- Pag. 72. What a *Politician* he is, appears, where he proves, that the Efforts of the *French*, ever since the Battel of *Hochstet*, as their Sieges of *Barcelona*, *Turin*, &c. were the effects of their Despair. How clean his
- Pag. 26. Similes are! *I keep it as charily as the Chamberlens do their Instrument for bringing Women to Bed.* What a fine *Grammarian* he is!
- Pag. 46. *Your Envy and Malice is now defeated.* And
- Pag. 71. wha: an admirable *Geographer*? where speaking of what he deigns to call the Glorious Victory obtain'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, he places *Blenheim* upon the *Rhine*. But this is enough of Sir *Thomas* for once, other matters must be reserv'd to mention hereafter; especially his extreme Delicacy and Discernment in *Panegyricks*: by which it will be shewn how happily he has oblig'd his Friends, and how wonderfully he resembles in his Manners and Address the courtly Author of his Being.

The *Paris Gazetteer* will be furnish'd with useful Matter for a whole Page in his Paper, by the News he will receive of the *West—r E—n*. And there is no doubt but the same Person will have a perfect Account sent him of the martial Appearance in *Tuttle-Fields*, of the Attack that was made in the Rear of Mr. *Stanhope's* Cavalry; of the Poll, that seem'd rather to be a Combat than an *E—n*; and of all the gross Abuses that were industriously spread among the People, in order to blast the Character of a Man that has conquer'd *Spain*. This News may be no more than was expected in *France*, as great and as good as it is. But when it shall likewise be told there, who were the Persons that us'd their Interest against him, and what Officers, ev'n of the Army, most gloriously attended a Brewer, in opposition to a General; and that they did not vote in the dark, but manfully appear'd in open day; the *French Gazetteer* himself will be surpriz'd at this Intelligence: And if he had not been us'd to receive strange News from hence, he wou'd surely have thought himself impos'd upon by this, and wou'd have gone near to turn off his Correspondents.



24  
Numb.

3.

---

## NUMBER III.

---

*Extract out of a Book lately brought  
from France.*

*Further Remarks on Sir Thomas,  
With a Word or two of the late  
Examiner.*

---

*Monday, October 16. 1710.*

---

**W**HEN I first resolv'd to write  
this Paper, I hop'd at least to en-  
tertain my self, tho like all the  
Writers of a certain Party I shou'd happen  
to divert no body else: And I thought this  
good End was easily attainable, when I  
consider'd the Vanity that is inherent in  
great Authors, and their natural Fondness  
for their own Productions. So that I dare  
swear, Old *Double* is as well pleas'd with  
his Booby Sir *Thomas*, as if he were the  
hope-

hopefullest Youth in *Christendom*. But Numb.  
 since I have a spice of Politick Madneſs,  
 and a ridiculous Concern for the Good of <sup>3.</sup> my Country; I already foreſee with ſorrow, that I ſhall oftner be put out of humour, than pleas'd, in purſuing this Courſe of my Studies.

We have had a great deal of Buſtle about the *Hereditary*, &c. and ſome good Friends of the Houſe of *H* — have whimſically ſuppos'd, that it was a Doctrine out of ſeaſon at this time, unfit to be reviv'd, and of dangerous Tendency; and that it was ſo far from doing good to our Friends, that our Enemies wou'd be ſure to make advantage of it; and wou'd be pleas'd to hear it was in vogue. I have lately ſeen an Extract out of a Book, printed in the *French* King's Dominions, which ſeems to confirm all this to a title: And a Man muſt have a very great Indifference for our Conſtitution, who tho he may laugh at the Inconſiſtency of ſome Worthy Perſons in this matter, can be in Temper when he ſees the Conſequences of it. We have never leſs reaſon to be merry, than when we find we are the Jeſt of our Enemies: They and we ſhou'd never be pleas'd at once.

The

## The MEDLEY.

26  
Humb.

The Book I mention'd comes out every Month; it is call'd, *The Key of the Cabinet of Princes*: And in that of July last, in the Article from *England*, there was this remarkable Passage, which deserves to be carefully read by every Subject of *Great Britain*. The Author having mention'd the Addresses from the County of *Oxford* and the Town of *Litchfield*, in which the *Hereditary* had been asserted, makes this Reflection upon 'em: *All those, says he, who presented such Addresses, whilst they shew their Zeal for the Queen, and their Adherence to her, discover sufficiently at the same time, that they look upon the Derthroning of their Kings as an Impiety; and lay tacitly to the Charge of the Presbyterian Party, the Non-conformists, and Low-Churchmen, the turning out of King James the Second. And without doubt they consider as a crying Piece of Injustice, great enough to bring one day upon them some Judgment from Heaven, the unworthy Treatment that has been given to the Son of that unfortunate Monarch; who having resided but six Months after his Birth in the Kingdoms of his Fathers, and lest it whilst he was yet sucking, has never violat'd any Law, nor given the least ground of Complaint to the Nation: And yet they dar'd to dispose of the Crown that (quo' the Frenchman) so lawfully belongs to him, in favour of*

## The MEDLEY.

27

of a foreign Family. This, says he, is the *Numb.*  
only Motive that has produc'd the Hatred *32*  
which the High-Churchmen have conceiv'd a-  
gainst the Presbyterians and Nonconformists.

This is what we learn from France: We see how the Divisions amongst us are understood there, and what the French take to be the Grounds of Animosity between High and Low; as this Author of theirs pretends, because the latter wou'd need be making of Acts of Settlement, whereas the former were for keeping to the *Hereditary*, &c. And tho this is an impudent Assertion, for which that French Scribbler deserves any Punishment if we cou'd catch him; who certainly must be the very same Fellow in Masquerade that publish'd here the late Paper call'd, *A Test*; since no *Englisbman*, sure, wou'd presume to affirm, That the Gentlemen there nam'd did not always come readily into every thing that was for securing the Protestant Succession: yet I still cannot but think it had been better if no ground had been given for Men to print such things against our good Churchmen, and if this same *Hereditary*, which was quietly laid to sleep at the *Revolution*, had remain'd as King *William* left it. This had sav'd a great deal of trouble in reconciling it to what we have been doing ever since, and to what will be expected from us hereafter;

Numb. after : and this had sav'd also the Charge

3. we have lately been at in an Embassy to explain it abroad; and to prove that it has nothing of the same signification it had forty years ago, but is now quite contrary to the Pretences of the Popish Line, and wholly in favour of the Protestant.

Some may say, What occasion was there for all this, when we were so happy and safe before? Indeed, I am my self a little at a loss, what to think of that late Negotiation, because very different Accounts are given of it by two famous Authors of the same Party; even no less Men than *Abel Roper* and *Old Double*. The first in the *Post-Boy* of September 26. writes thus in the Article from *Han—r*: *When the E—l R—rs had Audience of the Elector, &c. he did not speak one word about the Command of THE ARMY in Flanders, or the Necessity of SOMEBODY's going over into England; so that the Reports of that kind are altogether groundless.* These are the very words of *Abel Roper*, who is thought to be as much in the Secret as others. And now comes *Old Double* a month after; and he says truly in his 49th Page, *That the Whigs will be deadly angry when they come to hear of the successful Negotiation at the Court of Han—r, for the Q—n's Service, and the further Security of the Succession in the Protestant Line.* These are *Double's*

OWN



own Words on the same Subject. But tho Numb. 3. it may easily be thought that the Whigs wou'd be vex'd to the heart at any thing that shou'd be done for the Q—n's Service, or the *Protestant Succession*, their Actions all along having shew'd them to be capable of such Afflictions; yet as the matter turns upon the Credit of these two Persons, I am not absolutely convinc'd as yet, whether such great things have been perform'd there or not; the rather because the two Witnesses that contradict one another upon this occasion, are generally presum'd to be of equal Reputation: Tho, if I may speak my own Thoughts freely, I am rather inclin'd to have a favourable Opinion of *Abel*. But this I only mention by the by, without pretending to impose my Sentiments on the Reader; whom I leave intirely to determine within himself, which of them is the Person of more Honour in the main; tho I verily believe, for my own part, that *Abel* told us Truth this once.

But leaving these matters, which are above my Sphere, I will now hasten to a Subject that I may presume to be more free with.

There was a Promise in my last, to give some account of Sir *Thomas Double's* Skill in Panegyrick; but before I shew what a gift

Numb<sup>3</sup> gift he has that way, I will tell you where to find the Names together of all the chief Objects of his Praises, as they stand recorded in his own Book, to  
 Pag. 55. which I refer you: The *Prime Men*, as he calls them, in the *Kingdom for Parts or Fortunes, Nobles and Gentlemen*, are eleven in number, as they are reckon'd up by this *Political Arithmetician*: There are in the first place three D—es, pray mind the three D—es; and there are three E—s that come next, according to their Quality, pray take notice of them also, for they are Sir Thomas's three *Prime E—s*. In the last place come his Gentlemen, who are five in all; but there may properly be made a Subdivision of these Gentlemen into a Leash of Knights, and a Brace of Squires. I know not how he came to think of the first and last of the Knights, but the two Squires make amends for all.

Now you have seen them all muster'd together, let us observe how old *Double* cries them up to the Skies. To the First  
 Pag. 43. he makes his Court, by extolling the heroick Exploits of his Ancestors in *France*, but he says nothing of his own in the same Country. To the Second, by calling him *the old Nestor of the State, that has set us at Defiance for near forty Years*, [I think indeed it is thereabouts.] And to the

## The MEDLEY.

the Third, by commending his *unflinching* *Numb.*  
*Fidelity*, &c. which, he says, made him the  
*best part of the Peoples Choice*, [Pray don't  
 laugh, for 'tis no jesting matter.] The  
 Fourth he compliments for being left out *Pag. 31*  
 of the Admiralty. The Fifth for being  
 likely to come there in his room, and for *Pag. 32*  
 being *very like his Brother*, which is an  
*Expression* that he says he meets with in  
 many a Pamphlet, but he can tell no-  
 thing right, for he stole it from an old  
 Ballad.

*Bold N——m himself first spoke,  
 Who is so Tall and Slender;  
 And then brave G——y Silence broke,  
 Who is so like to him.*

The Sixth he praises for having *been a* *Pag. 33*  
*Martyr for the Church in King James's Reign*;  
 and if there had been any thing else that  
 shou'd now have been forgotten, *Double*  
 wou'd certainly have blunder'd upon it.  
 Of the Seventh he says nothing, but that  
 he is *a Man of Parts*. Concerning the  
 Eighth he asks a Question, which indeed *Pag. 34*  
 I am unable to answer, *Whether a Prece-*  
*dent can be given, that ever such a one was*  
*thrown out of St. Stephen's Chappel?* Of the  
 Ninth he says the same thing over again,  
 that he is *a Man of prime Parts*. But  
 pray observe lastly, what he says of the  
 two

Numb. two Squires, and take it in young Sir Thomas's own Words: *The First*, he says, grows  
 3. *too fast in Reputation, and therefore he had*  
 Pag. 48. *a Flirt at him.* And for what concerns

Pag. 58. the other Gentleman, he says, *He seldom*  
*fails of pelting him in all he writes.* Thus  
 you see he concludes waggishly: Here's a  
*Flirt* for the First, and a *Pelt* for the Second,  
 to shew that he knows how to be jocose,  
 as soon as he gets into good Company.

I wonder extremely whether any of  
 these Prime Persons give old Double any  
 thing for his Praises. How much better  
 have *these two* last been prais'd very lately  
 by a young Acquaintance of mine, that is  
 come fresh from Chr—— Ch——ch, and  
 never got a Farthing by either of them,  
 and yet he made these following Verses?

*Cou'd I tell, to make you marvel,*  
*Such a Tale as conjur'd Carvel:*  
*Cou'd I fly my Fancy higher,*  
*And out-tell the Tell-tale Pr—:*  
*Cou'd I on Apollo's Anvil*  
*Beat out Rhimes like gentle Gr—;*  
*How might I imploy my Talent,*  
*And be politick and gallant!*  
*R——n shou'd be my Pomponius,*  
*And Friend H——y my Petronius.*

If honest Double cou'd do any thing like  
 this, I shou'd never wonder to see that he  
 thrives

thrives of late, and that he is put in a Numb.  
Condition to appear where he does in the  
World: But his Flattery and Addressee <sup>3.</sup>  
are so fulsome and awkward, and the Squibs  
of his Satyr so harmless, that they put me  
in mind of four Lines that were made on  
a Patron of his:

*So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair,  
When all his Brother Monsters flourish'd there,  
A lubber'd Elephant divers the Town,  
With making Legs, and shooting off a Gun.*

As for all the young M—— he praises  
them in a Lump: Several new Persons,  
says he, are employ'd, whose natural Capa-  
cities and EMBELLISHMENTS will  
soon be improv'd by Business. That word  
Embellishments is worth its weight in  
Gold: And yet a very simple Compli-  
ment that he makes to a certain Gen-  
tleman, whose Ancestor, he says, was De- Pag. 107.  
puty-Lieutenant of the Tower, will certainly  
bring him in more than all the rest, ex-  
cept that to the new Dealers in Remit-  
tances; I mean, says he, Sir Th—re Pag. 107.  
Ja—sen, Mr. H—re, Mr. Sh——rd,  
Mr. L——rt, Mr. Gi—ns: for these  
being such Heroes as were never prais'd  
before, you may be sure he wou'd exact  
unmercifully upon them; it being impos-  
sible for them to know his common Pri-  
ces.



Numb. ces. But as he himself prettily expresses it  
 3. in the old way, *When a Shoulder of Mutton is starv'd, 'tis good to have a slice of it.*

Since there can be no doubt but the late *Examiner* expir'd soon after he begun his Dictionary, according to the best Judgment that cou'd be made of his dangerous Symptoms, from the time we heard of him at *Bender*; I know there are many good Christians in the World, that will say, *Rest the Soul of him*, and will reflect upon me for having to do with him after his Decease. But yet if dead Men are so impertinent as to write, 'tis no breach of Humanity in others to make Remarks on them; especially if they take upon them to tell us how to *Vote*, and pretend to give Advice about the things of this Life, which they can never be suppos'd to understand so well as those that they left behind them. A pleasant thing indeed it wou'd be, if we shou'd govern our selves in this World by Advice that is sent us from the other: And a hard Case I am sure it was, that we could not be quiet and poss fairly for *Redcoats* and *Blaekcoats*, the *Mob* and the late *Examiner*.

But this Dispute being now almost over, I shall only take notice of one piece of his Advice, because that may have a further

# The MEDLEY.

39

further view; where he is very earnest, Numb!  
and cries, *Let me intreat you never to elect*  
*those who love any Foreigner whatsoever bat-*  
*ter than a Briton.* Now, if I am rightly  
inform'd, the E—r of H—r is not  
a Briton, other wise than by Act; but the  
Prince of St. Germain's pretends to be as  
errant a Briton as any body, or is at least  
as good a one as any of his Friends. This  
has a very ill Aspect; but no more of it  
at present.

THE  
D. NUMBER  
I

36  
Numb.  
4

## NUMBER IV.

*The Insolence of some Men.  
A word or two more of the Late  
Examiner.  
Remarks on Faults on both Sides.*

*Monday October 23. 1710.*

**O**F all the insolent things some Men have been guilty of since the *Impeachment*, nothing surpriz'd me so much as their Pretence to *Wis.* I did not at all admire to find them set up for Saints without Morals, Politicians without Sense; to be loyal without Duty, and Patriots without Principles; to assume Places without Merit, and an Interest without Mony: that was no more than they have often done, and will as often do as they are countenanc'd. But

I

I think they never ventur'd higher than Numb. 4. a *Tale* or *Riddle*; and of all their Writings, only *Faction* display'd, where *Janus* makes so considerable a Figure, pretended to Wit; and that with the same Success as the *Examiner*. I find now they resolve to be all of a piece, and shew there's nothing foolish, absurd and arrogant, of which they are not capable. *Old Double* is reckon'd by most to be the *Tully* of the Party, and yet these are some of his finest Flowers: *Dr. Sacheverel is the Button, Bamboozled, Biter, Fall-back Fall-Edg, his three Hatchet-fac'd Daughters; we con him, and his Grand-mother the Firmity-Woman.* But no more of *Tom* or his Grand-mother, and nothing but the highest Provocation cou'd have made me disturb the *Manes* of the *Examiner*. No body's so fond of a Corps, as to be in love with its Company. I thought to have laugh'd at least this time, when on a sudden in comes he with his *Seria Ludo*; and for one week more I'm forc'd to wear my Cap of *Macchiavel*, which fits as ill on my Head as it does on his own.

Why should he set up for a Politician now, which he never was in his Lifetime? But it seems he sav'd to himself Num. 12. the Privilege of being serious, and yet not dull; as well as pert, and yet not witty; And is now upon something, whatever it is, which

Numb. must needs be extraordinary, since it has  
 4. oblig'd him to be so modest as to doubt his  
 Ability, tho he applauds his Resolution;  
*He will go on as his Fellow-Writers do, whether  
 he can hit upon it or no.* I shan't inquire  
 what he's about, the Elections are pretty  
 well over, and he is just come out of the Coun-  
 try, where he has met with all the Success he  
 cou'd expect. Whereupon he's inclinable to  
 be a little vain, boasting that he will fur-  
 nish the World with good Principles, having  
 oblig'd them with a useful Dictionary,  
 which he says every body learns in the  
 Country. And to shew him what an  
 Esteem I have of his Parts, I have also ras'd  
 necessary Means, Revolution, Toleration, Bank,  
 Hanover, &c. out of my Vocabulary, to  
 make room for his Hereditary, Republican,  
 Schismatical, Antimonarchical, Occasional, and  
 so forth. For I say that of my self, I am  
 one of the civilest Persons upon Earth, and  
 had rather break in upon good Sense than good  
 Manners; and be a Fool in the Fashion,  
 than a Wit out of it: a Choice which, I  
 confess, was never in the Examiner's  
 Power.

Tho he threatens mightily what he'll  
 do with Mr. Hoadley, yet when he thinks  
 better of it, I believe he will not be so un-  
 merciful; considering, as he says, there  
 has been already more Malice discover'd,  
 more Lyes invented, and more Nonsense talk'd  
 upon



upon that Subject, than upon any he ever knew Numb.  
or heard of: In which you may take his word, for he understands all those matters 4.

— No body better — One wou'd sometimes think he had a true Sense of himself and his Works; as when he says, One every day hears so many monstrous Inconsistencies in Reason, as well as Falshood in Facts, that a Man is almost tempted to believe common Sense has abandon'd the World, and there never was such a thing as Truth in it. And what need, I pray, of Truth or common Sense, when there are so many Thousands whose Eyes are open'd by our Confusions? The oddest way of opening Folks Eyes! But we must not wonder at him, in the Condition he is, for not thinking and writing as we do; or that he who does not know Jest from Earnest, and mistook the Taster for the Sun, shou'd mistake himself for a Reasoner, and Confusion for Argument. We cannot however help being surpriz'd at his daring so much as he does in his last Paper, and stretching Non-resistance farther than ever his Party did; for he not only secures the Person of the Prince, but the whole Set of his Ministers. The govern'd Part of a Nation ought not, upon any account, to rise against the Governing; I can't imagine what Apprehensions he has upon him, and will not account for his Whims, his Fears, or his Doctrines. His Reasons for

Numb. entering the Lifts with Mr. *Hoadley* are  
 4. very surprizing, and savour much of the  
 ~~~~~ other World; 'tis because *he's so celebrated*  
for his clear and invincible Reasoning, and
 because *he was recommended to the Queen by*
a Vote: none but a dead Man cou'd have
 hit upon them. And we beforehand as-
 sure our selves, we shall have something
 from him, which, as he says, *no body ever*
thought of but himself; tho this may be of
 the more dangerous Consequence, since he
 shall be oblig'd to *meddle in Divinity*, and
that too a little deeper than a good Christian
ought to understand. But he hopes he may
 be excus'd, if it was on no other account
 than because he's a *Layman*. A doughty
 Disputant we shall have of him, and Mr.
Hoadley is like to fare as *his Somebody* else did,
 if he's half so cruel as he makes himself;
 the best of it is, there's an old Proverb a-
 gainst him, *A Living*——

I have such a Value for the Merits of
 the *Essayer on Credit*, that I shall never let
 slip an Opportunity to express it. I have
 already shewn how admirably he has
 prov'd the *Insignificancy of Management*, the
No Whereness and *Whenness* of *Credit*, and
 the like. And now I am to congratulate
 him on the Discoveries made by a Friend
 of his, a new *Essayer*, that a *Whig* may be
 a *Fool*, and a *Tory* a *Knave*; that Men love
 Mony,

*Faults on
 both Sides.*

Money, and Priests Power; that Ministers Numb,
 are for Favour, and Ladies for Precedence;
 that People in Places wou'd keep them, 
 and those that are out get in; that the
 Side which is uppermost will be easy, and
 the other grumble. Very extraordinary!
 Such Observations cou'd come from no Pen
 but the Author's, or his who is as great
 a Master of the Mystery of our State of
 Clock-work, as the German of his own
 Moving-Picture. Only I cannot but take
 notice, that as Dr. Cudworth is said to have
 quoted the Arguments against the Being
 of a God so strong, that he cou'd not an-
 swer them: So our Author has undone all
 that has been doing these six Months, by
 damning the *Hereditary, Jure Divino, the*
Unlimited Passive Obedience, Non-Resistance,
the Independency, and Addressing, which seems
 to be all that's contested for: And if it was
 not for them, 'tis very well known there
 are some, *who tho they have been Instruments*
of much Good to the Nation, and work'd out
the Whig-Ministers, tho they had given ma-
nifest Proofs of their great Abilities and Fide-
lity, tho they had discover'd Mismanagements,
 &c. *tho they had been all unto all to gain*
some, and employ'd in it the Dexterity of which
they are so great Masters, tho they had pass'd
through good Report and bad Report, and la-
bour'd to reconcile, &c. tho they had them-
selves found out Gr—g's Treasonable Cor-
respondence

Pag. 25.

Ibid.

Pag. 31.

Pag. 33.

Numb. *response with the Enemy*, and confounded the Tack: yet I say, had it not been for *Hereditary, Jure Divino, Unlimited Passive Obedience, Non-Resistance, Independency, and Addressing*, they had still had the Mortification to see their Adversaries rule the Roast, as the *Essayer* finely expresses himself. But the Party cannot be grateful; and see how he deals with those very Principles and Practices that have done their work for 'em.

Of the *Hereditary* he says: *What do they mean by crying up the Hereditary, and slighting the Parliamentary Title? What Nonsense is it to lay so great a stress on the former, and yet at the same time profess Adherence to the House of Hanover, which can pretend to no Claim but by Act of Parliament? But if their own ignorant Partizans don't see, we know what the Contrivers intend by it; for one of their own Writers has told us Hereditary will not bend.*

Pag. 48.

Of *Jure Divino*: The Laudean Churchmen extort extravagant Consequences, nowhere warranted in Scripture, and utterly destructive of the Rights of Mankind; and contrary to the common Dictates of Reason, and the Laws of Nature, they wou'd persuade us that all Kings are *Jure Divino*, and accountable to no Power on Earth for their Mismanagement.

As

As to *Unlimited Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance*, he is so far from owning them, that he does *sincerely approve of Revolution Principles, and abhor the slavish Doctrine of Unlimited Passive Obedience, &c.* These Churchmen preach that we are bound to submit to Jure Divino Kings with an *Unlimited Passive Obedience*; and if they shou'd violate all the *Laws of Liberty and Property*, and shou'd attempt to take from us our *Estates, Wives, Children, nay our Lives*, to gratify their own *Will and Pleasure*, we are not to make the least *Resistance on pain of Eternal Damnation*. This now is such a *Doctrine of Slavery*, that it perverts the very *End for which God Almighty instituted Government*.

Our Tory-Whig is not satisfy'd with all this; he very irreverently puts the Clergy in mind of their ill Memories at the *Revolution*: There seems a *Design of Providence* to expose the great *Sticklers for Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance*, who when they began to feel the *Rod of Persecution on their Backs*, soon forgot their own *Doctrines*, and join'd heartily with the *Whigs* to resist the late *K. James*.

But there having been a merry Notion started by some *Laudeans*, who ever were the merriest of Mortals, That there was no *Resistance at the Revolution*; this great
Essayer

Numb. *Effayer* clears that Point intirely (and indeed there's nothing too difficult for him)
 4. demonstrating what the High-flying Clergy have so fairly confuted; that to knock down was to resist: *As for those that have since strain'd their Inventions to persuade the World, that marching with an Army against the late King James, firing upon his Forces at Reading, and driving him out of his Kingdom, was no Resistance, but still good Passive Obedience; their ridiculous Sophistry deserves no other Answer but Contempt.* This is something. But how will the Clergy like his flying out against that *Independency* of theirs, which they have lately preach'd up? He tells them very plainly, *They have strain'd their Inventions again to form such Schemes of Divinity as might render them acceptable to the Court, and become a means to advance them to Deaneries and Bishopricks: And thus they came to wrest the Holy Scriptures, and to pervert the pure and uncontroverted Doctrines of Christianity, to maintain Falsities and Absurdities, to flatter Princes with an Opinion that God has plac'd 'em in a Sphere above all Human Laws, &c. And that themselves may not want a fair share in these Heavenly Privileges, they wou'd make us believe that they are Jure Divino God's peculiar Heritage, in a distinct Superiority to the Laity; and that their Order is exempted from any*
 Depen-

Dependency upon the State. What will the Numb.
Northern Dean say to all these things? 4.

Can any thing be more Schismatical, more Fanatical? And yet read the Address from Radnor——. What bold Truths our Author is sometimes capable of! *As the Clergy are dispers'd over the whole Kingdom, and have a great Influence upon the People; they have deluded Multitudes of unthinking Men. And again, 'Tis too frequent to hear* Pag. 52.

some swear and execrate for the Church. Those who pretend to be Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, fill their Sermons with Reviling, Slander, and Invectives, to stir up Mens Minds to Wrath and Discord. May we not then from their Works conclude, that these have not the Savour of the things of God, but are of the same Spirit with such whom our Saviour denominated Wolves in Sheeps Clothing, and that they are of their Father the Devil, whose Work they do? 'Tis high time for the Multitude to open their Eyes.

He's again flinging at the Priesthood: *They tell us they are Jure Divino, God's Heritage, and God's Heritage a third time. He can't endure them, nor Addressers: The Tories deafen'd King James with the Noise of their Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom, stuff'd with Expressions of the most extravagant Loyalty and Unlimited Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, professing them to*

Numb. *be even Principles of their Religion, and the very Characteristick of their Church.* How unkind it is, to twit 'em in the teeth with it, especially at this Juncture, when *Addresses* are allow'd to be the only Writings in the World incapable of Incoherency, Inconsistency, Nonsense, or Impertinence! 'Tis impossible not to observe that, as he says,

Naturam expellas furca licet asque recurret.

The old Leven of Forty One is predominant in him; and that as fond as the Tories may be of him, he's a rank Round-head at the bottom, or he wou'd not have quarrel'd with the Earl of Clarendon for calling the Civil War a *Rebellion*, nor have said such fine things of the Whigs, as he does, *The Whigs are Men of Thought and Industry, who understand their Principle, and are careful to preserve Liberty and Property: I esteem them to be generally honest well-meaning People.* And I can assure him, they are so sensible of his Civility, they wish they cou'd return him the Compliment. *The*

Pag. 9.

Pag. 46.

Ibid.

Tories, says he, *consist mostly of a looser and less thoughtful sort of People, who look no farther than the Outside of Things, and take up with Nations they don't understand; who dance after the Parsons Pipes, and ran mad*

as the silencing an Incendiary; who make a Numb.
 noise with Nonsensical Addresses, &c. But
 to disguise his Affection to the Whigs, he
 falls upon them too in their turn, and
 cries out against them, for not taking care
 to purge the House of Commons from the dead
 Weight of Court-Officers: And shews what
 sad Republicans they are, for not sending the
 Constitution against the future Invasions of
 the Crown; for not making Provision for fre- Pag. 16.
 quent Parliaments, and a Doge of Venice of Pag. 17.
 King William: For running into Court-Pre-
 ferments, and learning their Business of the
 Tories; for draining the Nation of Two Mil-
 lions for several successive Years on a sorry
 Land-Army, when there was not a Million
 of good Money in the Kingdom: For not
 banging the French as they shou'd have done
 at La Hogue, but leaving the Command of
 the Fleet to an Admiral shrewdly suspected Pag. 18.
 then and ever since to be a Frenchman in
 his heart: For not raising a General Ex- Pag. 19.
 cise: For scandalously squandering a Mil-
 lion of forfeited Estates in Ireland, and
 giving the Tories an Opportunity of be-
 stowing 1500^l. a year on a dozen or more
 of their Friends, to get 'em all back again,
 and put the Lord knows what into the
 Irish Exchequer: For being willing to
 trust King William with 8 or 10000 Men,
 till we saw what the French King meant
 to do about Spain: For being too tender Pag. 21.
 of

- Numb. of the Prerogative: For subscribing to
 the Circulating Exchequer Bills, and
 letting their Friends subscribe too: For
 not making a Bishop of the *Extraordinary*
 Mr. Johnson: For praising one another in
 Coffee-houses: For *vilifying and rendering*
odious the Harleys and Foleys, who were ac-
counted the Principal: For setting up a
 Junto to be *always at Daggers drawing* with
 the Ministers, *till they led 'em in a Cleft*
Stick. You see nothing is more Elegant
 and Figurative: yet methinks the two
 Figures of *drawing a Dagger* and a *Cleft*
Stick shou'd not be so near together; for
 tho the Expression is pretty, the Idea,
 unless taken in a jocose way, is some-
 what terrifying. For *leaping over a Stick,*
and leaping back as you were: For *throwing*
away their Bread and Butter: For *burdening*
the Nation with 3000l. a year, to give one
 of their Friends 1000l. For not taking
 Thoulon, and not publishing Greg's Paper:
 For letting the Coin be spoil'd through
 the *supine Negligence* of those that men-
 ded it: For letting our Men die in *Spain:*
 For *Whipsawing* the Nation, by a Mini-
 stry of Six Years, from *Hochstet* to *Aire;*
 which has made us talk'd of after a strange
 rate abroad, and it therefore became *un-*
avoidable to change, &c. As to his obliging
 Wish for the D— of M——, *That he*
may

The MEDLEY.

49

may be reform'd by some seasonable Reproof, Numb.
 for fear of his cancelling the Merit of his past
 Services; it shews what an extreme Con-
 cern the *Essayer* has for the Duke's Glory
 and Grandeur. And as to the Whigs
ventilating Heat, they'll have a hard matter
 to clear themselves of his Charge, now
 the Tories give daily such substantial
 Proofs of their *Moderation*.

E NUM-



NUMBER V.

A Guess at the Author of Faults on both Sides.

His Skill in Credit.

Part of a Character copy'd from him.

A small Essay upon Ingratitude.

A Fable.

Monday October 30. 1710.

Pag. 43.

I Have heard several Persons nam'd to be the Author of a Notable Pamphlet, call'd *Faults on both Sides*: There is a Passage that brings this Inquiry into a very little Compass. The Author had been warning *Honest Men*, as he calls them, not to let their Minds be inflam'd by the false and malicious Suggestions of the *Junto-Party*; as if there wou'd be a *Total Change*, and the *Tories* were to rule *All*: and then he

The MEDLEY.

51

he adds these Words of Comfort; In the Numb.
mean time, says he, I DARE ASSURE 5.

THEM that they have none of these things
to fear, and that her M——y is as firmly re-
solvd against all Extremes as they can wish:
That she desires we may have no other Mark
of Distinction amongst us, than that of
KNAVES from HONEST MEN;
That they will find such of the Tories as
SHALL be admitted into the Ministry,
will come into moderate Measures; and when
any of them act otherwise, they will be laid
aside. Bless me! thought I, (as soon as I
had read these words) what Great Man
is this, that has written so learnedly of
these Faults on both sides! According to
my single Apprehension, he can be no bo-
dy less than a Chief Minister: For first
he says, he dares assure People what her
M——y's Intentions are; he must needs
therefore be deep in the Secret. Next,
he pretends to say, what Distinctions shall
be kept up, and what not: and he seems
irreconcilable to no sort of People but the
few in this Nation, that are call'd *Knaves*;
against whom, it seems, he has a natural
Antipathy: But for all the rest of the
World, he tells them upon what Terms
they shall be admitted into the Ministry,
and how they shall behave themselves too
when they are admitted; and that under
no less Penalty than the pain of his heavy

Numb. Displeasure; or, as he himself more familiarly expresses it, of being *again laid by*.

This being more than ever any Minister in this Nation pretended to answer for before, made me immediately reflect, whether we are much the better for our late Changes. Too great a Power in few Persons, was the Grievance to be redress'd; and yet we see here is some body grown up of a sudden, who, if you will take his own word for it, has more Power already than all the late Ministers put together. Such is the Uncertainty of Human Affairs, and such the Vanity of our wisest Counsels! However, since I saw we were all in his hands, I had a mighty mind to examine how well he understands our Business; and particularly what he says about our Credit, which is the great Subject of every body's present Enquiry, Apprehension and Pain: and the Reader shall have his Thoughts upon it in his own words.

Page 42. *Tho Bills, he says, may pass thro twenty hands before one comes to fetch the Money, yet there's not one Penny more or less employ'd in Trade, than wou'd have been if this Money had been paid from hand to hand: Banks and Paper-Credit add nothing to the Increase or Diminishing of Trade. And the Reason for this he gives in the words just preceding: For,*

The MEDLEY.

53

says he, *neither Bank nor Bankers give out their Bills till the Mony is actually lodg'd in their hands.* By which general Account of all Numb. 5.

Banks and Bankers, this modest ingenuous Author takes upon him to affirm, That at *Amsterdam, Venice, Genoa, &c.* there is every farthing of Mony in Bank that their Bills of Credit amount to: Ready Mony there is, quoth he, for every Bill that is out; and so I suppose there is in *England*, not only for our Banks and Bankers Notes, but for our Exchequer Bills also. *Lord have mercy upon us!* Is this Banter then all that we are to have for the Loss of at least Five Millions? And are our Citizens to be told at last, that *they may blame themselves for any Inconveniency they may suffer,* Pag. 43. *because they might have prevented it, by taking the pains to keep their own Cash as their Grandfathers did?* This is hard indeed! and puts me in mind of certain Birds of Prey, call'd by the Latins *Caprimulgi*, that suck Goats in the night, and not only rob them of their Milk, and dry their Udders, but bring also a perfect Blindness upon them, which they fall into immediately after they have been suck'd. People must be blinded as well as suck'd, before such stuff as this can pass upon them: And to tell Men that have lost a fifth part of their Estates, that *Court-Changes can't lessen their* Pag. 43. *real Value,* is too gross and insulting. But

Numb. if our Credit is destroy'd, those that did
 5. it are in the right to say that it signifies
 ~~~~~ nothing.

Pag. 33.

There is but one thing more in this Pamphlet worth taking notice of, and that is a Character of a certain Young Lady, which I know not well what to make of, but will set down part of it in the Gentleman's own words. *It will also, he says, be needful to say something of another Person: This is a certain Lady related to, and introduc'd into her M—y's Service some years since by a very great Lady. The Junto were told that she was the entire Confidant of the late Secretary (she is indeed his near Relation) and abetted him in his (no body knows what) Intrigues. And the Great Lady presum'd to turn her out of her Lodgings at Kensington (cujus Contrarium est verum) tho she had never engag'd her self in either Faction: A Modest, Discreet, Inoffensive, Virtuous Gentlewoman.* Here the Reader must help me to guess *who is meant*, for I know no body alive that this Character fits: But this I know in general, That whenever any Gentlewoman is introduc'd, as the Author says, by a Great Lady that she is related to, the Gentlewoman is doubtless very much oblig'd to the Lady. And if she be a *Virtuous Gentlewoman*, as the same Author expresses it, tho she may happen to have a  
 Kinsman

Kinsman that she may like better, or that Numb.  
 may perhaps be *more like her self*, yet she 5.  
 will never serve this Relation to the pre-  
 judice of the other; for that would be un-  
 just and ungrateful.

Upon this occasion I can't help expres-  
 sing my Wonder, that at a time when so  
 many Essays are written upon other Sub-  
 jects, and Men are grown so very impar-  
 tial to expose *Faults on both Sides*, not a  
 word should be said about *Ingratitude*.  
 And that a Vice, which has ever been ac-  
 counted by Civil Nations the most odious  
 of all Immoralities, and unanimously de-  
 clam'd against by the Philosophers, Histo-  
 rians, and even the Divines of Antiquity,  
 should be quite forgot, by the modern  
 Authors of all kinds. Does it cease to be  
 a Crime, because 'tis in vogue? Or if it  
 be still a Crime, should no means be found  
 out to correct it? What a slight Business  
 is common Gaming, compar'd to this  
 Vice, which is also a sort of Cheating,  
 tho of a much deeper kind? Yet the last  
 Parliament, as bad as it was, endeavour'd  
 to put a stop to Gaming, when the Abuse  
 grew so publick and crying. How then  
 was it possible for them at the same time  
 to overlook so notorious a Crime as Ingra-  
 titude, when every day they saw Exam-  
 ples of Persons advanc'd and brought into

Numb. Offices, who were supplanting the very  
 5. People that prefer'd them, and were of  
 such a venemous ill nature, that they  
 cou'd be satisfy'd with nothing less than  
 the Ruin of their Benefactors? I know  
 the late Members of the said sad Par-  
 liament wou'd answer to this, That In-  
 gratitude is a Vice, against which there  
 never was a Law made since the World  
 begun; and that the same Reason which  
 always hinder'd other Lawgivers from  
 taking notice of the Crime of Parricide,  
 prevented their making Laws against In-  
 gratitude. They thought forsooth, that  
 in both Cases the Law of Nature was  
 alone sufficient, and that the Gratitude we  
 owe to Benefactors is as plain and express  
 a Duty, as the Love and Respect which  
 we ought to bear to Parents. But, alas!  
 if those old People had seen half so much  
 of it, as we have done, they wou'd have  
 been of another mind: And since no  
 body else will attack this fashionable E-  
 normity, I am resolv'd to turn Essay-  
 maker my self for once, and to tell my  
 Countrymen, who seem to be mighty  
 ignorant of the matter, that of this most  
 filthy Vice there are two sorts.

First, Those Persons are ungrateful,  
 who do not return the Benefits they have  
 receiv'd, if 'tis in their Power to do so.  
 This Duty of returning Benefits is pro-  
 perly

## The MEDLEY.

57

perly set forth in the common Emblem Numb. we have of the three Graces, which are always so painted, that one turns her Back upon us, and the other two look towards us, to shew that the Acknowledgment shou'd bear a double Proportion to the Benefit, and that every Favour should produce two in return. And this is so natural a Duty, that those who neglect it may justly be reckon'd worse than Brutes, since 'tis often perform'd by the very Beasts themselves. Good Authors have recorded many Instances of Gratitude, not only in Elephants, Dogs, Horses, &c. which are known to have good Nature, and to feel the Force of Kindness; but also in Creatures of the savage kind, which have been often reclaim'd and oblig'd by good Usage. If I had a mind to shew my Learning, as the late *Examiner* did, who produc'd many Quotations to prove to the *Tatler*, that the Antients thought Modesty a Virtue; I cou'd tell the Reader a famous Story out of *Pliny*, of an Eagle, that having been tenderly bred by a young Woman, would not outlive so kind a Friend, but threw her self into the Maid's Funeral Pile, which consum'd them both together. I cou'd also copy another Story from *Gellius*, of a Lion, that wou'd not destroy a Slave, to whom he had been oblig'd

Aquila  
Gloria,  
&c. Nat.  
Hist. l.  
10. c. 5.

A Gell.  
l. 5, &c.

Numb. oblig'd for the cure of a lame Leg. There  
 5. are so many of these Examples, that 'tis  
 not worth while to produce more Learning. But since it is plain, from these Instances, that there have been grateful Beasts in all Ages, and of all Kinds; what Excuse can there be for any Men or Women, that shall be so far from imitating the Eagle, as to *hurt those that bred them*; or for any Commonwealth, or any Kingdom, that shall make ill Returns to the Persons that have serv'd them with Success? And if any such thing shou'd ever happen in a Government that is *Monarchical and Hereditary*, People ought to be the more asham'd of it, because Ingratitude has ever been reckon'd to be an errant *Republican Vice*.

This brings me to the other Branch of Ingratitude, which is still worse than the former, being the Vice of those Persons that return Evil for Good, and that seek the Ruin of their Benefactors, or Preservers. If those that are guilty of Ingratitude, in the less Degree, are justly said to be below the Condition of Brutes; in what Rank of Animals shall we place Offenders of this sort, and what Name or Distinction shall we find out for them? This indeed is so heinous a Crime, that altho no Laws were ever made to prevent it, several Nations, particularly the *Macedonians*,



donians, took care to punish the Persons Numbr. that were guilty of it; and the proper Punishment establish'd for it, was a Mark <sup>5.</sup> with a red hot Iron. It is reported of their King Philip, that when a common Soldier, that had been sav'd from Shipwreck by a certain Farmer near the Sea-side, told the King the sad Story of his Distress, and beg'd that very Farm of him; Philip being afterwards acquainted with the Truth of the Fact, was so justly offended, that having restor'd the right Owner to his Farm, he cashier'd the Soldier, with these words burnt upon his Forehead, *The ungrateful Guest.* And if in any other Courts there shou'd ever be such Beggars as this Soldier was, who shall endeavour to rob their Friends or Preservers: If there shou'd ever be any illustrious Examples of Persons prefer'd or reliev'd, who shall afterwards in requital conspire against the Authors of their good Fortune; all the World will acknowledg, that such People ought publickly to be *branded*, for an Example and Terror to their Fellow-Subjects, and for the Honour and Safety of their Sovereigns. On the contrary, if there be any Persons that are remarkable for Beneficence and Good Nature, and the rest of those lovely Vertues that incline us to do Good to Mankind; and especially if they have had the Misfortune,

which

5. Numb. which *Cardan* complains of in his Book of *Consolation*, to be ill us'd by their Relations, and those that they had reason to expect the best Returns from: In this case also there shou'd be care taken, that they do not quite lose the Fruit of all their good Actions by Ingratitude. The Antients paid Divine Honours, and gave Immortality in the *Elysian Fields*, not only to those that fought bravely for their Country, but to those also that oblig'd their Friends by any uncommon Acts of Favour or Kindness:

Virgil.

*Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

But tho such Honours as these are not to be given by us, yet all that are reasonable and due should be paid them.

There is no part of Philosophy that touches the Mind more sensibly, or makes stronger Impressions upon it, than Morality convey'd in Fables: And I remember one, that I always thought was very well turn'd, to give us a true Horror of Ingratitude, and to set forth the just Punishment of returning an Injury for Protection. It is the Fable of *the Hind and the Vine*, which I have seen thus told in *English Dog-grel*.

# The MEDLEY.

61

Numb.



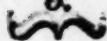
A foolish Hind, in Days of Tore,  
Of Person mean, half-starv'd and poor,  
By some strange Turn, no matter what,  
Whether of Favour, or of Fate,  
Was singled from the Vulgar Herd,  
And to a fruitful Soil prefer'd.  
Within the Ground a Vine-Tree stood,  
Adorn'd with lovely Underwood;  
Beneath whose friendly Boughs she lay,  
Nor felt the Summer's sultry Day:  
Nor fear'd the Sight of Man or Hound,  
But there both Shade and Safety found.  
She had not long enjoy'd the Place,  
When, grown too proud for common Grass,  
She needs would try (Oh black Design!)  
To bite the kind protecting Vine:  
But whilst among the Leaves she fed,  
She shew'd her vile ungrateful Head.  
And now with Ease the Huntsmen find  
The fat uncover'd staring Hind;  
They run the Chace, their Dogs they cheer,  
And hunting down this pamper'd Deer,  
Revenge the violated Tree;  
And all succeeding Times agree,  
That she deserv'd this fatal End,  
Who durst attack her only Friend.

NUMBER

62

Numb.

6.



---

## NUMBER VI.

---

*The Usefulness of History.  
What our Orators shou'd do with the  
History of the Rebellion.  
An Extract from Monsieur Le Vassor.*

---

November 6. 1710.

---

**A** Renown'd *French* Critick lays down this Maxim, in the Preface to his Reflections upon History: *Politicks*, he says, *are the most vain of all Sciences*. I have seen of late such lively Instances of it, in the Writings of our High-Church, Militant at this time, and knocking down all before them, that I have resolv'd to quit that Science for the present. My last presented to the Reader a short Moral Essay: This shall humbly offer a small Sketch

Sketch of History. It will be needless to Numb.  
recommend that Study to my Fellow- 6.  
Subjects: The great use of it has been  
set forth by Antients and Moderns; nor  
wou'd the World have preserv'd so many  
Volumes, if there had not been something  
in it, equally pleasant and profitable. But  
I am rather for copying what is already  
well written in that kind, than for at-  
tempting any thing my self. There was  
once a History so famous among the *Gre-*  
*cians*, that the greatest Orator they ever  
had, writ it over eight times: I wish all  
our *English* Orators, that are so fond of  
our *History of the Rebellion*, wou'd resolve  
for their Improvement to write it over as  
often: And that they may still like it better  
hereafter, I wou'd advise them no longer  
to call it a History, which it no ways re-  
sembles, but to give it the more agreeable  
Title of *Faults on both Sides*. How much  
better wou'd their Pens be employ'd in  
this Labour, than in writing vile Histories  
of their own? *Lucian* says, there was a  
time when most of his Countrymen were  
mad: and one of the great Symptoms of  
their Disease was, That they cou'd not  
forbear writing *Histories*. We have been  
of late so much infested with the same  
Malady, that there's hardly any conside-  
rable Person for Quality or Merit, Male  
or Female, Dead or Living, whose Life is



Numb. not written by some body that knows  
 4. nothing of them. But if ever I shou'd  
 turn Historian, I wou'd certainly follow  
*Boccaline's* Advice, to write nothing but what  
 I have seen, and not let it be publish'd till I  
 am dead: Naturally dead, I mean, and not  
 in the Sense that some Authors are de-  
 funct. Or if I meddled with any thing  
 that I had not seen my self, I wou'd fol-  
 low the Example of *Polybius*, who says he  
 relates all such matters upon the Credit  
 of honest People, that he knows were  
 Eye-Witnesses of them. And if I shou'd  
 chuse to write the Life of any *English*  
 Man or Woman, my Ambition wou'd  
 lead me to the most deserving, whether  
 in Favour or Disgrace. I had ever an  
 Abhorrence of the Ingratitude of those  
 Republicans the *Athenians*, of whom we  
 read, that as soon as *Themistocles* was dis-  
 grac'd, all the small Authors wrote a-  
 gainst him, tho he had every where bea-  
 ten the *Barbarians*. This in a Monarchy  
 wou'd be intolerable; and to rail at any  
 body that had taken twenty seven Towns,  
 and won eight Battels, wou'd with us be  
 thought base and detestable. But this is  
 foreign to the Business I am going upon;  
 which is to collect out of the two first  
 Tomes of Monsieur *Le Vassor's* excellent  
 History, a short Extract of the Story of the  
 Marquiss *D'Ancre* and his Wife *Galigai*.

In

In which the Reader will observe the Numb.  
 Danger of Foreigners having Interest with 6.  
 a Sovereign, and the Misfortunes that  
 such People must bring upon a State and  
 themselves. He will observe likewise the  
 ill Consequences of removing Able and  
 Successful Ministers, to put others in their  
 Places of less Experience and Reputation.  
 He will also see the Reflections which  
 this impartial Historian makes upon the  
 Ingratitude of that Age and Country to  
 Persons of high Merit: Only some of his  
 Expressions have been soften'd in the  
 Translation, to make them pass better with  
 the *English* Reader. For the rest, I have  
 not added one Sentence of my own; nor  
 is there an Expression in the whole, which  
 is not copy'd and translated from the Ori-  
 ginal. But the Reader must not expect  
 to find it all together; because divers o-  
 ther matters are mix'd with it in the Body  
 of the Work. The Author himself gives  
 the Reasons in his Preface why it is in-  
 vain to expect a true History of the pre-  
 sent Ministers of State in *France*. Wholly  
 employ'd about their own Fortunes, they  
 will take care, he says, of giving an exact  
 and faithful Account of the Intrigues of  
 the Cabinet, and of the Court. \* *Will they*  
 go themselves, says he, to acquaint the Publick  
 with their own Frauds and Wickedness? *Will*  
 they speak sincerely of the shameful and criminal

F

Passions

\* Parle-  
 ront-ils  
 sincerement  
 des Passions  
 honteuses et  
 criminelles  
 du Prince,  
 auquel  
 ils sont  
 redevables  
 de leur  
 Elevation,  
 et de leur  
 Emploi?

Numb. *Passions of a Prince, to whom they owe their Rise and Employments?* This is one of the Mo-

6. tives he gives for chusing to write of what happen'd in a former Age: and this little Abridgment I have made from him, may be of some Use and Instruction to the present; especially to those, who, according to the same Author, know how to read History, as they ought to do: *To reflect on the Unruliness and Injustice of human Passions*: To discern solid and real Virtue, from that which only consists in the false Opinion of the World: To make useful Remarks on Peoples good or ill Qualities; and to profit by the Examples that are prais'd and recommended, and to avoid the Faults that are censur'd and condemn'd. Such Persons as these, he says, can only reap the true Fruit of History, antient or modern; and to Minds thus prepar'd, I recommend the following Epitome.

When *Mary de Medicis* was Queen Regent of *France*, just a hundred Years ago, the *Marquis de Ancre*, who had marry'd an *Italian* Woman call'd *Galigai*, was made first Gentleman of the Chamber, Anno 1610. Not long after his Preferment he fell out with *Bellegarde* the *Grand Ecuier*, or Master of the Horse; and the History says, the Quarrel between these two Men gave

gave a great deal of Disturbance. The Numb.  
 Marquiss de *Ancre* did not at the bottom 6.  
 love *Bellegarde*, believing that he who had  
 been longer at Court might hinder his  
 own growing Favour: Besides, *Bellegarde*  
 was not easy to live with, or to be recon-  
 cill'd, being one that pretended to support  
 himself independent of the other Mini-  
 sters or Favourites. The other was also  
 a proud Man, and blown up with his  
 new Favour: However in one thing they  
 agreed, which was to act in concert with  
 some others about the Queen, to remove  
 the Duke of *Sully*, Intendant of the Fi-  
 nances. This they brought about in a  
 very short time; and, as the Historian  
 says, the Duke of *Sully* was the Victim of  
 their Agreement: Upon whose Removal  
 the Duke of *Rohan*, in his excellent Me-  
 moirs, observes, That his Services had  
 procur'd him the ill Will of so many Peo-  
 ple; for, says he, eminent Virtue, such as  
 his was, accompany'd with Favour, is  
 subject to Envy; which is an Evil as fre-  
 quent among Men, as it is unworthy of  
 those that make Profession of Honour.  
 Many therefore were inclin'd to lay him  
 aside, and for divers Reasons: some to fix  
 their own Authority in the Government  
 of the State, and to remove from among  
 them a Man so exact in his Office, who  
 gave them reason to be asham'd of them-

Numb. selves; some from a particular ill Will  
 6. which they bore to him; the Marquis  
 ~~~~~ *d' Ancre*, from a Fear that he wou'd prove  
 a Hindrance to his ambitious Designs; the
 rest, because they thought him too good
 a Manager of the Publick Treasure. At
 last, says the same Author, Experience
 shew'd that this prov'd the Ruin of the
 State; the Treasures were drain'd, the
 Stores squander'd, and the Comparifon
 of the miserable Condition of *France* soon
 after, to the flourishing Estate in which
 the Duke of *Sully* left it, too plainly de-
 monstrated how prejudicial his Removal
 from Affairs was to the Kingdom.

B. 2.
 P. 318.

But the Historian goes on thus: The
 Marquis *de Ancre* had form'd a Design to
 change all things at Court, to remove the
 Ministers of the late King, and to put in
 their Places Men that wou'd depend en-
 tirely upon himself. He thought there-
 fore next of removing the Chancellor:
 He took great Pains to do this, being, as
 the Author says, the *greatest Cheat in the*
whole World. The first thing he endea-
 vour'd was, to make the Chancellor lose
 his Reputation with the Queen, in which
 he labour'd with more Success than all
 the rest; and a sudden Affair happen'd,
 which gave *d' Ancre* an Occasion to do the
 Chancellor ill Offices with her Majesty.
 There was something to be seal'd, to
 which

Le plus
grand fourb
du monde.
 B. 3. P.
 321.

which the Chancellor || made a Difficulty Numb.
 of putting the Seals. D'Ancre complain'd 6.
 of this to the Queen, who grew dissatisfy'd with him upon it, and exprefs'd *|| Fit quel- que diffi-*
 her † Displeasure. And the Marquis d' *culté de mettre le*
 Ancre, and his Wife, had said so much to the Queen against all the Ministers, and *B. 7. p.*
 particularly against the Chancellor, that *† Pag. 323.*
 she began to keep them out of the Secret *353.*
 of Affairs. Galigai had the Insolence to
 say a thousand offensive things, in which
 Mary de Medicis indulg'd her. That Crea- *Cette*
 ture, says the Author, forgot her self to *Creature s'oublions,*
 such a degree, that she did not keep even the *etc. p.*
 Measures of Decency. All the World was *459.*
 shock'd at her, and her Manners did not a
 little contribute to set People against her
 Husband; who gave also himself great
 Occasion of Offence, by offering very dan-
 gerous Advice at that time. The Queen
 was then engag'd in a War, and he was
 not only for granting to her Enemies the
 greatest part of their Demands, but he
 was also one of those that made the People
 of Paris rise in open Rebellion, and in-
 solently demand the Conclusion of the
 Peace.

The Marquis d'Ancre had never out of
 his View the Design he had form'd, from
 the first Day he was about the Queen, to
 remove from Court the Duke d'Epemon, *B. 7.*
 as well as the other Ministers, that he *p. 310.*

Numb. might be sole Master of Affairs. And by
 6. a secret Conspiracy between him and
 some others, he did not despair of forcing
 the Queen to sacrifice the Duke d' Eper-
 non. *Mary de Medicis* knew very well their

*Le Duc d'
 Epernon
 non luy
 estoit trop
 neccessaire
 dans la
 conjuncture
 presente. B.*

7. p. 312.

Intrigue, but she dissembled it; the Duke
 d' Epernon was too necessary to be laid aside in
 the present Conjunction. But the Marquis
 d' Ancre persuaded her, that Measures
 were taken in the Court of Madrid preju-
 dicial to her Government, and that the
 Duke d' Epernon was in the Management.
Mary de Medicis believ'd this the more
 readily, because she her self was jealous
 of that Court, which she thought had
 already too much Influence in all Matters
 that were transacted in the Court of
 France, and which was likely to have
 much more hereafter, according to all
 Appearances, as the Historian himself ex-
 presses it. Persuaded at last of all that
 the Marquis d' Ancre, and his Wife *Galigai*
 repeated to her without ceasing, the
 Queen took a Resolution to sacrifice the
 Duke d' Epernon, as soon as the State of
 her Affairs wou'd permit it; and *Galigai*
 had so much Artifice, that she found
 means every day to increase her Husband's
 Power. The Queen began to have a
 strange Distrust of the Duke d' Epernon,
 and to look upon him as an Enemy, tho
 he surmounted with Ease all the Diffi-
 culties

culties that her Enemies cou'd occasion to Numb.
 her Affairs. Upon this Subject, a French 6.
 Nobleman at that time made a judicious
 Remark, which may be seen. *When par-* B.7. p.
ticular Resentments, said he, *are more regar-* 315.
ded, than the true Interest and Service of the
Sovereign, this always produces great Mis-
 fortunes to the State. The Duke d' Epernon
 dissembled as well as he cou'd the Morti-
 fication he was under for the Loss of the
 Queen's Favour, tho he knew that the
 Artifices which the Marquis d' Ancre and
 his Wife made use of to ruin him, suc-
 ceeded to Admiration. Publick Marks
 (says the Author, Book 8.) of the Queen's
 Alteration towards him, fully convinc'd
 him, that his Disgrace was resolv'd upon.
 The Refusal of some Favours, which the
 Duke had earnestly desir'd for his Friends,
 had made him sensible before that he was
 not so well at Court. The Duke had
 complain'd of this; and the Queen not
 concern'd to manage him any longer, took
 that Occasion of his Discontent to call
 him no more to her Council. That last
 Proof of the Displeasure, or at least In-
 difference, of the Queen, was enough to
 mortify a Man that had less Merit: And
 he resolv'd to prevent the Order he ex-
 pected wou'd be sent him, to leave the
 Court. Behold him therefore now, says
 the Historian, taking leave of his Friends,

Numb. and declaiming against the Usage he met with, and the ungrateful Returns for his most important Services. He affected not to shew any Civility to those that he knew to be his Enemies, how distinguish'd soever they were by their Birth, their Rank, or their Credit. The Duke made no difficulty to provoke them more against him. He thought it became him to revenge himself for their ill Offices, by insulting them with a noble Contempt: *D' Epernon*, says the Author of his Life, did not follow those shameful Court-Maxims, which teach Men to dissemble their Resentment, and basely to return Actions of Grace for Injuries receiv'd. A Stoical Insensibility seem'd to him out of season; persuaded, as he was, that a due Concern for having lost the Fruit of all his Services, was not unworthy of a great Mind. When he took Leave, *Mary de Medicis* receiv'd his Compliments with an affected Coldness. But tho a Treament so little deserv'd, made him not lose Respect; yet he knew how, says the Author, upon this Occasion, to shew a just Sense of it, and to convince her Majesty, in a decent manner, that she wou'd perhaps be one day under a necessity of having again recourse to him.

The Hatred which the People of *Paris* publicly express'd against the Marquis *d' Ancre*,

D' *Ancre*, for occasioning the Duke d' *Eper-* Numb.
non's Retirement, gave him great Unea- 6.
siness: But ought he to have been sur-
priz'd, says Monsieur *Le Vassor*, that the
French bore impatiently any one that pre-
tended to lessen the Chief Peers of the
Realm, and those that fill'd the first Places
in the Ministry with such great Reputa-
tion? So many Persons, distinguish'd by
their Birth, by their Employments, and
by their Services, cou'd not fail of having
Friends and Creatures who wou'd ani-
mate the People against the Marquiss d'
Ancre. This he took as a Presage of his
Fall, and never ceas'd from that time to
represent to his Wife *Galigai*, that it wou'd
be better for them to retire immediately
into *Italy*. In the middle of these Di-
stractions, he kept up, says the Author, I
know not what weak Sentiments of Re-
ligion; which the Misfortunes, that came
one after another upon him, contributed
not a little to revive in him. He had
certain Fits of Devotion, or rather of
Superstition, which on such Occasions lay
hold of ambitious Courtiers, when they
have not quite shook off the Yoke. He
fancy'd that God gave him notice of his
approaching Ruin, and that he ought to
get out of *France* as soon as he cou'd, lest
the Hand of the Lord shou'd fall heavy
upon him in a manner yet more insup-
portable.

Numb. portable. He throws himself down at his

6. Wife's Feet, and presses her with all possible Earnestness to take a Resolution of retiring with him. *You are a Scoundrel, and an ungrateful Wretch,* reply'd Galigai to him in a fierce disdainful Tone; *Is it not the most unworthy, the basest thing in the World, that you can have so much as a Thought of abandoning the Queen, who has heap'd her Benefits upon us? How dare you make such a Proposal to me?* This Obstinacy in her, which at the same time had a certain Air of Courage and Constancy, broke his Resolution: yet he said to Bassompierre, *If I cou'd with Honour quit a Wife to whom I have SUCH GREAT OBLIGATIONS, I wou'd soon be in a Place where the Lords and Commons of France wou'd not come to look for me.* And we shall see, says the Historian, before the next Year is past, that his Inspiration was good. [The remaining Part of this History shall be continu'd in my next.]

NUMBER VII.

*A Continuation of the Story of the
Marquiss D'Ancre and his Wife
Galigai.*

Monday, November 13. 1710.

WE now present the Reader, according to Promise, with the remaining part of the Story of the Marquiss *D'Ancre* and his Wife *Galigai*.

The next thing we hear of, says the Historian, was an Alliance of all those in the Court and the Parliament that wish'd ill to the Marquiss *D'Ancre*, and a Rising of the very People of *Paris* against him; and his Ruin was only defer'd for some Months. The Queen had, at his Sollicitation, made more Changes in the Ministry:

Numb.stry: *Du Vair*, Keeper of the Seals, was remov'd; and the Seals were given to a
 7. Man of an ill Character, call'd *Mangot*. All good Persons murmur'd, that a Magistrate of extraordinary Reputation and Merit shou'd be disgrac'd, in order to raise an unworthy Creature of the Marquis *D' Ancre*. *Du Vair* suffer'd his Disgrace with a Greatness of Soul which was not suspected of Affectation: The World knew he had no way sought that eminent Dignity of the Robe; content to do Justice, with an Integrity very rare in his corrupt Age, he had taken no Pains to establish himself at Court, whither he had been call'd against his Will, and where he scorn'd to support himself by Flattery and base Complaisance. But his Justice and Probity were not at all agreeable to those that now govern'd the Kingdom. *Barbin*, a little Country Gentleman and Partisan, was made Intendant to the Queen, and Comptroller-General of the Finances. They wou'd no longer make use of any able Minister, experienc'd in Affairs and Negotiations. This must needs have been inconvenient to the Marquis *D' Ancre*, who pretended to govern all with three of his Creatures, and to direct whatever concern'd the Policy, the War, and the Treasury.

About

About this time there was a Letter Numb.
prepar'd to be sent to the Queen, from an
unknown Hand. The Author of it was 
made to speak like a Man inspir'd. He
exhorted, he threaten'd, in the name of
God. He had a mind to make the Queen
believe, that the Letter was written by
some Holy Man, that had the Blessing of
an intimate Communication with God:
Her Majesty was humbly beseech'd to
read it in private, to consider attentively
the Importance of it, to communicate it
to no body whatsoever; and above all,
not to mention it to him that was the
principal Subject of it; that is to say, to
the Marquis D' Ancre. How gross and
impertinent is all this, says *Le Vassor*?
And yet continues he, it is one of the
best Machines in the Tragedy; the Ca-
tastrophe of which prov'd so fatal to the
Marquis D' Ancre and *Galigai*. It was
hop'd, that the Superstitious Queen wou'd
fall into this Snare, and that the Fear of
the Devil, with whom she was threaten'd,
wou'd make her consent to the Removal
of the Marquis D' Ancre and his Wife.
The unknown Saint remonstrated to her
Majesty the blind and guilty Obedience
which she paid to the Counsels of certain
Persons, who thought of nothing but to
raise their own Fortune upon the Ruins of
the State, and of her Majesty herself,
whom

Numb. whom these People betray'd. The Persons
 7. were not nam'd, but the Marquis *D*
Antre and *Guligai* were so well describ'd,
 that it was impossible to mistake them.
 The Author represented afterwards many
 Faults committed in the Administration
 of Affairs; the Disorders they had occa-
 sion'd, and the great Evils that wou'd in-
 fallibly follow, if not prevented by speedy
 and effectual Remedies. These Remedies
 so necessary, were particularly mark'd:
 And the better to conceal the Fraud, in
 making *Mary de Medicis* believe that this
 wholesom Advice came from some good
 and holy Professor of Religion, hid in the
 bottom of a Cloyster, he exhorted her
 Majesty to double her Acts of Devotion,
 to be more fervent in Good-Works, to
 ordain publick Prayers for forty Hours,
 particularly in the Churches of *Paris*; to
 employ little Children of twelve Years
 old, or under, to appease the Anger of
 God, by lifting their innocent Hands to
 Heaven; and to make them march very
 devoutly in a publick and solemn Pro-
 cession. If you do this, said the Writer
 of the Letter, copying to a miracle the
 Stile of the new Prophets, your Majesty
 will avert those Misfortunes with which
 your Person is threaten'd: But if you
 neglect the Advice which I give you in
 the name of God, you will soon feel the
 terrible

terrible Effects of his Anger, justly provoked against you. Have regard to what I have said to you: 'Tis the surest way to bring down the Blessings of Heaven upon your self and all *France*. How ridiculous soever this may appear, it was not ill imagin'd to shake and trouble the Mind of *Mary de Medicis*, who was very ignorant, and falsely devout. If your Majesty, says he, does not obey the Order of Heaven, you will plunge your self into the greatest Misfortunes. And, in short, there is but one Remedy to prevent it; which is, to send the Marquis *D'Ancre* and his Wife to *Italy*: those two Occasions of Scandal, who cause a general Discontent in the State. This pretended Interpreter of the Orders of Heaven, endeavour'd to soften the Grief which so severe an Order must needs raise in the good Queen, by permitting her to give them any new Gratifications, provided they wou'd go and enjoy them out of the Kingdom. But, said he, if your Majesty persists in keeping them, you will have the Mortification to see them perish miserably, and to feel the Effects of these Threats, which God denounces against you by me his Minister.

This Letter was deliver'd to the Queen, which she was desir'd to keep extreme secret. She promis'd to read it when she went

Numb. went to bed, and to reflect upon it very seriously. But as great a Secret as it was, she cou'd not help shewing it to her Confessor, and to *Galigai*. They took upon them to shew the Cheat, and to make a Jest of it; and the Queen was presently cur'd of the Scruples and the Fear which somebody had endeavour'd, by this Stratagem, to raise in her.

When this wou'd not do, many Intrigues were set on foot, and the common Arts of Courtiers were employ'd on the one side to remove the Marquis *D' Ancre*; whilst on the other, he himself, with his Creatures *Mangot* and *Barbin*, were as busy in forming Designs to increase their Power, to ruin the divers Cabals that were form'd against them, and to establish their own Fortune. They resolv'd to push things to an Extremity, and openly to attack any Party that shou'd rise against them. *Barbin*, the most intimate Confident of the Marquis *D' Ancre*, a bold enterprizing Man, exhorted him to this with more Vehemence, because he cou'd support himself by no other way, than by absolutely ruining all Opposers. *Mangot* was in the same Case, and whenever the Queen shew'd a Disposition to follow right Measures, the artificial Insinuations of *Barbin* soon turn'd her from that Resolution, which was but weakly taken.

The

The Marquis D'Ancre frighted with the Numb.
 Storm that was gathering over his Head,
 often press'd his Wife to go back with ^{7.}
 him to *Italy*; but *Galigai* had more Cou-
 rage, or less Prudence than her Husband:
 And since he cou'd not get the better of
 her Obstinacy, he wou'd not abandon her.
 In the mean time many Accusations were
 publish'd against them by their Enemies,
 in Papers dispers'd for that very purpose;
 and these Reports, most of which were
 true, did set Peoples Minds strangely a-
 gainst the Marquis D'Ancre, and his Mi-
 nistry. All the World complain'd of the
 Administration; and every body, accor-
 ding to his Passion or Interest, made
 frightful Descriptions of the Misfortunes
 that threaten'd *France*. *Are these Men,*
said they, fit to make their Creatures Mare-
schals of France, and Generals of Armies?
To take away, and to give the Seals? To
turn out Secretaries of State, and put others
in their Places? And shall Barbin, a worth-
less Man, Homme de neant, as 'tis in the
Original, be made Comptroller General of the
Finances? These Murmurs and Clamours
 increas'd, as the opposite Party grew
 weaker; and it was fear'd that these
 Ministers wou'd be still more insupporta-
 ble, when their Enemies were all op-
 press'd. New Expedients therefore were
 propos'd to engage the Queen to send the

G

Mar-

Numb. Marquis D' Ancre and his Wife to Italy:

7. And since she had rejected the Advice which the pretended Servant of God had given her, to send them out of the Kingdom, a real Divine and Bishop of the Church was engag'd to make a new Experiment, and to propose their Banishment, as a thing absolutely necessary in the present Situation of the Kingdom. The Prelate acquitted himself of his Commission with great Dexterity: And Mary de Medici being mov'd by his Remonstrances, declar'd frankly to Galigai, that she, with her Husband, wou'd do well to get immediately out of the Kingdom. The Woman being assur'd of her Husband's ready Compliance, who had press'd her more than once, throwing himself down upon his Knees before her, to avoid the Storm that had so long threaten'd them, prepar'd herself in good earnest to leave the Kingdom. Their Moveables begun to be packing up, and the Bankers gave them Letters of Credit for Florence: And the Marquis D' Ancre was angry at his Wife, who being more ambitious and obstinate than himself, wou'd not consent to go out of France, till they had receiv'd this positive Order from their Mistress.

In the mean time their Enemies did not fail to represent, that these pretended

Pre-

Preparations for retiring out of France Numb. 7.
were only a Feint and Disguise: And after many Expedients offer'd, in order to get quite rid of them, one was bold and wicked enough to speak the thing out. There is nothing remains, said he, to examine, but which of these two ways her Majesty ought to chuse, either to command one of her good and faithful Subjects to kill the Marquis D'Ancre, after which Galigai may be clap'd up in Prison, if it be not thought expedient to send her into Italy; or else to put them both into the hands of the Parliament, and to proceed against them according to the Forms. Many People were shock'd at the first Proposition; upon which one said, the second Expedient was best: Let every thing be done in the ordinary Forms of Justice; let their Papers be seiz'd, the Parliament will find there indisputable Proofs of the *strict Correspondence which they hold with the antient Enemies of the Crown.* But others were so bent upon D'Ancre's Destruction, that nothing wou'd satisfy them, but having him assassinated: And when that Tragedy was acted, and an imprudent Servant came to the Queen, and said, no body knew how to tell so sad a piece of News to Galigai, desiring her Majesty wou'd please to tell it herself: She answer'd angrily, If no body can tell

Numb. her that her Husband is murder'd, it ought to be sung in her Ears. Let no body talk to me any more of those People, I told them long enough ago that they wou'd do well to return to *Italy*.

The old Ministers were now sent for to Council, and the new Ones and Creatures of the Marquis *D'Ancre* were so frightened with the News of his Death, that not one of them thought himself safe at Home. *Mangot*, Keeper of the Seals, and *Barbin* immediately hid themselves, being in great Disquiet, and very uncertain what to do. After having deliberated some time together, they sent one of their Close-Cabal call'd *Brageloni*, whose Imployment the Historian does not name, but I suppose he was some Secretary, to beg the Queen's Protection. *Mary de Medicis*, in a great deal of Disorder and Apprehension, gave however good words to *Barbin*, whom she lov'd better than the rest, but was in some doubt whether she shou'd be able to save him, or not. *Mangot* having less to hope for, took a Resolution of going to Court, to see the end of his Destiny. He went strait towards the Queen's Apartment, having before taken two or three Turns alone in the Court, under great Disorder: People were not very fond of keeping him Company, who was then in a place where

where every body turns presently his Back Numb. upon those that lose their Credit and Employments. The disconsolate *Mangot* waited a good while, expos'd to the Rail-lerys of all the World, till an Officer came, in the Queen's Name, and took away the Seals from him. *Barbin* had still worse Usage than this: Men were commission'd to go to his House, to seize him, to make an Inventory of his Papers and Moveables, and to bring away his Seal also. The Commissioners did not find him at home; Bailiffs therefore had Orders to lay hold of him, and carry him away. All his Papers were taken from him, not excepting those he had in his Pocket. A List was made of them, and they were all seal'd up. Thinking to make his Court, *Barbin* fell to railing at the Marquis *D'Ancre*, with whom he had been most intimate; and said, he had often desir'd the Queen's Leave to retire, which she had refus'd him, because she was afraid of being abandon'd by her true Servants. Such is the Genius of Courtiers: *Barbin* ador'd the Marquis *D'Ancre* yesterday, to day he publicly speaks ill of him. But what better cou'd be expected from a Man that was void of honest, generous Principles? *Barbin* was kept close Prisoner at home, till he was remov'd to a Prison call'd *Fort l' Eveque*.

Numb. Galigai had been seiz'd a good while before Barbin. The Soldiers plunder'd all she had, and then put her into Prison. There was a Report that she was shaved for a Witch, but that was false.

Thus was the whole Face of Affairs chang'd; every body made Court to those that came into Power: Upon which the Duke of Rohan made this Observation, *That there are few Souls so well made, and so generous, to follow in Adversity those that they honour'd in Prosperity,* tho he himself was one of those well-made Souls. And others had now some Compassion for Galigai, and said, she was not guilty of the Disorders in the State; the Fault ought only to be imputed to the Ambition of her Husband: yet at last she was condemn'd and suffer'd; having, without any Distinction of Birth, Beauty, or Wit, rais'd herself to the Quality of being a Lady about the Queen. So far the Historian, from whom I will borrow one Remark more, and so conclude. He says, *It is a miserable thing indeed, that such People as these shou'd ever have it in their Power, by base Intrigues, and often by black Calumnies, to remove and deprive of their Employments those that have usefully serv'd their Country.*

NUMBER VIII.

*The Examiner's Skill in Painting, but
base Ingratitude.*

*A Picture of a Court, copy'd from
Tacitus.*

Of Courage, and Generals of Armies.

And of Credit.

Monday November 20. 1710.

I Have resolv'd never to say any thing to the *Examiner*, unless a word or two by chance in passing: He gave his Reasons, in his last Paper, why he wou'd have nothing to do with the *Review* and *Observer*, because of *their authoritative Manner, and insipid Mirth*. I do not pretend to have the same Reasons for not arguing with him; far be it from me:

Numb. But I am aw'd, and kept at a distance
 8. by the Importance of his Person, which
 he sets forth in three Instances. First, he
 says, *it must be avow'd there have been few
 things more wanted in England, than such a
 Paper as his.* Secondly, he says, *he keeps a
 Footman, and that his Name is Ned, and
 that he is a pretty Disputant in Religion.*
 Thirdly, he has hopes, *That a Piece of
 Secret History shall one day see the Light,*
 which will make some Peoples Ears tingle.
 I am not so fool-hardy to quarrel with
 such a Man as this is, but shall leave
 him to the two Weekly Authors before-
 mention'd, whom he modestly calls in
 one place, *Two stupid illiterate Scriblers,* and
 in another, *Idiots:* And at last, adds this
 Postscript, *When this Paper,* says he, *was
 going to the Press, the Printer brought me
 two more Observators, wholly taken up in my
 Examiner upon Lying.* They were well
 imploy'd indeed! But whatever Remarks
 the *Observer* may make upon him, he
 shall fight his own Battel for me, I will
 be so wise to keep on the stronger Side:
 And if this *Examiner* does not prove too
 hard for all that shall attack him, I will
 never more believe what any Man shall
 say of himself. I know the Criticks find
 numberless Faults with him, but they are
 an envious Generation; and I defy any of
 them to shew me an Author that has
 one

one Perfection in a higher degree than he Numb.
has, I mean the Talent of Painting or 8.
Drawing a Character: A pregnant Proof
of this may be seen in his Piece of November the 9th, where he has given us a
Picture to the Life of a very great Friend
of his, that first set him to work, and in
all likelihood pays him his Wages. He
had been speaking of a *Political Liar*, and
then proceeds to this lively Description:
*In describing the Virtues and Vices of Man-
kind, it is convenient, upon any Article, to
have some eminent Person in our Eye, from
whence we copy our Description. I have
strictly observ'd this Rule, and my Imagination
this Minute represents before me a certain
Great Man famous for this Talent: The Su-
periority of his Genius consists in nothing else,
but in an inexhaustible Fund of Political Lyes,
which he plentifully distributes every Minute he
speaks, and by an unparallel'd Generosity for-
gets, and consequently contradicts, the next
half hour. He never yet consider'd whether
any Proposition was true or false, but whether
it were convenient for the present Minute, or
Company to affirm or deny it; so that if you
think to refine upon him, by interpreting every
thing he says, as we do Dreams, by the contrary,
you are still to seek, and will find your selves
equally deceiv'd, whether you believe him or
no: The only Remedy is to suppose, that you
have*

Numb. have heard some inarticulate Sounds, without

8. any meaning at all.



Shew me in any Writer, Antient or Modern, a Character better drawn than this: Shew me at Sir Godfrey Kneller's, who is fam'd for taking a Likeness, any Picture that has so strong a Resemblance. But what did the Painter mean by calling it the Picture of a Vice-Roy of a *Western* Province? What one Feature is there in this Piece of any Vice-Roy, but that of *Rad—r*? This was a poor Disguise to cover so malicious a Satyr. But I lately noted before the Ingratitude of this Age; and here is a new Instance of it, *Ally* working in a dark uncommon manner; and plainly demonstrating, that some People will never leave off falling upon their best Friends and Patrons.

I know no body that comes near the *Examiner* for this Gift of describing and drawing Characters, except a *Latin* Author call'd *Tacitus*; and he gives a Description of a Court, which is almost as natural as the *Examiner's* Character of a single Person. He was speaking of *Agricola*, the General at that time, and of the vile Wretches that cou'd not bear his Merit, and that gave him malicious Commendations, in order to draw him into Ruin, under pretence of doing him

Honour;

Honour; and then concludes with these Numb. 8.
 words: *Agricola was in his Absence accus'd of many things to his Sovereign, without the least Ground or Foundation. He was brought into imminent Danger, not for any Fault he had committed, nor upon the Complaint of any body that he had injur'd; but the occasion of his Troubles were these: The Offence which the Prince took at his shewing Vertues, the Glory of the Man himself, and the Malice of some People who treacherously prais'd him, and who are always the worst sort of Enemies. Whilst every good Man, for the Love which he bore to the Publick; and every bad Man, out of Envy and Illwill, was for pushing him on to new Dangers; Agricola, by his own Vertues, and the Vices of others, was still carry'd to greater Difficulties, which yet always turn'd to his Honour.*

Such have been the Condition and the Circumstances of most Courts in the World: And *Macchiavel* seems to have found out some reason for it, which was always too deep for me, and I never cou'd comprehend why he said so. But his words are these: *It is impossible for Princes to be grateful to such as have got great Victories. If 'tis impossible, there's no remedy; and the Generals must bear with it. But since 'tis certain, that Valour and Conduct are something, and not to be found together every*

Numb. every day; I shou'd think, that when
 8. People are in War, they shou'd not too
 ~~~~~ much discourage a Man that has those  
 Qualities, but shou'd give him good Words  
 and good Usage, at least while he is doing  
 their business. The *Romans* were wiser in  
 this respect than some other People that I  
 cou'd name: They did not make it im-  
 practicable for *Scipio* to serve, till such  
 time as *Carthage* was destroy'd. When  
 that was done, and a Peace was made,  
 then indeed they sent him to his Villa, and  
 seem'd not to care what became of him:  
 And that was soon enough in all conscience.  
 If there were any young sprightly Officer,  
 equally fit to command, there might be  
 less Inconvenience in laying aside an old  
 one. But alas! *Philip de Comines*, who was  
 a very wise Man, observ'd long ago, That  
*let a Man have ever SO GREAT A GE-*  
*NIUS FOR CONQUEST, if he wants*  
*good Sense, his other Qualities will avail him*  
*nothing.* A warm Heart can do little  
 without a cool Head: But where they  
 meet together, the Success of such a Ge-  
 neral is the just Reward of his Merit. I  
 know a certain Party that attribute all this  
 to Fortune, who by them is prefer'd both  
 to Valour and Conduct: And 'tis not to  
 be wonder'd at; for why shou'd we not  
 give our selves up to her abroad, as well as  
 at home, where we seem so entirely to de-  
 pend

pend upon her? Or if these worthy Gen-Numb.  
 tlemen allow that any thing else has con- 8.  
 tributed to our Successes, they never make  
 those Concessions without a Sting in the  
 Tail of them. If our Generals fight, they  
 are ambitious and rash, and value not the  
 Lives of the Men: If they besiege, they  
 are dilatory and trifling, and do it only to  
 spin out the time: If they beat the Enemy  
 again and again, 'tis not with the least in-  
 tent of concluding the War: And if they  
 shou'd extend their Conquests to the very  
 Suburbs of *Paris*, it wou'd be only for the  
 sake of raising Contributions. Thus, who  
 knows but Courage may in time be-  
 come as scandalous as Wealth; and to Con-  
 quer be as sure a way to Disgrace, as to  
 be Rich?

It is impossible to mention that last  
 Word, without thinking of the present  
 State of our Mony and Credit. The Na-  
 tion has been losing these six months, and  
 yet some People wou'd persuade us, That  
 we never were in so thriving a Condition;  
 That Peace and Plenty are coming upon  
 us, when we expect nothing but Poverty  
 and War: and in short, That all which  
 has been done, is for the better. Which  
 puts me in mind of the Story of a Quack,  
 who affected an unlucky Phrase, and at  
 every turn cry'd, *So much the better.* The  
 Doctor



Numb. Doctor visited a Patient of his almost in  
 8. the Agony, and ask'd him, *How he slept*  
 that Night? Not a wink, Sir; *So much*  
*the better*, cries the Doctor. He then in-  
 quir'd, *How his Fever was?* O Lord! says  
 the Patient, I burn as if I were on fire:  
*So much the better*, quoth the Quack. *How*  
*does your Cough?* I spit up my very Lungs,  
 reply'd the Sickman: *So much the better* still,  
 answers the Quack. Ah! dear Doctor,  
 quoth the Patient, what pity 'tis a Man  
 shou'd go out of the World with all these  
 fine Symptoms about him! And a few  
 hours after he gave up the Ghost. We  
 hear, we see, we feel, we taste, but we  
 must not believe our Senses. Thus, while  
 the *Whigs* are nibbling at the Presbyterian  
 Principle of *Revolution*, some *Tories* are  
 imposing on us the Romish Doctrine of  
 Transubstantiation; which is as easily re-  
 concil'd to our Senses, as that we have lost  
 nothing of late, and that 'tis not all owing  
 to them. But *Credit*, they say, *depends on*  
*no Thing or Person*. This may possibly  
 be true, as impossible as it appears; and I  
 have nothing to urge against it, but a lit-  
 tle Experience and a plain Fact. Now so  
 it is, that before some late Matters hap-  
 pen'd, a good many People, both Natives  
 and Foreigners, had great Sums of Money  
 in the Exchequer, which they thought was  
 so carefully manag'd, that it wou'd never  
 be

Essay,  
 P. 22.

be so well again, unless in the same Hands, Numb.  
 or Hands of the same Reputation; the con- 8.  
 trary of which they foolishly fancy in the  
 present Case. Upon this, it naturally fol-  
 low'd, that when those Hands were re-  
 mov'd, they wou'd be alarm'd; and think  
 of withdrawing their Effects, without stay-  
 ing to see how the Managers that were put  
 in wou'd behave themselves: Interest be-  
 ing the most impatient, as well as the most  
 timorous thing in nature. Hold, Gentle-  
 men, cry the Tories, *Credit depends upon no  
 Thing, and no Body*: and you are as safe  
 now as ever. I beg your pardon as to that,  
 say the Lenders: We thought our Estates  
 secure before, and if we think otherwise  
 now, we shall certainly remove them.  
 Now, who can help all this? And what  
 matter who have been the cause of it?  
 Where has been the great Loss as yet?  
 What's 30 per Cent. for five or six Millions;  
 and how is that worth taking notice of? Or  
 what mighty Load is this upon those that  
 are to answer for it? All that vexes me in  
 this whole matter, is, that they wou'd per-  
 suade us we are just where we were: For  
 this indeed is a little too imposing, and too  
 hard an Affront to be offer'd to common  
 Sense. If they wou'd say, that we may  
 carry on the War without Money, for that  
 I cou'd bring them no less an Authority  
 than *Machiavel*, whom I have once men-  
 tion'd

Numb. tion'd already, and who says expressly in  
 8. his *Decads of Livy*; *There's no Opinion more*  
 Pag. 11. *false, than that Mony is the Sinew of War.*  
 cap. 10. And he gives you an Instance in the *Venetians*, who, he says, were driven out of their *Terra Firma*, at a time when their Coffers were full. So that full Coffers are not so much to be minded as some imagine; since those that have not Mony, may do as well as those that have: which alone decides the Controversy, and makes us immediately all of an Opinion as to this point. Again, if they wou'd say that our Trade is of no importance, for that also I cou'd produce an Authority from one of their Authors, the late Earl of *Castlemain*, who in a Narrative publish'd forty Years ago says; *England can subsist without Trade, which is not at all necessary: We remember by our Histories when it began here. The Venetians, the Genoese, the Flemings, and the Jews, were us'd to bring us Superfluities, and manag'd the Traffick of the Nation: However, 'twas then we conquer'd France.* Thus in either of these Cases it were easy to help them out with Precedents. The Papists and Tories cou'd never endure Trade and Credit: The former endeavour'd to render Trade as superfluous, as the latter wou'd make Credit chimerical. But when they go about to persuade us, that notwithstanding the 30 per Cent. aforesaid, &c.

we

*The MEDLEY.*

97

we are just in as good a Condition as before; I know not what in the world to say for them upon this head: but must confess to their shame, they are a little ungenerous in their Proceedings, since they seem not to care how much they abuse poor CREDIT, because she is one of *the* *Ruin'd Party.*

---

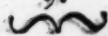
Numb  
8.

---

H

NUM-

---




---

## NUMBER IX.

---

*The Vanity of the Whigs.*

*An Acrostick with Notes.*

*Danger from Flatterers.*

*Translation of Le Fontaine.*

*Of the Sausage-Maker in Aristophanes.*

---

*Monday November 27. 1710.*

---

**T**HERE is certainly no Creature in the World so vain as a *Whig*: None but his Generals have Courage; none but his Ministers have Probity or Politicks; none but his Patriots Principles; none but his Bank has Money; none but his Ladies Beauty; none but his Authors Learning, and none but his Poets Wit. I shall not go about to prove the Vanity of these Pretences, the matter being so very notorious, especially with re-  
spect



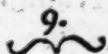
spect to Wit; in which the *Tories* every day Numb. 9.  
distinguish themselves more and more, and  
make new Acquisitions: so that they will

soon have all the Wit on their side, almost  
as soon as they will have the Places. If  
there were any Mortal living, that cou'd  
be suppos'd to question this, how many In-  
stances cou'd I produce to demonstrate it?

*Examiners, Doubles, Atalantis's*, Men and  
Women, all Authors of a size, might be  
fairly shewn together, in order to make it  
good: But I shall satisfy my self at this  
time with one Instance only. Indeed, 'tis  
an extraordinary one: An *Acrostick*; hand-  
ed about by Persons of Distinction of that  
side with great Applause, and not at all un-  
deserv'd, as will be seen immediately.  
The Name of the Author I cou'd not learn,  
but the Gentleman, who gave me his Ver-  
ses, assur'd me he was *tam Marte quam Mer-  
curio*, the very same that Sir *Walter Raleigh*  
was: And tho he is so modest as to conceal  
himself, his Fame will out-do every thing  
that has been heard of in *Parnassus*, since  
Mr. *Quarles* flourish'd.

Numb.

9.



The Acrostick is this:

*Hail! Bright Asserter of our Free-born State!  
Active, tho still, like our approaching Fate:  
Rousing the Spirit of our lethargick Isle,  
Lingring beneath a most destructive Smile.  
Eager of Right, Britannia undeceiv'd,  
Tea, Glorious Anna's perfect Ease retriev'd.*

Tho this Acrostick is modern, there are certain mysterious Expressions in it, that will hinder its being so intelligible to Posterity, as might be wish'd: For which reason, a small Comment upon it will not be very impertinent, nor I hope unacceptable to the Courteous Reader.

*Hail!* is a word of great Antiquity: The Jews us'd it, as every one knows, when they were doing the most wicked thing that ever was done in the World. 'Tis also met with in Chorus's on the Stage, and has a fine Effect in *Incantations*, which signify charming, and singing, or chirping, as well as enchanting and bewitching; tho all those Interpretations are very applicable to this Author and his Poem.

*Bright Asserter.* *Dark Asserter* is never us'd by the best Writers; for *Asserters* are always *bright*. However, there are several sorts of Asserters: King *William* was an Asserter, but that was of Liberty only: The last Parliament were Asserters, but that

that was worse still, for they were only As- Numb.  
serters of King *William* and the Revolution. 9.  
What kind of Asserter is here meant (since  
there never was an Asserter of nothing)  
appears by the next words, which are,

*Free-born State.* But here it will be necessary to add a Restriction, lest those words shou'd be taken in any *Antimonarchical Republican* Meaning; for doubtless the Poet intends them in a good Church-Sense, That our State is as *Free*, as *Indefeasible* and *Hereditary* can make it: which is surely free enough, and proves it to be well born, and blest'd with Original Freedom, without any regard to that foolish accidental Liberty which it receiv'd at the Revolution.

*Active, tho still:* A pretty Image that! and borrow'd, as I suppose, from the late Circumstances of the Church, which was at the same time both in danger and safe.

*Active, tho still!* Nothing can be more just or clear. But mind the Simile that follows—

*Like our approaching Fate.* Here the Criticks will have it, that our Author has some meaning that is not so well; and that he mix'd a little touch of Satyr to give his Thing a relish. But if I am to speak my Conscience, I think his Friends are to blame, if they are angry at him for any Meaning, of which they ought not to suspect him.

Numb. *Rousing the Spirit of our Lethargick Isle.*

9. Here he seems to compare *Great Britain* to Something that's asleep; but he rightly observes, that she's almost awake now: Her Eyes are opening, and her *Spirit* will doubtless *be rous'd* e'er long. This needs no Interpretation.

*Lingring beneath.* This shou'd seem a gain to be satyrical, as if the Island were *wasting under* a Consumption. But the next words clear the Point; which are these:

*A most destructive Smile.* Yet here the Allegory, by being a little too frequently vary'd, is grown somewhat obscure. It does not appear by the Poet, who it is that smiles: Only 'tis probable he means some *Syren*, that is now pleas'd, and in good-humour, because he says the Smile is destructive; for I never read of any Smiles that were destructive, but the Smiles of these ugly Creatures, that were half Women, half Fish, and yet were us'd to bewitch People. This will puzzle the Commentators of the next Age, for even in ours we can hardly guess at it.

*Eager of Right.* A strong Expression! tho not very intelligible; but there can be no harm in it. Eagerness is always commendable, when a Person is sure that what he is eager for belongs to him, and is his Right: as for example; If our Poet should

shou'd be eager to assert his Title to this Numb.  
Acrostick.

*Britannia undeceiv'd*; not quite yet, as I noted before, but in a very fair way to it.

Yea; a very fine Affirmative, most ancient and sonorous: And those that think it was only added to tag out the last Letter in the Acrostick, know nothing of the force of Monosyllables, nor of the true Spirit of Poetry.

*Retriev'd*: A word not much in use among the Writers of Verse; but it was chosen, I suppose, by this Author, because of the great Importance of it eight Years ago, and was now transplanted, by Poetical Licence, out of the Vote of Parliament into this Acrostick. A strange Fate has attended this Word from the time it was reviv'd with such great Propriety of Speech. It was in full force, and many good Speeches were made for it by admirable *British* Orators, when nothing had been done, and it cou'd have no signification; and now, after forty Towns and Battles won, it is all of a sudden grown obsolete again. But I think our Author has taken care at last to provide for its Immortality; and by chusing it for the very lowest and most weighty word of his whole Acrostick, he has fix'd it in a Place where it shall for ever stand, as the Founda-



Numb. dation or Bottom of his well-built Poem,  
 9. when Votes, and even Acts of Parliament,  
 shall be quite forgotten.

I shall not mind what People may say to me for making these few useful Criticisms on the foregoing Verses; I value an Author for his Love of Poetry, as much as some value a Poet for his Art: And may this Person write in quiet the remainder of his days, as soon as the War is ended,

Mac  
Fleckno.

— And chuse for his Command,  
 Some peaceful Province in Acrostick Land.

The only Danger to a Great Man from such Incense as this, is, That such immoderate Praises often spoil and corrupt the good Habits of the Mind; nor is it always in his power to distinguish between the false Attempts of a Flatterer, and the honest Commendations of a Friend. The Greeks said, Flatterers were like so many Ravens, croaking about High Ministers; and that they never lifted a Man up, but as the Eagle does the Tortoise, in order to get something by the Fall of him. It is very hard to know the Hearts of Men; but if Ministers will be doing prodigious and extraordinary things, they must expect to be commended for their Actions: And I shou'd think this Author as unlikely

ly to have Guile or Design, as most that Numb.  
 I have met with. I shall now shew you <sup>9.</sup>  
 on the other side what sorry Poets the  
 Whigs are; they have nothing of their  
 own, and are therefore forc'd to borrow of  
 the *French*, whom they pretend to hate so  
 much. One of them shew'd me some  
 Verses of *la Fontaine's*, with a new Tran-  
 slation:

*Un Intendant ? qu'est que cette chose ?*

*Je definis cette estre, un Animal,*

*Qui, comme on dit, sçait pecher en eau trou-*  
*(ble, &c.*

An Intendant ! What is he ?

Here his true Description see :

He's an Animal, that seems

Pleas'd to fish in troubled Streams :

Let the Publick sink or swim,

'Tis the self-same thing to him.

If you say the State and Crown,

In his Hands are tumbling down :

Come have Patience, Sir, he cries,

Funds shall fill, and Stocks shall rise.

If you ask him *How*, or *Why* ?

Straight you have in one Reply,

All the Reason he can tell ;

*Phoo ! I warrant things go well.*

*Aristophanes*

Numb.

9.

*Aristophanes* has an odd Whim in one of his Comedies \*: " He introduces a chief Person of his Play, endeavouring to persuade a Man that made Sausages, to

\* In *Equitibus*, Act.

1. Sc. 2.

" resolve upon meddling with Affairs of State. The Man was surpriz'd at his Discourse, and ask'd, why he wou'd despise and laugh at a poor Fellow, who had never employ'd his Thoughts or Time in any thing but making Sausages. Upon which the Poet instructs his other Person to speak thus: Behold all these Ranks of People, you shall be a great Leader and Chief among them; you shall tread upon the Senate, and tie up the Hands of our Generals. Who I? says the Sausage-maker: Yes, you shall do it, quoth the other Person. Get upon this Table where you make your Puddings, and look all about you: Do you see in that Scene the Custom-House, and all those Ships that are laden there with Merchandize? See them! yes, says the Fellow; what then? Why all those things shall be sold by you; the Oracle says you shall be a very great Man. How shou'd that be for God's sake, cry'd the Fellow? How shou'd I be a Great Man, that am but a Pudding-maker? Because, said he, you are bold and wicked. But I think my self

“ self unworthy of Greatness, said the Numb.  
“ Fellow. What does that signify, an- 9.  
“ swer’d the other? Do you think your  
“ self a good or an ill Man? Nay, for  
“ that matter, said he, I am bad enough.  
“ I wish you Joy, reply’d the other, you  
“ will find your self so much the better  
“ qualify’d when you come to do Business,  
“ for our Commonwealth has nothing now  
“ to do with Men of Learning and Prob-  
“ ity, but is wholly govern’d by the Igno-  
“ rant, Impure and Immoral; therefore  
“ do not despise what the Gods tell you  
“ by their Oracles, which prophesy very  
“ great Honours that will be done to Per-  
“ sons of your Trade. But how, said he,  
“ is it possible that I shou’d govern the  
“ People? With all the Ease in the  
“ World, answer’d the other: Do only  
“ what you are us’d to do; MIX, JUM-  
“ BLE, DISTURB AND CON-  
“ FOUND ALL MATTERS;  
“ feign and invent any thing to please  
“ and delude the Rabble: for the rest  
“ you have a great many Talents that  
“ are proper to gain their Favour. You  
“ have a false Tongue, and a mischievous  
“ unlucky Understanding; you have some  
“ little smattering also in the Law: In  
“ short, you have all the Qualities that  
“ our Republick wants at this time, and  
“ that are necessary to make you a very  
“ Great Person.” Monsieur

Numb. Monsieur le Clerc, taking notice of this

9. Scene, says, "The Character was drawn

*Parthas.* "for Cleon, who was a troublesome Ora-  
Vol. 2. tor, an Enemy to the best Men of the

p. 165. "Country, and to the greatest Generals

"of that Government. He says, the Poet

"very justly expos'd this Person in his

"Play; who having never given the least

"Proof of his Sincerity, or Love of his

"Country, had yet made himself confide-

"rable, by affecting a false Zeal for the

"Interest of the People, and by living at

"open variance with the Nobility and the

"Senate." Mons. Le Clerc says further,

"That the Greek and Roman Histories have

"many illustrious Examples of Great Men,

"to whom their Country had infinite Ob-

"ligations, ruin'd or banish'd; not for

"having been found guilty of any Crime,

"but only for having been accus'd by such

"Orators as this Cleon. Those that sought

"the great Employments, and were re-

"solv'd to get them, had need, *he says*,

"but of two things; one was, to af-

"fect an Air of Popularity, which was

"easily enough maintain'd: The other

"was, to affirm any thing boldly, that

"suited with the present Taste of the

"Multitude. Provided they had these

"two Qualities, no Vice, *he says*, of their

"own cou'd hurt them: It was no matter

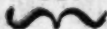
"if they were Ignorant, Malicious, Sau-

"cy,



" cy, Revengeful, Violent and Cruel; Numb.  
 " they cover'd all these Faults under the 9.  
 " specious Veil of Zeal for the Publick  
 " Good; their ready Gift of Speaking  
 " pass'd for Sense and Understanding  
 " in the Minds of the Multitude, who  
 " had still less Knowledg than themselves.  
 " And tho in reason they ought to have  
 " made themselves odious by the Fal-  
 " shood of their Accusations, and the  
 " Violence of their Prosecutions, the  
 " blind and credulous People did not find  
 " it out; but took their most invenom'd  
 " Passions for an extraordinary Regard  
 " to the Safety of the State." And doubt-  
 " less it was this very same *Cleon* that *Plu-*  
*tarch* mentions in his Political Precepts,  
 who had a hundred Heads of fawning Flatte-  
 rers licking about him, as the Comedian  
 speaks, and who debas'd himself to court the  
 Favour of the Multitude; doing all things  
 to humour them, and joining himself with the  
 worst and most distemper'd of the People against  
 the best. God preserve all Countries from  
 such *Cleons*, and such Sausage-makers.

110  
Numb.

10.  


---

## NUMBER X.

---

*Of the falsest Paper that ever was  
printed.*

*Two Accounts stated and ballanc'd, a-  
rising from one in a late Examiner.*

*The Praises of our General in bad Verse.  
A Defence of changing Sides.*

---

*Monday December 4. 1710.*

---

**T**HE *Examiner* has appear'd all a-  
long to be a Person of profound  
Judgment, and has been justly ad-  
mir'd for it: But he seem'd even to excel  
himself, in the Choice of a Subject, when  
he writ about Political Lying, and expos'd  
the only Secret by which his Party have  
prevail'd, and the only Great Man that  
was to pay him for his Labour. His  
own Side began then to be offended at his  
Ignorance

Ignorance and Folly: Some of them said, Numb. 10. he was certainly bewitch'd: Others, that his Paper shou'd be totally suppress'd; since no Good was to be expected from one that writ at random, and cou'd not distinguish what was proper to touch upon, and what not; but wou'd saucily put down whatever enter'd into his rambling Imagination. I am still for helping him out as far as 'tis possible, rather than for making things worse with him than they are: And must needs therefore declare, that I don't think he intended at that time to abuse his Patron or his Party, however he blunder'd upon it; but that he had quite another meaning in view, which he since has discover'd to the World. All the best Authors, who writ in former Ages, convey'd their Instructions by Precepts and Examples: Now the *Examiner*, having it in his Thoughts to publish the falsest, as well as most impudent Paper that ever was printed, writ a previous Discourse about Lying, as a necessary Introduction to what was to follow. The first Paper was the Precept, and the second was the Example. By the falsest Paper that ever was printed, I mean the *Examiner*, Numb. 17. in which he pretends to give an Account of what the D. of M. has got by his Services. It were easy to shew that in every Article, except the Pension upon the

Numb. the Post-Office, he grossly enhances the  
 10. Account: This might as plainly be prov'd,  
 as that the Grant of *Mildenheim* was not  
 an *Englsh* Bounty, but given as a just  
 Return for an Empire wonderfully fav'd.  
 It were easy also to shew, that the Person  
 ingeniously meant, in the pretty Tale of  
 the *Lady's Woman*, was the most faithful  
 and just Servant that ever any Lady had,  
 tho she happen'd to be strangely supplanted  
 ed by the Chambermaid.

But all this shall be past over for the  
 present, because I will have no Difference  
 with the *Examiner*: or, to use the words of  
 his own ingenious Friend, that writ the  
 Pag. 5. Letter to him, *I will allow all this, not be-  
 cause 'tis true; for the contrary shall one time  
 or other be made out to the World, when the  
 true State of our present Condition will be set  
 in a clearer Light.* Allowing therefore the  
*Examiner's* honest Account to be right, he  
 brings in the D. of M.

Debtor to Great Bri-  
 tain.

By Grants.  
 Employments.

Pictures

He is Creditor on the  
 other Side; which  
 part of the Account  
 our *Examiner* forgot.

By the Battles of Schel-  
 lenberg, and Blen-  
 heim.

Forcing

# The MEDLEY.

113

Pictures bought,  
or given by Fo-  
reigners.

Jewels the same.  
*Mindelheim*, by the  
Emperor.

Amounting in all  
to—540000 *l*.

*Forcing the French Lines* Numb.  
*twice.* 10.

Ramellies, Oudenarde, Mons, &c.

*And by Twenty Seven  
Towns taken, which being  
reckon'd at 300000 *l*. a  
Town (the Price that  
Dunkirk was sold at be-  
fore it was fortify'd) a-  
mounts in all, throwing  
in the Battles, and the  
Fortifications,*

To—8,100,000 *l*.

Ballance on the Credit-Side, 7,560,000 *l*.

This is the State of the Credit, a word  
not improperly us'd upon this occasion.  
Now, according to the *Examiner's* Ac-  
count, tho monstrously false in every Par-  
ticular but one, he has had something more  
than 15000 *l*. for every Battle and Town,  
one with another; and taking the whole  
according to this groundless absurd Calcu-  
lation, he has done all this after the Rate  
of Three Pence for every Pound, which  
our Enemies wou'd have given to prevent  
it: Not to mention the Contributions,  
which wou'd have been made for him by  
some of their Friends in other Places, to

I

hin-



Numb. hinder such unlucky Conquests as he has  
 10. still been unmercifully pursuing: For it  
 ought to be known to every gentle Reader, that he has done no less than *cut off the very Legs and Arms of the French King*. Such that Monarch himself accounted *Lisle* to be, with some other Places that have been taken from him, as appears by the Duke of *Montagu's* Letter of *Decemb. 29. 1677.* lately printed. But knowing not how to rate *those Legs and Arms of the Enemy*, I will throw them into this general Account, without any particular Value set upon them.

This Account being fairly stated, I will now cast up another of a different kind with the *Examiner*. I need not tell him whose Account it is, but the State of it is thus.

| Debtor.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Creditor.                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| By <i>sinking the Publick Credit in K. William's Reign; reckoning the Effect it had on the Bank, East-India Company, Navy-Bills, Ordinance, Debentures, Tallies upon all the Funds</i> , ---Five Millions and a Half. | By Services in the late King's Reign, --- <i>A Land Bank.</i> |
| By Ditto, <i>since that time, according to the lowest Computation</i> , ---The same Sum.                                                                                                                              | By Ditto, in the Present, --- <i>A new Scheme.</i>            |
| In both Eleven Millions.                                                                                                                                                                                              | Amounting in both,<br>To--00 00 00                            |

Ballance yet to be accounted for, 11,000,000

Thus

Thus you see the Difference between the Numb.  
 Charge of Commanding Abroad, and of 10.  
 Scheming at Home: The first comes to  
 Five Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds,  
 according to the utmost Stretch of Ma-  
 lice and Invention; the other to Eleven  
 Millions, according to the lowest Compu-  
 tation.

So much for the *Examiner's* accounting  
 at Home; I will now consider his Compa-  
 rison between *Roman* and *British* Gratitude.  
 He has shewn, with his usual Strength of  
 Reason, that we are now above five hun-  
 dred times more grateful than the *Romans*  
 were; having given the D. of *M.* five hun-  
 dred times as much as ever the *Romans*  
 gave their Generals; which was but one  
 thousand Pounds, making the most of it.  
 This is so Historical, that one wou'd think  
 not a word cou'd be said against it. Every  
 Reader, from the Probability of the mat-  
 ter, must needs be satisfy'd that it was  
 SO; and just as it appears by his two Co-  
 lumns of Addition. All the mistake is,  
 that in his *Roman* Account he has put down  
 but one Article, the Charge of a Triumph;  
 which, according to his Bill of Parcels, a-  
 mounted in the Sum Total to no more  
 than nine hundred ninety four Pounds, e-  
 leven Shillings and ten pence. But he has  
 sunk all the other Articles of the Account,  
 all the great Advantages of *Roman* Gene-  
 I 2 rals,

Numbrals, who, you must know, had their Pen-  
 10. sions, Lands, Houses, Contributions, &c.  
 as well as other People; and even their  
 Proconsulates, such as *Asia, Africa, Spain,*  
*&c.* But these things he took no notice of,  
 I suppose out of Partiality to the D. of *M.*  
 to shew how much better 'tis to command  
 an Army now, than it was in the days of  
*Lucullus* and *Pompey*. And it was doubt-  
 less for the same reason that he reduc'd  
 the whole Profits of a *Roman* Conqueror  
 to a Crown bought for Two pence, which  
 he must know is not half so much as a Hal-  
 ter comes to now-a-days; which will cost  
 him, at the lowest rate, Four-pence. As  
 to the *Embroider'd Coat*, he says, *he can't*  
*find who paid the Embroiderer, whether the Se-*  
*nate or the General himself.* You see how  
 nice he is in History: Nor will he allow so  
 much as the *Earthen Pots*, the *Bull*, the  
*Halfpenny Medals*, the *Triumphal Chariot*, &c.  
 to be of real Profit to the General; who  
 seems by this Reckoning to have no more  
 Right to such things, than my Lord Mayor  
 has to the Pageants on a Show-day: upon  
 whom and his Great Horse the City of  
*London* has often been at twice the Expence,  
 that the *Romans*, according to this Author,  
 bestow'd on a *Victorious General in the Height*  
*of that Empire, having subdu'd his Enemy,*  
*conquer'd some great Kingdom, and brought the*  
*King himself, his Family and Nobles, to adorn*  
 the

*the Triumph in Chains.* Is not this very Numb.  
odd? If I had not his Word for it, I shou'd 10.

as soon have believ'd, that because a White Staff is worth but Six-pence, therefore that is the full value of it in the hands of a Lord Chamberlain; as that the Advantages of a *Roman* General were to be calculated by a Crown bought of an Herb-woman. We read, That one of 'em cou'd afford to spend a Thousand Crowns a day, and have besides his Rooms of extraordinary Expence, settled at four, five, ten, and twenty thousand Crowns a night: That he at one time lent a Prætor four hundred embroider'd Robes, and had as great an Income as some Northern Kings. The *Roman* History is full of magnificent Accounts of their Statues, Arches, Portico's, vast Edifices, &c. And even in that sneaking covetous Commonwealth of *Athens*, it is said, That more of this kind was done in the Days of *Pericles*, than was to be seen in *Rome* before the *Cæsars*. However, *Pericles* often wore a Garland of Flowers, which I believe was not rated by him, according to the prime Cost in the Market. And yet after all, it must be confess'd, that the *Examiner* is not so much out upon this occasion, as he has been upon some others. For I do not believe that a Triumph us'd to cost much above a hundred times more than he makes it; which I think is very fair for

Numb. him: tho he might as well have charg'd  
 10. the D— of M—— with only what the  
 Publick pays for his Passage from *Holland*  
 in the Yacht, as have brought no more  
 to the Account of a *Roman Conqueror*  
 than what is set forth in his *Bill of Roman*  
*Gratitude.*

I cannot help applauding, in the next  
 place, the Raillery of the same Author,  
 at which he is excellent. He is troubled  
 that the D— of M——'s Services shou'd  
 be call'd *the most eminent that ever were*  
*perform'd by a Subject to his Country, not to*  
*be equal'd in History.* And then, quoth he,  
*to be sure some bitter Stroke of Detraction*  
*against Alexander and Cæsar, who never did*  
*us the least Injury.* He has an infinite deal  
 of Wit, that's certain: But for all his  
 Jest, *Cæsar* invaded and enslav'd us; if he  
 looks upon Invasion and Slavery as In-  
 jury. He takes the same General to be  
 highly oblig'd, *That he has not been try'd*  
*for his Life, and very narrowly escap'd: That*  
*He has not been accus'd of High Crimes and*  
*Misdemeanours: That the Prince has not*  
*seiz'd his Estate, and left him to starve:*  
*That he has not been hooted at as he pass'd the*  
*Streets: That he has not been strip'd of All:*  
*That his Defects have been sparingly mention'd,*  
*and all his Successes very freely applauded.*  
 This is another sort of Reckoning, which  
 he is the first Author of. However, the  
 last



last Words put me in mind of great Numb.  
 Compliments that were once paid him by <sup>10.</sup>  
 a Friend of the *Examiner's*; some of which  
 I will now transcribe, to shew the different  
 Turn of Mens Thoughts.

*Great Thanks, O Captain great in Arms!*  
*receive*

*From thy Triumphant Country's publick  
 Voice:*

*Thy Country greater Thanks can only give  
 To ANNE, to Her who made those Arms  
 her Choice.*

*Recording Schellenberg's and Blenheim's  
 Toils,*

*We dreaded lest thou should'st those Toils  
 repeat:*

*We view'd the Palace charg'd with Gallick  
 Spoils,*

*And in those Spoils we thought thy Praise  
 compleat:*

*For never Greek, we deem'd, nor Roman  
 Knight,*

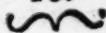
*In Characters like these did e'er his Acts  
 indite.*

*There Ister pleas'd, by Blenheim's glo-  
 rious Field,*

*Rolling shall bid his Eastern Waves declare  
 Germania sav'd by Britain's ample Shield;  
 And bleeding Gaul afflicted by her Spear:*

Numb.

10.



*Shall bid them mention Malbro' on that Shore,  
Leading his Islanders, renown'd in Arms,  
Thro Climes, where never British Chief before,  
Or pitch'd his Camp, or sounded his Alarms.*

Since one of the *Examiner's* own Party has publish'd such Truths as these in Verse, I wonder he is not ashamed of his own Fictions in Prose. Has he never read a saying of *Demosthenes*; That *such Wretches as abuse a Man in Adversity, are like old Ruptures, Cramps and Pains in the Body, which fall upon it terribly upon every Turn of Humours, or even Change of Weather?* Or has he never heard of a plain blunt Saying of honest *Sir Benjamin Rudyard's*; That *there's nothing in Court-Preferments worth being a Knaves for?* To that I know he will answer, That this is no better than an old Puritan Principle, wholly irreconcilable with modern Practice. And that for his part, he's resolv'd to make the best of the present Times, and get what he can; the rather because Alterations are so frequent among us; which has long been observ'd all the World over: *Sir William Temple* observing, That nothing better was expected from us abroad in his days: And that *Monsieur De Wit* was us'd to tell him, \* *That ever since the Reign of Q. Elizabeth there had been such a Fluctuation*

\* *Sir William Temple's Letters.*

in the Counsels of England, they cou'd not Numb.  
be depended upon two years together. From 10.  
which Remark however, we may draw  
this good Conclusion; That when we  
are in the wrong, we shall not continue  
so for ever; but may justly hope, from  
*De Wit's* Observation, to be right again  
in a year or two. In the mean while, I  
wish my Friend the *Examiner* all possi-  
ble success at this Court, being in great  
hope that something will speedily be done  
for him: And that till such time as he  
is provided for, we shall not think of  
enacting here a barbarous Law among  
the *Indians*, that we read of in *Philostratus*, Lib. 2.  
by which they declar'd every Man in- c. 12.  
capable of bearing an Office, that cou'd  
be prov'd to have been guilty of telling a  
Lye.

---

NUMBER

---

# NUMBER XI.

---

*Of the Power of Numbers.*

*Of an Excellent Parallel drawn by the Examiner.*

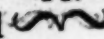
*Part of one of Cicero's Orations.*

---

*Monday December 11. 1710.*

---

**F**ROM Political Lying, the Subject of my last Paper, 'tis an easy, and not unnatural Transition, to Political Numbers; the latter being often the Effect or the Consequence of the former. Much has been said both by Antients and Moderns of the Command of Reason, and the Force of Eloquence; but in my mind, nothing can compare to the Power of Numbers, taken in any sense whatsoever. Of these there are three sorts, which are chiefly

chiefly consider'd; *Poetical, Mathematical, Numb.*  
*and Political.* The Power of Poetical Num- *11.*  
 bers is such, that Woods have danc'd, and   
 Rivers chang'd their Course in obedience  
 to them. That of Mathematical Num-  
 bers is so invincible, that if we believe  
 Bishop *Wilkins*, there's never an Oak in  
*Windsor-Forest* that can resist a Hair, dis-  
 pos'd of to the most Geometrical Advan-  
 tage. And the Political Numbers come  
 so little short of either the one or the other,  
 that even Law and Reason submit and fall  
 down before them. Did they not in *Athens*  
 vote Heroick Virtue into Faction, and  
 Publick Merit into Treason? Did they not  
 drive the Best Men into Banishment, at  
 one time for having sav'd, at another for  
 having reform'd the State? Did they not  
 in *Rome* at one time take the Power from  
*Cato* for his Virtue, and at another time  
 give it to *Clodius* for his Vice? What they  
 have done since, is so well known, I need  
 not repeat it. For there is this great In-  
 convenience in Political Numbers, as well  
 as others, that they may be put to an ill  
 use, as often as to a good one: Nay, it fre-  
 quently happens, that the Ambitious make  
 use of these Numbers to the destruction of  
 those that compose them. The truth is,  
 there has been nothing extravagantly fool-  
 ish, and prodigiously wicked, but has been  
 of their doing: Had not *Caiaphas* a Majo-  
 rity



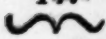
Numb.rity at *Jerusalem*, and *Cromwel* in *England*?

II. So that the Power of Political Numbers has in all Ages been as wonderful, as ever it can be in ours; and 'tis hop'd, much more mischievous. What is it that those Numbers have not done for and against the Church, in Councils and Convocations? And for and against Liberty, in Senates and Conventions? By the one Superstition, by the other, Tyranny, have been alternately abolish'd and establish'd. So prodigious is the Force of a Majority! In the *North* indeed this Power has not been well employ'd of late: In *Denmark* and *Sweden* it has made Slaves of Free Nations, and dissolv'd the Constitution of their Limited Governments. But then in *England*, it abdicated King *James*, after having vigorously withstood him: It set aside his pretended Heir, and settled the Protestant Succession: It also threw out the Tack, and lately asserted the Revolution and Toleration: It has done a great many good things for us, and will one time or other do a great many more; for its Power in *England* has generally been exerted on the right side, tho sometimes also on the wrong. It has carry'd on Occasional Bills: It has Abhor'd and Address'd: It has petition'd for a New Parliament; and it has also petition'd again for a Dissolution. For the good things it has done, have been generally

nerally the Work of Reflection, and dear-Numb.  
 bought Experience. And several other 11.  
 Matters are necessary to give due weight  
 to Political Numbers, or the Credit will  
 never go with the Power. This Hint, and  
 all the rest, are only given here as general  
 Heads, of which some Use and Application  
 may possibly be made hereafter. But I  
 must hasten now to my Friend the *Exa-*  
*miner.*

This excellent Writer will have reason  
 at last to think himself Somebody, since  
 he is taken so much notice of in Print.  
 But the particular Reason of my Com-  
 pliments to him at this time, is to return  
 him Thanks for the Countenance he has  
 given to my poor manner of applying old  
 Stories, in his late Elegant Oration against  
*Verres*; being, as he assures us, faithfully  
 translated and abstracted from *Cicero*. *Lu-*  
*cian* laughs, in his agreeable manner, at a  
 foolish Man of his Acquaintance, who took  
 it into his head to write after *Thucydides*:  
 And *Cicero* mentions another that comes  
 nearer the Case before us, who endeavour'd  
 to copy *Demosthenes* in those places only  
 where he least excel'd. Just such an Imit-  
 ator is my unlucky Friend of *Cicero*; who  
 in the Rhapsody he has printed, and calls  
 a Translation from him, has added more  
 rude Reflections of his own than are to  
 be found in that Author, whose only fault  
 is

Numb. is his falling too much into such Reflections.

II.  Such a Piece indeed it is, taken all together, that I wonder what his merry Friends of the High-Church, Lords or Commons, who may have heard by chance that *Cicero* was as good a Speaker as most of their Party, must think of the Eloquence of this Famous Roman, as it appears in the Dress of our *British Examiner*, and in the only Language they take any pleasure in reading. However, I am told they have all been instructed to apply this Speech mighty right: And a lucky Parallel it is, as ever was drawn sure, *between Verres who was detested and complain'd of by a whole Island that he enslav'd, and a certain Lord who lately left a Government with the universal Regret of the People whom he govern'd*: Of the People, I mean, who are for the Protestant Interest in that Island, and for the Interest of the Illustrious House of *Hanover* in *Great Britain*: And of the People, who frequently by the Declarations of their Representatives, gave hearty and repeated Thanks to her Majesty, for having plac'd over them a Governour, who with indefatigable Industry, and very great Abilities, had steadily pursu'd all his life the true Interest of his Country, and had always shewn the warmest Zeal for supporting the Revolution, and the Government founded upon it. And is  
not

not this now the Character of a Man, extremely resembling that of *Verres*, who stands upon Record in the *Roman* Story, for a vile stupid Wretch, and as great an Enemy to the Liberty of *Rome*, as his small Capacity wou'd suffer him to be? Such a nice Discerner is the *Examiner*, that I am only afraid his Friends will silence him, who to blacken a Man of the ruin'd Party, as he calls it, has confounded opposite Characters, misrepresented Facts, and jumbled notorious Falshoods and Inconsistences together; not doubting, but by his *Island* and his *Governor*, the only two words that have the least relation to the Person he wou'd insult, he might impose upon such Readers as he generally meets with, and might indear himself still more to their Favour or Contributions, by the Impudence of the Scandal, and the Leudness of the Picture. But instead of entering into a particular Examination of his Speech, I will humbly offer another, taken from the same Author, and perhaps as ill translated as his: Only I will be warn'd by his sad Fate, not to add one Thought or Expression of my own. It is part of *Cicero's* Oration in the Senate, when there was a Question there about recalling *Caesar* from his unfinish'd Conquests in *France*.

II.  
~~~~~

De Prov.
Consul.

“ My

Numb.

11.

“ My Friend here that interrupts me,
 “ says, I have reason to be an Enemy to
 “ *Cæsar*. I will answer him first, by pro-
 “ fessing, that I shall always have more
 “ regard to the Publick Good, than to
 “ my own Sufferings; and I can justify
 “ what I now contend for, by the Ex-
 “ ample of our bravest and most illustrious
 “ Citizens. Did not *Tiberius Gracchus* get
 “ immortal Honour, when he alone of all
 “ the Tribunes supported *Lucius Scipio*, tho
 “ he was an Enemy profess’d both to *Lucius*
 “ and his Brother *Africanus*? When he
 “ swore in the Senate, that he was not
 “ reconcil’d to them; but he thought it
 “ below the Dignity of the *Roman* Empire,
 “ that *Scipio* shou’d be carry’d to the same
 “ Place, whither the Generals of their Ene-
 “ mies had been often led in his Triumphs.
 “ Who had more Adversariys than *Caius*
 “ *Marius*? yet they were so far from voting
 “ to recal him from *France*, that having
 “ particular regard to the Circumstances of
 “ that War, they decreed to him the Com-
 “ mand of it in a manner extraordinary.
 “ A very great War has been now carry’d
 “ on with *France*, and that great Peo-
 “ ple have been subdu’d by *Cæsar*; but
 “ they are not yet bound by any Laws or
 “ Treaties, nor by any settled Peace. We
 “ see a War very far advanc’d; or, that

“ I

" I may speak truly, almost ended ; yet Numb.

" so, that if the same Person who began 11.

" it is suffer'd to proceed, we may soon

" expect a good Conclusion of the whole :

" But if any other Man is appointed in

" his room, there may be danger of hear-

" ing that the Remains of this vast War

" may be repair'd, and pursu'd with new

" Vigour. I therefore considering my self

" as a Senator, tho an Enemy, if you

" please, to the Man, ought to be, what I

" always was, a Friend to the Common-

" wealth. But how can I be an Enemy

" to him, by whose Letters, Fame, or Ex-

" presses, my Ears are every day gratify'd

" with new Names of People conquer'd,

" or of Places taken ?

" Believe me, my Lords, I burn (as you

" your selves do, and I hope you think the

" same of me) with an inexpressible Love

" of my Country ; and this Disposition of

" my Mind, which I ever had, and always

" shall have, reconciles me to *Cesar*, and

" restores him to my Friendship. People

" may think, or suspect what they please

" of me ; but I can be no Man's Enemy

" that deserves so well of the Publick.

" For if I have not only declar'd an En-

" mity, but have denounc'd War against

" those that are bringing Fire and Sword

" upon us, tho some of them were my

" familiar Acquaintance ; why shou'd not

K

" the

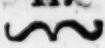
Numb.^a the same Publick Good, that cou'd pro-
 11. "voke me against my Friends, appease me
 "towards my Enemies? What Hatred
 "have I to *Publius Clodius*, but that I
 "think him a Man pernicious to his Coun-
 "try? You have decreed Honours to *Caius*
 "*Cesar*, so many in number, as no Man
 "ever receiv'd in any War: So great in
 "themselves, and in the manner of be-
 "stowing them, as is quite beyond Ex-
 "ample. Yet nothing governs me in
 "this Debate, but the Reason and Ne-
 "cessity of the War, and the Good and
 "Safety of my Country. If I only con-
 "sider'd *Cesar*, what reason can he have
 "to wish to stay Abroad, but that he
 "may perfect the Service which he has
 "far advanc'd? Would his Return to his
 "Country offend any body? It cannot be
 "the People that sent him, nor the Senate
 "that applauded him: Nay, if any there
 "are that hate the Man, there can be
 "no reason even for them to call him
 "Home; they call him Home to Glory,
 "to a Triumph, to publick Congratula-
 "tions, to the highest Honour of the Peers,
 "to the Favour of the Commons, and to
 "the Joy and Affection of the People.
 "But if he is content to stay Abroad
 "for the Good of the Commonwealth,
 "and to defer the Enjoyment of his For-
 "tune till the War is ended; what Opi-

†

"nion

The MEDLEY.

131

" nion shou'd I be of, who if *Caesar* were Numb.
 " otherwise inclin'd, ought only to con-
 " sult the Advantage of my Country, 
 " especially at a time when we are so
 " near a Peace? Before *Caesar* commanded,
 " we rather endeavour'd to stop the Con-
 " quests of the *French*, than to carry the
 " War into their Country: Other Gene-
 " rals thought those People were rather
 " to be repel'd than attack'd. But *Caesar*
 " has proceeded after quite another man-
 " ner: He thought it not only his Busi-
 " ness to conquer those that were in Arms,
 " but to reduce their Country.

" No body had ever right Notions of
 " our Government from its first Founda-
 " tion, but he thought the *French* were
 " most formidable to it; who may now
 " be oblig'd, in one Campaign or two,
 " to accept such Terms, as will be firm
 " for ever. But if things unfinish'd and
 " imperfect shall be left in that Condi-
 " tion, tho their Strength be broken now,
 " they will certainly rise again, and revive
 " to prosecute another War. Wherefore
 " let *France* continue under his Care, to
 " whose Valour, Fidelity and Fortune it
 " was committed. For if he that is
 " adorn'd with the greatest Gifts of For-
 " tune, were no longer willing to trust
 " to that Goddess; if he were in haste
 " to return to our Country, to our Altars,

Numb. " to that high Rank which he must
 II. " always bear among us, and to his most
 ~~~~~ " delightful Children: If, lastly, he were  
 " apprehensive of an ill Event, which  
 " wou'd now take more from his Glory,  
 " than any new Conquests cou'd add to it;  
 " yet in all these Cases it were our In-  
 " terest to wish, that he alone might have  
 " the finishing of this War, who has hi-  
 " therto conducted it with such wonder-  
 " ful Success. But when he who has long  
 " since done enough for his own Glory, tho  
 " not yet quite enough for our Safety, had  
 " rather enjoy more late the Fruits of  
 " his Labours, than not fully acquit him-  
 " self of his Duty to his Country; surely  
 " we ought neither to recal to Affairs at  
 " Home a General, that will have reason  
 " to resent such Usage; nor to disturb  
 " and interrupt our War with *France*, of  
 " which we may soon hope to have so  
 " good an Account from his Conduct.

## NUMBER XII.

*Of Beauty and Assemblies.  
Of the Examiner's Bashfulness.  
Of Informers and Suborners among the  
Romans.  
Of the Mischief they did in the Macedonian Army.*

Monday December 18. 1710.

**I**T was not thought so strange, that Valour, Wisdom and Wealth were out of fashion, as that Beauty shou'd be also in Disgrace; and that the Fair shou'd grow into Contempt as fast as the Great: *For Beauty is the Growth of British Ground*, as the Poet sings; and ill Faces were formerly reckon'd Contraband Goods, and were not suffer'd to be imported. What Harm Beauty has done

K 3 since,



Numh. since, is hard to discover. I never heard  
 12. that it contributed to the Danger of the  
 Church, at least it was never complain'd  
 of by the Doctor. It has always been  
 famous for *good Principles*, a great Encou-  
 rager of *Passive Obedience*, and not a little  
 pleas'd to turn *Subjects* into *Slaves*. All  
 the World owns it is of *Divine Institution*.  
 And I cou'd give a plain Proof, in a  
 certain Family, that it has an *Hereditary*  
*Right*: And to recommend it still more  
 to the Humour of some People, it has  
 always delighted in *Variety and Change of*  
*Servants*. In *China* we are told it is in  
 such Repute, that the Men of Quality  
 are not suffer'd to marry ugly Women:  
 And in *England* it was once so fortunate  
 (I mean in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*)  
 that no Servants were encourag'd but such  
 as were handsom. It has since that time  
 made a very great Figure among us, and  
 our Court was as bright at Home, as our  
 Army was glorious Abroad. It added  
 Lustre to the Throne it surrounded; it  
 charm'd every Mortal that approach'd; it  
 was the Grace of our Triumphs, the  
 Pride of our Nation, and the Envy of  
 our Enemies. *Italians* a thousand years  
 ago were so far from being admir'd here,  
 that on the contrary a Pope made a *Latin*  
 Pun upon our People, and said, they  
 shou'd not be call'd *English*, but *Angels*;  
 [not

[not *Angli sed Angeli.*] What a wonder-ful Change has been here since those days! nor is it less surprizing, that at a time when Beauty is eclips'd, there shou'd be any body so idle as to set up an *Assembly*. Those Entertainments are generally design'd for Foreigners: But what Diversion can Strangers have in any Place, where by the Company they meet, they will have reason to think themselves at Home? How much better did the *French* Ladies imploy their time, when Funds were first scarce in that Country? It is well known to the Curious, that many of that Sex turn'd Projectors; and that the Tax upon *Coats of Arms* was found out by the Dutcheſs of *Roquelaura*. If some of our Ladies wou'd follow this Example, and had not an Abhorrence for the *Ways and Means* of *France*, what a Comfort at this time might they be to their Friends? But I never heard that a *Basset-Table* carry'd on a War, or that an *Assembly* contributed to the Support of Publick Credit.

The Title, as well as Design of this Paper, allows me to ramble as much as I please from one Subject to another, and I am now going to make the strangest Transition that I believe was ever seen; it is from Beauty and Credit to the

Numb. *Examiner*. There is a Passage in one of  
 12. his late \* *Discourses*, as he calls them, that  
 \* Numb. shou'd be written in Letters of Gold; it  
 19. is that where he styles himself a *Basbful*  
*Author*. This I must own transported me  
 extremely: If a Man that is in hopes of  
 some small Office, shou'd have a mind  
 before-hand to hire some Domefticks, and  
 shou'd pitch upon a late Lord President,  
 a Treasurer, Chancellor, and two Secre-  
 taries (all of them, I will venture to say,  
 the best and ablest in their several Sta-  
 tions that ever serv'd at one time) to be  
 his Coachman, his Receiver, his Steward,  
 and his two Clerks; wou'd not all the  
 World say, that this is a very modest  
*basbful* Person? With his *John*, his *Oldfox*,  
 his *Will*, his *Charles*, and his *Harry*; not  
 to mention his *blundering malicious Rascal*,  
 that he keeps to carry Messages? This  
 is one Instance therefore of my Friend's  
*Basbfulness*. I cou'd give a hundred o-  
 thers, but will mention only one more,  
 which shews his good Fortune as well  
 as his Modesty: It is in the same  
 Paper, where he says, he has *so little*  
*Power over Peoples Tongues, that he is forc'd*  
*to hear his own Work commended fifty times*  
*a day*. To this I can only answer, that  
 he has much better Luck than I have had.  
 I have heard indeed several brisk genteel  
 young Men of his Party, those I mean  
 among

among them that have the most Wit and Numb.  
Judgment, cry up to the Skies *Abel Roper* 12.  
and *John Dyer*. Some of them wou'd  
swear, that *Abel had laid about him purely*;  
others, that *Dyer had mau'd the Whigs*  
*plaguily*: But I can safely affirm, that from  
the time my Friend took Pen in hand, I  
never heard one Person of his own side  
speak the least kind word of him, or his  
Performances. On the contrary, I have  
heard them often rail at him, and cry,  
This Fellow can't keep a Secret: There's  
no Sense or good Policy in him; he has  
little Wit, and less Judgment. He al-  
ways lets our Enemies know before-hand  
what we are about: If he is order'd to  
publish any notorious Lyes, he begins  
with a Treatise of Political Lying. If  
he has a Friend who is faulty that way,  
or any other, he immediately draws his  
Picture. If there's a Design upon any  
Body's Estate, out it comes, say they; if  
this Blunderer has but the least notice of  
it, the first thing he does, is to make a  
dull Speech about *Verres*. Yet after all  
these Discouragements, this *bashful unex-*  
*perienc'd Author* expresses a great Desire,  
that his *Papers, reduc'd into a more durable*  
*Form, shou'd live till our Grandchildren are*  
*Men*. What a Present is here intended  
for the future Republick of Letters! The  
*Examiner* and our Grandchildren nam'd

Numb. together in the same Paragraph! What  
 12. fine Work is here like to be! Well! I  
 ~~~~~ have always been his Friend, and will  
 shew it now upon this difficult occasion,
 by telling him the only means that can
 convey his Papers to our Grandchildren;
 and I will confirm what I say by an
 Example. There was a Writer of great
 Solidity in the last Age, who went by the
 Name of *Tom Coryat*: This grave, yet
 sometimes pleasant and romancing Au-
 thor, writ several *Discourses*, and gave
 them a Title which may serve another
 Work: He call'd them his *Crudities*. And
 he having at last an Inclination, like my
 Friend, to print all his strange Stuff
 together in a durable Form, for the use of
 his Grandchildren, there was a Humour
 among abundance of People at that time
 to send a great many Verses to be put
 before the Book, in praise of honest *Tom*.
 These Mock-Commendations made it sell
 then prodigiously, and have kept it alive
 ever since. The same Method I earnestly
 recommend to the *Examiner*, or rather to
 his Bookfeller: and I dare answer, he
 will have as many Copies of Verses given
 him, as ever *Tom* had, to print before his
Discourses; with the Pictures and Cha-
 racters of Himself and his Chief Patrons,
 to adorn the Frontispiece of his Work.
 Therefore the more haste he makes to re-
 duce

duce it to a durable Form, the better: For Numb. 12.
all these Ornaments will certainly be ready at a Week's warning. I will now make another strange and wonderful Transition; which shall be from the Examiner to Informers.

The two most infamous Characters among the Romans, were those of * *Informers* and *Suborners*: And I have read of a Law of theirs, which I thought so reasonable that it shou'd always be remember'd. It was a Law, by which the *Informers* was oblig'd to produce his *Suborner*: and if he did not do it immediately, he was doom'd to be ty'd Neck and Heels †. But this, as the Law further declares, was not intended to skreen the *Informers* from Punishment, if he cou'd prove that he was *suborn'd*; but that they might both be punish'd together, and share the same Fate which they deserv'd. These Creatures were always number'd among the Calamities of the Age they liv'd in; rewarded in bad Times, and suppress'd in good. So that we read of a famous Saying even of || *Domitian*, that wicked Emperour, in the beginning of his Reign: *The Prince*, said he, *that does not punish, encourages Informers*. This Expression was applauded by all his Subjects, and gave them ground to hope for a better

* *Delatores*
by *Mandatores*.

† *Calistratus de Jure Fisci*, l. 2.

|| *Sueton*, l. 8.

Numb. better Government than that which soon
12. after oppress'd them. And the same

Author, among the Praises of that Good
Prince *Vespasian*, reckons, as one of the
chief, his manner of punishing these Offen-
ders. "Among the other Misfortunes of

* L. 8. c. 8. "the Times, says he, * there were still

† Delato- "† *Informers* and *Suborners*. These, the

res, Man- "Emperor order'd to be daily beaten

datoresq; "and lash'd in the Market-place with

"Cudgels, Whips, and Scourges; and to

"be led ignominiously thro the Amphi-

"theatre in the face of the People, crou-

"ded into Seats and Scaffolds to behold

"the Prizes. And as soon as this last

"Scene of their Infamy was perform'd,

"he gave Directions, that some of them

"shou'd be publickly sold for Slaves, and

"that others shou'd be carry'd to those

"barren unfrequented Islands, whither

"notorious Criminals were often sent

"to perish: Hoping, says the Author, by

"this Severity to restrain Men from

"attempting such Villanies hereafter."

A great deal more to the same purpose

might be collected from others; but I

will rather observe, what Care the *Roman*

Laws took to protect Men from such

Inquisitions, whenever Justice cou'd be

heard among them,

Those

Those Laws did not rashly give every Numb.
 Man that pleas'd a Power to accuse ano- 12.
 ther. One of their * Authors says, We * *Macer.*
 shall know *who have* the Right of Accu- *de Accusa-*
 sing, by first considering *who have it not.* *tionibus.*
 Among these he reckons such Men as are
 † *Infamous*, and such as *receive Pay*. On † *Infames,*
 the other side, there were some Persons *et qui Sti-*
 that cou'd not be accus'd; and among *pendium*
 these were all such Men, as were || *abroad* || *merent.*
in the Service of their Country; in favour of *Qui Rei-*
 whom, there was a particular (a) Law *publica*
 enacted (b). There was also a certain *causa ab-*
 Form of Proceeding settled, for such *sunt.*
 Persons as were allow'd to accuse. Every (a) *Lxx*
 Man in that case was oblig'd to appear *Memmia.*
 before the Prætor, and to give in the (b) *Val.*
 Name of the Person he accus'd. Then *Max. l. 3.*
 he swore to his Information: And part
 of the solemn Oath was, That he had no
 Design of Calumny (c). And the Infor- (c) *Livy,*
 mer was oblig'd by word of Mouth, or *l. 44. Ca-*
lius ad Cic.
 by Writing, publickly to declare the Offen- *l. 8. Epist.*
 ces of the accus'd Person (d). When all *fam.*
 this was done, the Prætor might either (d) *Ulpian de*
 receive or reject the Information, as he *Accus. lib.*
 saw good: And if he receiv'd it, he ap- *7. Seneca*
 pointed a certain Day in which the In- *in Ludo.*
 former and the Person accus'd shou'd ap-
 pear face to face. Lastly, If the accus'd
 Person was found guilty, he was punish'd
 according to the nature of his Offence:

If

Numb. If he was acquitted, the Informer was
 12. punish'd for his Calumny or false Accu-
 sation. And the Punishment he was con-
 demn'd to, was to be shamefully burn'd
 in the Forehead.

These were the Precautions which that
 Wise People took, to defend themselves
 from such dark irreparable Injuries. And
 yet when they lost their Liberty, and fell
 under the Dominion of bad Emperors,
 Informations and Subornations rag'd to
 such a height, that I do not remember
 to have read of so many in other Nations,
 unless it were once, for a very short time,
 in the Macedonian Army; of which Cata-
 strophies among those Grecians, Plutarch
 speaks so warmly and so sensibly, that I
 can't forbear copying his Words.

(a) Mor. "The Philosopher Bias being ask'd,
 Est. Now "says (a) Plutarch, what Animal he
 to know a "thought was the most hurtful? reply'd,
 Flatterer "That of Wild Creatures, a Tyrant; and
 from a "of Tame ones, a Flatterer. But Pla-
 Friends "sarch says, He might have answer'd
 "better by only distinguishing between
 "Flatterers of two kinds: For some of
 "them indeed he thinks may be reckon'd
 "tame Creatures, such as are those Shirts
 "that ply about Great Tables: But for
 "those that with their Calumnies and secret
 "Malice reach the very Closets and Bedcham-
 "bers

“ *bers of Ladies*, these, he says, are pro-Numb.
“ perly to be call’d wild and savage Ani- 12.
“ mals; who contribute only to make
“ us indiscreetly angry, or envious, diffi-
“ cult, stingy, sour, timorous and jealous,
“ with several idle malicious Stories,
“ Hints and Conjectures, always fastning
“ upon some Distemper of the Mind,
“ and growing like a Botch or Boil upon
“ its inflam’d and putrid part. Are you
“ angry? Revenge your self, say they.
“ Do you suspect this or that? Believe
“ it without more enquiry. Do you love
“ any thing? Enjoy it, whatsoever it
“ costs you, whether in Fame or Honour.
“ If at any time you have made a Pro-
“ mise to a Friend, and upon second
“ thoughts have a mind to break it, but
“ are asham’d of so scandalous an Action;
“ these Flatterers, says *Plutarch*, are sure
“ to put their Advice in the worse Scale,
“ and incline the Balance to the Side you
“ like. These light and empty Coun-
“ terfeits, he says, finding they want
“ Weight, when put into the Balance
“ against a real substantial Friend, en-
“ deavour to remove him as far as they
“ can: Or not compassing always that
“ Design, they then proceed to Compli-
“ ment and Ceremony, pretending out-
“ wardly to admire him, whilst by pri-
“ vate Whispers they blacken and under-
“ mine

Numb. " mine him: Taking the Advice of *Ma-*
 " *dus*, that chief Parasite among the
 12. " *Macedonians*, who taught his Disciples
 " to slander boldly, and to push home
 " their Calumnies: For tho the Wound
 " might be cur'd and skin'd over, yet
 " the Teeth of Slander wou'd not fail to
 " leave a Scar behind them. By these
 " Scars, says *Plutarch*, or (to speak more
 " properly) Gangrenes and Cancers of
 " false Accusations, fell the Brave *Calli-*
 " *sthenes*, *Parmenio*, and *Philotas*.

 NUM.

NUMBER XIII.

*Of the Examiner's Challenge to Fair
Argument.*

Reasons for not accepting it.

*His own Objections not yet answer'd by
him.*

A Symbol of Pythagoras.

*Trajan's Opinion of his Soldiers, and
Punishment of Informers.*

*A Passage out of Diodorus Siculus,
B. 12.*

Monday December 25. 1710.

THE Examiner seems to have a mind
that somebody wou'd gravely dis-
pute with him: *If two Men, says
he, wou'd argue on both sides with Fairness,
Good Sense, and Good Manners; it wou'd be*

L

no,

Numb. no ill Entertainment for the Town. I shall
 13. give some Reasons in this Paper why no
 body shou'd accept his Challenge. And
 first, Who wou'd argue with a Man grave-
 ly, who says a great many things in every
 Paper, that he does not believe himself? Of
 this I cou'd give a thousand Instances, if
 I wou'd be at the drudgery of reading his
 Works. What he says of the *Value of our*
General's Grants, of his Intention to *make*
himself Protector; of the *Lady's Woman*,
that sunk above Twenty Thousand Pounds a
Year; of the Design which the late Mini-
 sters had to *perpetuate the War*: All this, as
 harden'd as he is, he cou'd not put into
 Print without Remorse. What he adds
 in other places, *That the People join'd as*
one Man, to wish the Ministry chang'd: *That*
neither God nor Man cou'd suffer their Con-
tinuance: *That all things must have ended in*
Ruin, without a speedy Reformation: *That a*
Sharper had held the Cards, play'd Booby, and
lost the Mony; and when things were almost
desperate, an Honest Gentleman was employ'd:
 All this likewise, the poor Man that af-
 firms it, does not believe one word of. He
 knows that every Man of Business or In-
 telligence in *Great Britain* was alarm'd at
 the late Changes, and sure they are some
 of the People: He knows that God bless'd
 the Endeavours of the last M——y for the
 publick Service with unparallel'd Success;
 and

and he knows also, that *He who held the Numb. Cards* is no *Sharper*, tho he play'd them better than any body will ever do again: And for the Character of the *Honest Gentleman* that holds them now, I refer him to the Opinion of his Friends of the High-Church. But since he delights in this pretty Figure of *holding the Cards*, I can't help observing one thing to him; That in all my Experience at Play, I never knew but one Instance, that any body threw away the Cards who was in Luck. The Losers indeed often press for new Cards, and are always glad when they get them: Of which I wish the *Examiner* Joy, and all his Friends *here and elsewhere*. This is therefore one of my Reasons against *arguing*. I shou'd be well employ'd indeed, to argue gravely with him, who shamefully affirms what no body in his Senses can believe.

Another Reason against Disputing with him, is, the Excess of his Power, if you will take his own word for it. He plainly represents himself, as the sole Person into whose hands the Care of the present M——y is committed: And his Libels come out with such an Air, that one wou'd think they were publish'd by Authority. When he rails at the best Ministers that ever serv'd a Prince, and promises to discover *only about eight or nine Thou-*

Numb. *and of their most scandalous Abuses, without*
 13. *pretending to discover one; and when he*
audaciously reviles a General, whose Ser-
vices have been the Wonder both of Friends
and Enemies, and whose Actions are an
Honour even to his wretched Countrymen
that wou'd destroy him: all this he calls
defending the Cause of the Q—— and both
Houses of Parliament, and nine Parts in ten
of the Kingdom. Now here wou'd be a
new Difficulty upon me, if I were inclin'd
to argue. This Great Man, who seems
to be Master of the Press, and who has
hitherto with impunity made use of the
Q——'s Name to countenance his base In-
vectives, may safely say any thing that he
thinks or does not think of the late Mini-
sters: but I am not so sure that it wou'd
be convenient for me to say all that I think
of the new ones. And therefore tho he
says this Ministry, which is of the Q——'s
own Election, fully answers the Wishes of her
People; I shall not so much as presume to
differ with him: Only observe, that a
Twelve-month hence will be a better
time to make a Judgment of these matters,
and that some People will think he's a lit-
tle too hasty.

These are some of my Reasons why I
 am not for arguing with the *Examiner*,
 tho I endeavour to make my Readers mer-
 ry

ry with him : And therefore he may do, Numb. what he threatens to do, for me ; I mean, ^{13.}
answer his Papers himself, and take the Bread out of his Adversarys mouths, as he neatly expresses it : Nor is there another Man in England so equal to such a Work ; tho he protests he never did it yet. *I have often been charg'd,* says he, *with answering the Examiner my self.* I protest I never did it ; nor were those Answers written with my privacy, as malicious People give out ; nor do I believe the Ministers hire the Authors to give my Paper a Value. See what a Wag he is, and what a smart Man at Raillery ! I fancy, if we had more of this, and less arguing, his Papers wou'd pass never the worse : But that's none of my business. In the mean time, till he can get somebody else to argue with him gravely, there is a dear Friend of his and mine, call'd *The Examiner*, whom I wish he wou'd debate with a little more to the purpose than he has done. This Ingenious Person made some Objections a good while ago, which I am very sure he has not yet answer'd to the satisfaction of any impartial Reader. I beg leave to transcribe them as they stand in the *Examiner*, N. 14. *Well meaning Men wonder the Q—— wou'd chuse to change her Ministry at this juncture, and thereby give Uneasiness to the G——al, who has been so long successful abroad. There are few Complaints of any*
L 3 *consequence*

Numb. consequence against the late Men in Power, and

13. none at all in Parliament; which, on the contrary, past Votes in favour of the Chief Minister. If her M—— had a mind to introduce the other Party, it wou'd have been more reasonable after a Peace, which now we have made desperate, by spiriting the French, who rejoice at these Changes; and by the Fall of our Credit, which unqualifies us for continuing the War. The Parliament, so untimely dissolv'd, had been diligent in their Supplies, and dutiful in their Behaviour. One Consequence of these Changes appears already in the Fall of the Stock, and we may soon expect more and worse; and, lastly, all this tends to break the Settlement of the Crown, and call over the Pretender. I durst not have said half so much for ten times the Examiner's Preferments, nor can I imagine how he came to be allow'd to do it: And if any one thinks he has answer'd all this, I am still left to wonder, that such specious Objections, as he calls them, shou'd ever be trusted to such Answerers. How much better wou'd it be for his Party, if they confin'd him only to Panegyricks, at which he lately shew'd his Skill; where he concludes his Flattery to an *Innocent Lady*, as he stiles her, with a greasy and not improper Image of a *Lump of Fresh Buttery*? yet this had been harmlets, as well as natural and expressive, if he had let it rest so; but the Minute he grew serious, he

Numb. 18. which he lately shew'd his Skill; where he concludes his Flattery to an *Innocent Lady*, as he stiles her, with a greasy and not improper Image of a *Lump of Fresh Buttery*? yet this had been harmlets, as well as natural and expressive, if he had let it rest so; but the Minute he grew serious, he

he blunder'd worse than ever, and fell to Numb. talk of *Somebody that engross'd her M—y's* 13. Favour, without admitting any Access but thro her Means. The Man is certainly bewitch'd! Does he think those Lords and Great Persons, that serve in Commissions, or otherwise, are not sensible enough upon what foot they are, and upon how large a bottom the M—y stands, but this incorrigible Man must be still talking of it?

When I gave a Hint in my last, that my Friend was little better than an *Inform*er, I did not think he wou'd so soon have made it out; but he always proves kinder than one can expect upon such an occasion as this: And in his very next Numb. 21. Paper he shews himself an *Inform*er at second hand, giving an account of something he has heard *somewhere or other, about drinking Healths the last Autumn*. It is very hard for those, that have been in any Company, to report truly what was said in it: the Circumstances, the Manner and Humour, in which any words are spoken, quite alter the meaning of them, and can't be fairly related. What then will you say of one that speaks of such things by *Hearsay*? *I have heard*, says my Friend, *it was a common Practice*, &c. But I see there is no Drudgery that he must not

Numb. pass thro, and am now inclin'd to pity
 13. him; He has sold his Soul to cruel Masters. A very good * Author treating of
 * Lil. Gy- the mystical Symbols of *Pythagoras*, says,
 rald. The Use and Instruction that may be
 had from them is very great; and that
 Princes shou'd mind, above all the rest,
 that which directs us *not to be familiar*
with Swallows. By which, he says, is
 meant Backbiters, and Talebearing Whif-
 perers: Swallows being little Creatures,
 that chatter and are noisy, that feed on
 Flesh, that devour harmless Musical
 Grasshoppers, and that fly near the Sur-
 face of the Earth to pick up little A-
 nimals. They make no Return for their
 Entertainment, fly away upon change of
 Weather, and naturally hate Mankind.
 If Princes, says he, take into their Fa-
 miliarity such trifling Babblers, or prating
 Knaves, as are intended by this Symbol,
 what wonder if things go very ill with
 their People? Of how different a Tem-
 per was the good Emperor *Trajan*, of
 whom *Pliny* gives this honourable Cha-
 racter, That he was a Prince *who never*
wou'd believe his Soldiers design'd against
himself, what they only intended against his
Enemies? Therefore if any one had come
 to tell him Lyes of them, 'tis probable
 he wou'd have answer'd such a Person,
 as *Lyfimachus* of *Thrace* did *Philippides*;

What

What have I, said Philippides, that I may Numb.
impart to you, Oh my Prince! To which 13.

Lyfimachus answer'd, *Any thing that you* ~~~~~
please, my Friend, *except your Secrets*. If
any Spy out of Company had brought
an Information to *Trajan*, he wou'd pre-
sently have sent him on board some Vef-
sel. Of which Punishment *Pliny* makes
a lively Description: "What a Sight was
"that, says he, when the Ships that
"were laden with Informers were com-
"mitted to the Winds, and forc'd to
"open their Sails to the Tempests, and
"to follow the angry Waves to what-
"ever Rocks they carry'd them? What
"a Pleasure was it, to behold those Vef-
"sels dispers'd or broken as soon as they
"were out of Port? We cou'd not help,
"says he, even then giving Thanks to
"our Prince, who, that he might pre-
"serve his own native Clemency, com-
"mitted to the Gods of the Sea the
"Revenge of injur'd Men."

This were a right and glorious Prece-
dent to be follow'd in any other Nation;
Soldiers were always the Care of Great
Princes: *Cyrus* cou'd call every Man he
had by his Name. And I have read of
a King of *Sicily*, who binding up with
his own Handkerchief the Wound of a
common Trooper, ty'd, says the Author,
by the same Knot the Hearts of all the
rest

13. Numb. rest to his Service. The *Romans*, whilst they were a Free People, decreed particular Privileges to Men that had serv'd twenty Years. It was not in the power of Informers to cancel the Merit of their Services; a fair and open Tryal was the least that wou'd have been granted. They knew that the Safety and Preservation of Government depended on Success in War; and therefore, even in Peace, they cherish'd and rewarded their Soldiers, that they might always have it in their power to repel and conquer their Enemies.

Nor were the *Grecians* less tender of those that had well serv'd, till they came to be run down by some prevailing Faction. And one of their Historians has a remarkable Passage in praise of a certain War it self, which I humbly recommend to the Reader. This Author taking notice, That nothing which Men account Good is perfectly so; and that nothing which is reckon'd Bad, is absolutely Evil, without some mixture of Profit and Advantage: he says, "The War of the Great and Powerful King of *Persia* with *Greece*, which terrify'd and wasted the *Grecians*, and had almost enslav'd them, prov'd at last, beyond all expectation, a means of their future Glory and Prosperity. For fifty years together, he says, after that time,

" Riches

" Riches flow'd upon them, Arts and Sci- **Numb**
 " ences were cultivated, Military Dis- **13.**
 " cipline was improv'd, many excellent
 " Commanders flourish'd, and the Gre-
 " cian Name was honour'd thro all Parts
 " of the World, for having not only rout-
 " ed the mighty Army of the Persians by
 " Sea and Land, but for having also com-
 " pel'd that strong Empire to free, by a
 " lasting Treaty, both their own Coun-
 " try, and the Cities upon the Conti-
 " nent of Asia that were in Alliance with
 " them." The same Event was justly ex-
 " pected from another War, of a later Date
 " than this, and the Disappointment can on-
 " ly be accounted for in the words of a Ro-
 " man Author, us'd upon another occasion:

* At that time, said he, the Commonwealth * Sallust.
 of the Romans seem'd of all others the most Bel. Cat.
 to be pity'd: for when they had conquer'd e- Fuere ta-
 very thing that appear'd against them, and ves qui
 might have enjoy'd Safety and Riches, which seque
 Mortals think the greatest Blessings; there were remque
 yet, says he, some Citizens among them, that publicam
 were obstinately bent to destroy both themselves obstinatis
 and the Republick. animi
 perditum
 inent.

156
Numb.

14
~

NUMBER XIV.

The Examiner's Good-Will to the Army.

His Loyalty prov'd by his own Sarmatian Story.

A Fable out of Cælius Rhodiginus.

An Answer to a pretended intercepted Letter from the Elector of Bav-----'s Minister at Par--- to his Master.

Monday January 1. 1710.

A Late Historian says, *We live in a Country, where we may not only think and speak, but also safely write what we believe to be the Truth; to which all Mankind owe Allegiance.* And a greater Historian than he, call'd *Polybius*, says, "That
" Truth

“ Truth shou’d be consider’d as a Great Numb.
“ Goddess, that will always take care to 14.
“ appear in her proper Light, and that na-
“ turally triumphs over Falshood, not-
“ withstanding the infinite number of Per-
“ sons that take pleasure in her Persecu-
“ tion.” I am not of the Opinion of ei-
ther of these Authors: I believe a great
many things to be true, which I know
not whether I shou’d do well to write;
and I think Falshood has so far got the
better of Truth, that the latter is hardly
to be met with any where now but in
Plato’s intelligible World, which he invent-
ed in opposition to the *sensible* World we
live in: placing Truth in the former, up-
on a height unaccessible to Mortals; and
nothing but Opinion, Doubt and Error in
the latter, with an utter Loss of Discern-
ment, and a Confusion of Right and
Wrong, of Virtue and Vice. Read but
any of my Friend the *Examiner’s* Papers,
and you will fancy him Chief Secretary
of this *sensible* World I have mention’d:
For he not only writes whatever he be-
lieves or knows to be false, but plainly
shews ’tis his Business and Duty to do so,
and that this alone is the Merit of his Ser-
vice. After having vilify’d the late Mi-
nisters, and the General of the Army, he
at last fell upon the Army it self, com-
paring it very fairly to that which de-
stroy’d

Numb. stroy'd the Commonwealth of Rome, and
 14. to that which erected one in England: Ei-
 ther wou'd do, and one as well as the o-
 ther. Thus while our Troops were victo-
 rious in the Cause of Liberty Abroad,
 they were insulted and treated with Con-
 tempt by this desperate Author at Home.
 Besides, he says, *The Officers are by their
 Education unqualify'd for other Stations of
 Life: Their Fortune will not suffer them to
 retain to a Party after its Fall, nor have they
 Weight and Abilities to help towards its Re-
 surrection: They appear in all Companies as
 if they were at the Head of their Regiments;*
 but they must now, he says, *throw off
 their lac'd Coats;* and if so, he promises it
shall be much more for their Interest. What
 a Hero is here! That with a dash of
 his Pen can strip that Army, which was
 not to be disarm'd by all the Power of
France! But I shall make no further Re-
 marks now upon his Good-Will to the
 Army, designing in this Paper to recom-
 mend another of his Virtues.

Among all the Instances I have shewn
 of his good Morals and Behaviour, I do
 not remember to have given any Demon-
 stration yet of his Duty to the Q—n,
 which he seems to value himself extreme-
 ly upon, and to abhor the Want which he
 will fancy there is of it in other People.

I shall not fetch my Evidence from her Numb.
 Maj——'s Declaration, that *the Church* ¹⁴
was not in Danger during the last Ministry; 
 notwithstanding which, this humble and
 loyal Subject says in plain Terms, *I did*
then, and do still, believe the Church has been
in very imminent Danger. This is not the
 Proof I design to go upon at this time:
 But all the World knows her Maj——y
 very often declar'd, that she had nothing
 more at Heart than the Union of the two
 Kingdoms, and that she thought it a very
 great Happiness that such a Work was
 perform'd in her Reign. Now you shall
 see the Account which this excellent Au-
 thor gives of our Union, and of the Scots
 Nation in general, out of an old *Sarma-*
tian History, which he was so witty to
 invent a Week ago, and which I beg
 leave to translate out of that barbarous
 Language for the benefit of the English
 Reader.

England being bounded on the North by a
 poor mountainous People call'd Scots, who were
 Vassals to that Crown; and the English Prime
 Minister, being largely brib'd, obtain'd the
 Q—'s Consent for the Scots to arm and
 exercise themselves; and they finding they were
 now in a Condition to be troublesome, began to
 insist upon Terms, and threaten'd upon every
 occasion to join with the French. Upon
 which

Numb. *which the Prime Minister, who began to be*
 14. *in pain about his Head, set on foot a Treaty*
to unite the two Kingdoms, which he had the
good Luck to bring to pass, and from that
time valu'd himself as Author of a most Glo-
rious Union, which indeed was grown of abso-
lute necessity by his Corruption.

I am confident my Friend will neither disown the Faithfulness of this Translation, nor be sorry to see his Story put into *English* by another Hand: He is too well with the Enemies of the Union, to be under any Concern on that Score; but I will be content to submit my Reason and Veracity to his, which I believe wou'd be thought a very hard Fate for me or any Man, if in all the scurrilous Libels that have been printed, there is such another Instance to be found of Contempt and Disobedience to her Maj——y's Royal Pleasure, and of Scorn and Hatred to our united Countrymen, *those poor mountainous People*, that were *Vassals* and paid *Homage*. And the Account he gives of the Reason of our *most glorious Union*, as he calls it, is admirable: He says, *It was indeed grown of absolute Necessity by the Corruption of a Great Minister*. One never reads his Papers, without being inform'd and made wiser: He always takes care to say something that no body else will,
 and

and now he has shewn that Corruption
does good sometimes, and that we owe
a very great Blessing to it. He is only a
little unlucky in the Person he has chosen
to fix a Bribe upon, who is as unsuspected
of Bribery, as my Friend is of Truth, and
who defies and despises the poor and harm-
less Malice of him and all his Masters,
who make him again, in this Instance,
boldly affirm, what they in their Consci-
ences know to be false.

The Characters and Actions of these
Men put me in mind of a certain Fable
that I have read in a *Latin* Author, who
observing that Fables were invented not
so much for Pleasure as Instruction, says,
there is one in particular from which good
Knowledge may be had; and which is as
follows. They report, says he, that *Min-
erva*, *Neptune* and *Vulcan*, disputing one
day among themselves about the Greatness
of their Art, and the Wonders they could
perform; *Neptune* immediately, for Trial-
sake, produc'd a Bull, *Minerva* a House
ready furnish'd, and *Vulcan* a Man. *Mo-
rus* was the Judge that was to decide their
Contest. He diligently survey'd them all.
What Faults he found in the two first,
are needless to mention, but he said there
was one in the new-made Man; which
was, That *Vulcan* ought certainly to have

M fer

Numb. set Windows to his Breast, that so it might
 14. be plain to every body what he desir'd,
 what he thought, and whether he spoke
 Truth or not. The Reason of this Fa-
 ble, says the Author, is set forth in *A-*
ristotle's seventh Book of Morals, where
 it is said, There are some Men so abound-
 ing in ill Qualities, that they are a thou-
 sand times more mischievous than Brutes;
 † *Epist.* *their Nature being,* as † *Cicero* says, *wrap'd*
 † *ad Fratr.* *up in a Cloak of Deceit, or cover'd with a*
Veil of Dissimulation: Their Foreheads, Eyes,
and Countenance often lye, but most of all
their Speech. I have been thinking, if there
 were such Windows as these to some
 Breasts in the World, what a sight wou'd
 be presented to all innocent Spectators.
 What a Reproach wou'd it be to Human
 Kind, to look into Minds where Fraud and
 Guile preside; where the Names of all
 Things and Persons are chang'd; and the
 common Notices of Good and Evil lost;
 where Prosperity is call'd dangerous, and
 Poverty advantageous; where Conquests
 are stamp'd Treason, and Honesty Cor-
 ruption; in short, from whence plain
 Truth beforemention'd has been banish'd
 twenty Years? If there be any Persons
 alive that are form'd in this manner, the
 † *Diod. Si-* *Egyptians,* according to a very good Au-
 † *cul. lib. 1.* *thor,* wou'd have punish'd them with
 Death, as impious towards God, and de-
 structive

destructive of Mankind, by taking away Numb.
 the mutual Trust which is necessary to
 Civil Society. And *Marcus Antoninus* him-
 self, that mild Emperor and Philosopher,
 wou'd have made no scruple to pronounce
 them *Impious*; laying it down for a Max-
 im in the beginning of his ninth Book,
 That it is impossible to *live without Impiety*,
 and without offending Nature, and that
 first Original Truth which is the Soul of
 the Universe; *The good Order of which*,
 he says, *an Impostor always troubles; and*
always confounds the right Measures of things
as far as he is capable of doing it.

I can't end this Paper without saying
 one word more to my Friend the *Exa-*
miner. He having been pleas'd to revive
 very seasonably the Dispute between the
 Upper and Lower House of Convocation,
 That he may turn, as he says, *the Scale of*
General Favour on the Inferior Clergy's side,
 assures the World they are perfectly pleas'd
 with the present Turn of Affairs. I shall
 not trouble the Reader with observing
 what incomparable Judges the Lower
 Clergy are of State Affairs; let their own
 Actions in Convocation speak for them,
 which are recorded to their everlasting
 Honour. So that it must needs be an in-
 finite Satisfaction to those that wish well
 to the Religion and Liberty of their Coun-

Num^b try, to know that such peaceable well-
 dispos'd Christians are so highly satisfy'd
 with the Advantages we have gain'd by
 some late Proceedings of ours.



Some People in Town, who for a Month
 past have been hanging up and down a
 pretended intercepted Letter from the
 Elector of Bavaria's Minister at Paris to
 his Master, will be apt to tell my Friend
 upon this occasion, that there are others
 in the World as well pleas'd with those
 Proceedings as the *Inferior Clergy*. This
 Letter, as much Reason as we have to
 think it Counterfeit, is mightily talkt of
 by some Sour Whigs, but I don't believe
 any body else will take any notice of it.
 Those People have printed it thus in *French*
 and *English*.

A Versailles le 18 Oct. Versailles, Oct. 18.

1710.

1710.

LE Roy a reçu
 Aujourd'hui des
 avis seures, que le
 Parlement d' Angle-
 terre a este dissout,
 & que les Change-
 ments projettes dans
 le Ministere subsiste-
 ront, sa Majesté n'a
 pas

THE King has
 receiv'd certain
 Advice to day, that the
 Parliament in E—
 is dissolv'd, and that
 the Changes, design'd
 in the M—y, will
 be made. His Ma-
 jesty did not defer
 one

pastardé un moment
de m'en donner part,
afinque je puisse en
Informer V. A. E.

Il est certain que
la Proclamation d'un
nouveau Parlement,
& le Changement
general des Ministres
doit donner beau-
coup d'Inquietude
aux Hollandois, & les
faire songer a la Paix,
mais cette Cour n'y
donnera pas les
mains.

On ne doute plus
que le Duc de Marl-
borough quittera le
Commandement de
l'Armee, d'autant
plus que le Party reg-
nant le laissera man-
quer de tout, pour
le porter a Cela.

On est persuadé,
que les Princes d'
Allemagne rappelleront
leurs Troupes,
aussitôt que l'Angle-
terre ne fournira pas
les Subsidés accoustu-
més,

one moment to give Numb.
me notice of it, to the 14.
end that I might ac-
quaint your Electoral
Highness.

It is certain, that
the Proclamation for
a New Parliament,
and the general Change
of the Ministry, will
give great Uneasiness
to the Dutch,
and make them think
of Peace; but this
Court will not give
into it.

There is no doubt
also but the D. of M.
will quit the Com-
mand of the Army;
the rather because the
prevailing Party will
leave him unprovided
of every thing, in or-
der to force him to it.

It is believ'd, that
the Princes of Ger-
many will recal their
Troops, as soon as
England shall fail to
pay their usual Sub-
sidies; and this is

Numb. mès, & c'est tout ce
14. qu'on craint en Hol-
lande.

Le Roy va tra-
vailler à trouver des
Fondes, & employer
pour cela tous les
moyens possibles, af-
fin de pouvoir conti-
nuer la Guerre, la
Cour estant d'Opini-
on, que l'Occasion
est venue, & qu'il
faut profiter de la
Conjuncture favour-
able, n'estant pas
possible, que les Al-
lies puissent rester u-
nis, apres ce qu'on
vient de voir en An-
gleterre, & qui pour-
ront-ils mettre à la
teste de leur Armée,
si le Duc de Marlbo-
roug en quitte le
Commandement? V.
A. E. connoit tout
ce qu'il y a en Angle-
terre; je n'en vois
pas un qui soit pro-
pre à remplir cette
Place: Car outre
qu'il

what they extremely
fear in Holland.

The King sets all
Hands at work to find
out Funds, and uses
all possible means to
this end, that he may
be able to continue the
War; the Court being
of Opinion, That the
Opportunity is now
come, and that good
use ought to be made
of this favourable
Conjuncture, it be-
ing impossible that
the Allies shou'd
continue united, af-
ter what we have
now seen in England.
And who is there that
they can put at the
Head of their Army,
if the D. of M. quits
the Command? Your
Highness knows all
that there are in
England; I cannot
see that there is one
of them proper to fill
that Place: For be-
sides that he shou'd
be

qu'il faut un bon Officier, il faut aussi un homme de Cabinet, qui ayt du Credit & de l'Authorité chez les Puissances Alliées, ce qu'ils ne trouveront pas dans un autre que dans le Duc de Marlboroug. Le Duc de Hannover s'il en accepte le Commandement, ne s'accordera pas avec le Prince Eugene: Aussi on va absolument voir une nouvelle face aux Affaires. V. A. E. me donnera, s'il luy plait, ses ordres, sur la maniere qu'elle croit que je dois parler au Roy, sur cette matiere, & sur ce qu'elle croit de la Personne du Duc d'Hannover.

Le Duc de Barwick, qui a este informé devant tout que a Changement devoit se faire, a écrit

be a good Officer, he Numb. 14.
shou'd also be a Man of the Cabinet, who may have Credit and Authority with the Allies, which they will not find in any other Person, except the D. of M. The Duke of H——r, if he shou'd accept the Command, cou'd not be upon a foot to agree with Prince Eugene: Thus we are going to see absolutely a new Face of Affairs. Your Highness will please to give me your Commands, in what manner you think it proper for me to speak to the King upon this Affair, and what are your Thoughts of the Person of the Duke of Hanover.

The Duke of Berwick, who was inform'd beforehand that the Change wou'd be made, writ to Monsieur

Numb. crit. à M. de Torcy
14. pour le prier de présenter au Roy, que ce seroit le véritable temps de tenter une descente, non en Escosse, mais en Angleterre, & qu'il se mettroit Volontiers à la teste de 20 mil hommes, pour y conduire avec un succez assure le Roy d'Angleterre.

Voilà, Monseigneur, ce que je puis avoir l'honneur de mander à V. A. E. par cet ordinaire; je souhaite avec passion que ces grandes Changements puissent nous mener aux fins que nous en espérons, & que Dieu veuille favoriser la juste Cause de V. A. E. pour qu'elle puisse biantost voir l'orgueil de ses Ennemis abaisé. Je croy que la Cour de

Vienne

seur de Torcy, to beg him to represent to the King, that this would be the right time to attempt a Descent, not in Scotland, but in England; and that he would be glad to put himself at the Head of Twenty Thousand Men, to carry the King of England this War with certain Success.

This, Sir, is what I have the Honour to acquaint your Highness with by this Post. I earnestly wish that these great Changes may bring us to those Ends which we hope for from them, and that God will so favour the just Cause of your Highness, that you may soon see the Pride of your Enemies brought down. I believe the Court of Vienna will find it self extremely

Vous se trouvera ly embarrass'd by Numb.
 bien embarrassé par this Situation of Af- 14
 cette Situation des sairs in England. Br.
 Affaires d' Angleterre. hold a great many
 Voilà bien des me- measures broken, &c.
 sures rompues, &c.

I look upon all this as a Trick of the
Ruin'd Party. Who shou'd one hearken
 to, one's Friends or one's Enemies,
 supposing there was something in it?
 But 'tis plain this cou'd never come
 from any Minister of the Elector of
Bav—: 'Tis impossible he shou'd be
 pleas'd with a Tory M—y in *Eng-*
land, because he has already found he
 has no Interest in that Side. For 'tis well
 known that when a new War was ex-
 pected upon the Death of the last King
 of *Spain*, and we had then such a M—;
 the Elector of *Bav—* cou'd get them to
 do nothing for him, tho he sent over an
 Envoy on purpose to them, to promise
 he wou'd keep *Flanders* till the War was
 declar'd: But they minded not a word he
 said, having nothing in their thoughts but
 a new Parliament, which was to take
 vigorous Resolutions after *Christmas*. How
 therefore shou'd this Elector be pleas'd
 with Tory M—rs now? I know the
 four *Whigs* beforemention'd wou'd answer
 to this, that he was on our side then, but
 is

Numb. is now on the *French*, to which those
 14. Measures of our Court in the last Reign
 drove him: But these I take to be no bet-
 ter than Cavils, and shall therefore leave
 to be answer'd by my Friend the *Ex-
 miner*; which he can do as easily as ever
 he did any thing in his life.

NUM.

NUMBER XV.

A Passage out of one of Cicero's Oration.

The Behaviour of the Examiner's Clergy before and after the Revolution.

An Answer to some Parts of his Paper, Numb. 22.

Monday January 8. 1711.

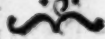
AFTER being much tir'd with reading the last *Examiner* but one, I went into my Study for some Relief, and by a lucky Chance, the first thing I look into, was an Oration of * *Cicero's*, * *Pro do-*
in which there are some Passages that I cou'd not help taking particular notice of. *mo sua ad Pontifices.*
The whole Oration is chiefly design'd against one *Publius Clodius*, whose Character

Numb. 15. rafter perhaps every Reader does not know: But in short he was one of the Chiefs in a Conspiracy to overturn the Liberties of Rome, and had been a great Fomenter of the Tumults and Rebellions at that time, and of the riling and burning of Houses, and had actually burnt Cicero's own House. This Man was design'd for one of the *then* new M——y; and by many Passages in this Oration, tho he was an Enemy to all good Men, and a Friend to the worst, he appears to have been a High-Churchman of those days: for he cover'd his Wickedness with a specious Pretence of Zeal for Religion; and upon the very ground where he had fir'd Cicero's House, he immediately built a Temple. Upon this Occasion the Orator has a noble Passage, which my Friends are desir'd to see in the Original, and which I have translated as well as I can, for the Use of the Gentlemen of the other Side. *It is your Business, says he, speaking to those that had the Care of their Religion, to decide this Day, whether you will strip these mad and desperate Magistrates of their Guard of wicked Citizens, or whether you will arm them with the Religion of the Immortal Gods. For if this Blamish, this Incendiary of the Commonwealth, is to defend his Pessilent and Deadly Ministry by the Sacred Names of Divine Religion, when 'tis impossible for him*

to do it by Human Equity: To digress to Numb.
 look out for other Ceremonies, other Ministers
 of the Immortal Gods, and other Interpreters
 of Religion. But if by your Authority and
 wisdom, those things shall be annul'd, that have
 been done by the Rage of wicked Men, in this
 miserable Commonwealth; by some oppress'd, by
 some deserted, and by others betray'd; then in-
 deed we shall have just reason to applaud the Pru-
 dence of our Ancestors, in settling the Priesthood
 in the hands of our Chief Citizens. I wou'd not
 have any little ignorant hot-headed Cler-
 gyman, or the Squire of his Parish, ima-
 gine that the Roman Orator was a Deist, or
 a Latitudinarian, or a Socinian; his Char-
 racter is sufficiently establish'd as to his Re-
 ligion: And every body knows his Opi-
 nion of the Immortality of the Soul, which
 is deny'd by that Pillar of the High Church,
 Mr. Dodwell. *If in this I err, says Cicero,* De Se-
 nestut.* that I think the Souls of Men immortal, Peri-
 ish with Pleasure; nor will ever, whilst I live, be
 forc'd out of an Opinion with which I am so
 much delighted. So that one may almost
 say of him, that he was a better Christian
 than some of our High Churchmen. And
 what he meant in the Passage I have tran-
 slated, was no more than this; That if
 their Priests, to whom he spoke, suffer'd
 undeserving Men to shelter themselves un-
 der the Holy Cloak of their Religion; if
 Burnings, Plunderings, Perjuries, Immo-
 ralities,

Numb. ralities, Seditions, Tumults, and traitorous Attempts to destroy the Senate it self, were to be countenanc'd by them, they wou'd soon be hated by the People, and bring a Scandal upon Religion it self, when it appear'd, that *their Hearts had all along accompany'd their Fellow-Subjects, the Genuine Sons of the Churches of Rome at that time,* in their Attempts against the Liberties of the People and Authority of the Senate.

There is no Man can doubt the Truth of this, and therefore I am at a loss to know what my worthy Friend the *Examiner* means, by putting us in mind of the Behaviour of the Violent Clergy before the Revolution. I will not disoblige him for a small matter, and therefore we will recollect all the fine Sermons that they preach'd for Absolute Monarchy, the Surrender of Charters, which they influenc'd, the Abhorrences which they sign'd, and the Guineas which the two famous Universities of our Land, *Oxford and Cambridge*, contributed to Sir Roger L'Estrange, for writing on the side of Arbitrary Power. I will grant too, that when they had by all these Means betray'd King *James* into his Mismanagements, they turn'd against him, and came into the Revolution. But how did they come? Aukwardly, Ill-favour'dly: Their Oaths had like to have stuck

stuck in their Throats ; and their Pupils Numb:
have been instructed since, to thank God 15.
they had no hand in it. 

I need not say, I mean all this only of
the Examiner's Clergy: There are in Eng-
land, and were then, many Learned, Tem-
perate, Worthy Men of that Order; and
many of the London Clergy were deserved-
ly made Bishops. The present Archbishop
is one of those who made a noble Figure
in defence of the Church of England: But
does that protect him from being an Ob-
ject of this Writer's Virulence? His Pre-
decessor's Learning, Eloquence, and Piety
were an Honour to the Age he liv'd in;
but have they been able to skreen him
from the Malice of these superfine Church-
men? Tho if it had not been for his Ar-
guments against Popery, and his Labours
in the first Conversion of a certain Nobleman,
they had at this time wanted a very great
Head of their Party.

But tho I never thought of being serious
with my Friend, this Argument is of so
much importance, that I can't help an-
swering some Parts of his Paper more dis-
tinctly: How little regard soever is due
to him, there can't be too much shewn
to the Cause and the Men that he attacks.
I shall therefore pass over his Politicks for
this time, which grow so furiously silly,
that

Number. I believe they will obtain a general
 13! Derision by their own Weight. I shall
 not say a word of his Method, to main-
 tain our Bishops and Clergy, and yet SUP-
 PORT our Gentry to live in a decent hospitable
 manner: Nay, I shall not so much as con-
 gratulate him upon his *Merrings* and *Nar-
 rings*, and his Jingle of a *Warehouse* and a
Workhouse; but shall make a few Remarks
 on his more grave Absurdities and Fall-
 hoods.

For several years past, he says, there had
 not, I think, in Europe been any Society of
 Men upon so unhappy a foot as the Clergy of
 England, nor more hardly treated by those very
 Persons, from whom they deserve a much better
 Quarter, &c. This is plainly the Foot of
 the Revolution, so very unhappy to his
 Clergy; and the Persons who have so hardly
 treated them, must be the Princes and Mi-
 nisters ever since that time. Very decent
 Gratitude! When all the Clergy (except
 Non-Jurors) have not only shar'd in the
 common Blessings of the Revolution, but
 have had their particular Benefits in it;
 and the very boldest of them can't say,
 they are depriv'd of any thing but the
 Power of persecuting others.

The Clergy, he says, are known to have re-
 jected all Advances made them to close with the
 Measures at that time concerting (he means
 before the Revolution) while the Dissenters,

to gratify their Ambition and Revenge, sell Numb.
into the basest Compliances, &c. This may 15.
be true of Persons; but shou'd not be af-
firm'd of whole Parties; for the Clergy did
not All reject the Advances, nor did All the
Dissenters gratify those Passions of Ambition
and Revenge. There was a Cartwright, a Parker, and Hall among the New
Prelates, and some Ecclesiastical Commissioners
among the Old; and a small number
of the Inferior Clergy, who read the Declaration
for dispensing with the Laws. Yet
this is no Reproach to the whole Order,
that a few in comparison were faulty:
The Misfortune is, that those very Men
came into the Revolution with all their
Reluctances about them, and have been
ever since both uneasy and unfaithful.

It shou'd likewise be remember'd, he says, to
the everlasting Honour of the London Divines,
that, in those dangerous Times, they writ and
publish'd the best Collection of Arguments against
Popery that ever appear'd in the World.

But here the World shou'd be told, that
those Writers were not the Divines to
whom he intends any present Honour;
nor one of the now Parochial Clergy in or
about London, whom he dignifies with be-
ing perfectly pleas'd with the present Turn of
Affairs, but the Tillotson's, Stillingfleet's, Pa-
trick's, Kidder's, Grove's, Sherlock's, who
dy'd before these happy Changes, with

N

the

Numb. the T—n—f—'s, Ll—d's, Bu—t's,
 15. W—k—'s, and others, who now live
 under the Displeasure of this Writer and
 his Party.

At the Revolution the Body of the Clergy join'd heartily in the Common Cause. Here he might have stopt; but he delighted to go on, and said, except a few, whose Sufferings perhaps have aton'd for their Mistakes; and they who join'd heartily did it like Men, who are content to go about for avoiding a Gulph or Precipice, but come into the old strait Road as soon as they can. Well! granting the Sufferings of the Non-Jurors to exceed their Mistakes; yet, in his own meaning, the Clergy, who first join'd heartily, and then went back, or round about again to what he calls the old strait Road, were a little more cowardly, and have put us into greater Confusion, than they who had the sturdiness to give no ground, in spite of Gulph and Precipice.

What a violent Humour, he says, hath run ever since against the Clergy: He means again since the Revolution. And one of the Proofs he gives of this violent Humour, is, That the Representatives of the Lower Clergy have been rail'd at for disputing the Power of the Bishops; and that by such Persons as are the known Abhorrrers of Episcopacy. But I wou'd be glad to know when it was, that any Abhorrrers of Episcopacy have

at all meddled in this Controversy between Numb.
 the two Houses of Convocation; and whe- 16.
 ther, if they enter'd into that Dispute, it
 wou'd not be more natural for the Abhor-
 rers of Episcopacy to take part with the
Lower Side reviling their Bishops, than to
 rail at the Inferior Clergy, for disputing
 the Power of their Diocesans. Not but
 in the mean time, they may be a little
 tempted to *abhor* the Hypocrisy of Men,
 who brought in a Declaration of *the Divine*
Right of Episcopacy in one hand, whilst at
 the same time they thrust the other into
 the Faces of the Archbishop and Bishops;
 and in prejudice to their Persons, deny'd
 them those Rights, on the Preservation
 and Exercise of which the very Being of
 an Episcopal Church depends; I mean the
 Superiority of Bishops, and the Subordi-
 nation of Presbyters. As to the Com-
 plaint in general of this *violent Humour*
 that has long run against my Friend's Cler-
 gy, I am sorry for it; but let him not talk
 of *Leaders that encourag'd it*, nor of *Men of*
Wit employ'd about it. They that broach
 such Doctrines as the Mortality of the
 Soul, and the Independency of the Clergy
 on the State: They that absolve for High
 Treason, and damn for Separation; and
 the Authors of those Cart-Loads of Rub-
 bish that are written in the Stile of the
 condemn'd Doctor: These are the Leaders

15. Numb. that have occasion'd this Humour against them; and they are so far from being ridicul'd by Men of Wit, that God knows, they are not Wits that do it; they ridicule themselves.

What my Friend says, of a *Staff and a Pair of Shoes to be left at the Door of our Clergy*, with his rude Application of a Text in the *Revelations* to her Majesty, shall be consider'd in my next. Nor will I forget, by that time, to inform my self of the matter of Fact he reports, concerning what lately pass'd between the two Houses of Convocation; which I will venture to say beforehand is misrepresented by him, knowing my Friend's natural Aversion to Truth, and unmerciful Temper towards Men of Moderation, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil.

But, he says, God be thank'd, they and their Schemes are vanish'd, and their PLACES SHALL KNOW THEM NO MORE. One of their certain Schemes was to reduce the Exorbitant Power of *France*, and to restore the Monarchy of *Spain*: and I dare say they wou'd not have this Scheme vanish, under any Administration whatsoever; but will join heartily with any sort of Hands to carry it on, and if possible to compleat it. And as to themselves, what if their PLACES KNOW THEM NO MORE, they will

will still, like honest Men, pursue the true Numb.
 Interest of their Country; and for that 15.
 most desirable End, they will bear being
 thus insulted, in Remnants of Scripture.
 But that is a Liberty which none but my
 Friend and his Churchmen are wicked
 enough to make use of; and therefore I
 shall confine my self, upon this occasion,
 to another Passage of Cicero in the same
 Oration: which not only shews that Peo-
 ple may be driven from their Places, and
 restor'd to them again, let the Conspira-
 tors be ever so powerful; but also gives
 an Account of the different Condition of
 Affairs upon his own Banishment and Re-
 turn: *Whereas, says he, at my Departure*
there succeeded Poverty, Famine, Devastation,
Burning, Rapines, Impunity of Wickedness,
Flight, Fear and Discord: So at my Return,
by the Favour of the Immortal Gods, Fruitful
Fields, Plenteous Harvests, Hopes of Leisure,
Tranquillity of Mind, J U S T I C E, the
Laws, Agreement among the People, and the
Authority of the Senate; all these Blessings
seem to return with me.

To the former part of this Description,
 other People have seen a Parallel; whether
 there will ever be one to the latter, Time
 only can shew.

NUMBER XVI

*Further Remarks on the Examiner,
Numb. 22.*

*His Account of what pass'd in the
Convocation, disprov'd.*

*Of Synods and Councils, Antient and
Modern.*

Monday January 15. 1711.

I Promis'd in my last to take further notice of some Passages in the *Examiner*, N^o 22.

Among the *Republican Politicks*, he represents it to be one of the *poble Schemes*, that the Clergy shou'd be prescrib'd what to teach, by those who are to learn from them, and upon default, to have a Staff and a Pair of

of Shoes left at their Door. Set down this Numb. Wit, as borrow'd from a late Tryal, and 16. then add to the Account, That in all Christian States and Kingdoms whatsoever, if the Clergy did not confine themselves to the Truths of the Gospel, but wou'd break out into meddling with publick Persons and Affairs; then the Prince or People restrain'd them within their former Bounds, and justly punish'd those who went beyond them. Nor can the Peace of any Government be otherwise maintain'd. The contrary *Liberty of Propheſſing* wou'd put it into the Power of any one *Crumholt*, or other Doctor, to disturb a City, and shake all the Foundations of Trade and Credit in it. All our Kings, and Queens, and Parliaments, since the Reformation, have acted upon this restraining Principle; and the *Examiner*, Great Man! ought to have known, that the Queen her self has *now* follow'd the Example of her wisest Predecessors, in sending an *Admonition* to all her own Chaplains, that they shou'd preach no more Politicks before her Majesty. And there never was a Juncture when this Command more deserv'd to be put into a Law, that it might be a Check to many other Preachers, especially within the City; where, from the Arraignment of *Sach*——1, there has been most intempe-

Numb. 16. rate, seditious, nay blasphemous Preaching: for the Sufferings of our Saviour have been apply'd to magnify those of that vile Incendiary. But whatever the High Clergy thinks to get by this, 'tis certain Religion suffers by it: The Interest of both, it seems, can't be advanc'd together; which plainly shews that they are not the same. And therefore I am afraid the Church will be in *real Danger* at last, unless more regard be had to those unfashionable Divines, who, under a Load of Reproach for Moderation, are content to preach up Peace.

His next Wit and Manners are bestow'd upon her Majesty, in a remarkable Passage, as he calls it, quoted from the Revelation, *where the Serpent with seven Heads cast out of his Mouth Water after the W O M A N like a Flood, that he might cause her to be carry'd away of the Flood: But the Earth help'd the W O M A N, and the Earth open'd her Mouth, and swallow'd up the Flood which the Dragon had cast out of his Mouth. For the Queen having chang'd her Ministry, &c.* My Friend was so pleas'd with this Quotation, and in such fear lest his meaning shou'd

Numb. 23. be mistaken, that in his next Paper, he explains it himself in these words: That it is true indeed, this is a *manifest Corruption of the Text*; for the Words *seven Heads are not mention'd in that Verse*. However, we must needs know what Serpent he

he wou'd mean, a *Serpent with fourteen Legs*, Numb. 16.
or indeed no *Serpent at all*, but *seven Great Men*. And thus he goes on archly, in that most ingenious Paper before-mention'd, where he *cross-examines* himself, which I think the finest of all his Writings, and recommend to every Reader that desires to see Humour in Perfection. This shew'd how wrong an Interpretation others had given of this Passage, who wou'd needs have it, that by his *Serpent with seven Heads* he meant seven excellent Prelates, who had the Misfortune in a certain Tryal not to vote as he wou'd have had them. And this they insisted upon as a natural Reflection for my Friend to make, out of his singular Love to the *Inferiour Clergy*: But he soon convinc'd them of their Error. However, it must be confess'd, that this happy Interpreter of Prophecies gives a new Key to the 12th Chapter of the *Revelation*, and dropping *Rome* and *Antichrist*, roundly makes the *Serpent with seven Heads* to have been some late prevailing Monster, consisting of seven Great Men; and by the *Woman*, he very decently means the Queen (civil and well-bred!) and the *Earth* he supposes to be the multitude of People or the Mob, and the drying up of the *Flood* is the fulfilling of the Prophecy, or Alteration
of

Numb. of the M——y, which is the same
 16. thing: And I wonder he did not proceed,
 and copy what is written in the 6th Verse,
*That the Woman was forc'd to fly into the
 WilderNESS.* The Parallel had been as ex-
 act in that, as in any other Particular:
 But some of his Acquaintance stop'd him
 there, otherwise I am confident he wou'd
 have blunder'd on. But after all, what
 an idle Man is my Friend grown, to touch
 the Scriptures with his profane Hands,
 and to offer in earnest or in jest to inter-
 pret them, and to acknowledg the adding
 of his own words to the Text? This
 rallying in Scripture-Phrases is not only
 a gross Impiety, but the dullest Insolence
 and Rudeness that can be committed.
 To do it either in the serious or in the
 ludicrous Vein, if the matter does by no
 means bear it, is an equal Contempt of
 God and of his Word. There were too
 many of these Airs in a late Speech re-
 cited by a Doctor in *Westminster-Hall*,
 where Scripture-Expressions and Allusions
 came roundly in, with no Truth, and
 very little Likeness of it. The same
 wicked Humour has defil'd many of the
 publick Papers written on the same side,
 and breaks out at last in this *Examiner*.
 But I am troubled to find he is dabbling
 in the *Revelation*, because a very learned
 Dr. South, and witty Man of his own High-Church,
 laid

laid it down for a Maxim, That he never Numb.
knew any Writer meddling with that Book, 16.
but it found him mad, or left him so. In-
deed my Friend may better be trusted to
follow that Study, than most others, ha-
ving in his Composition a certain Anti-
dote against Madness, as every body may
find that looks into his Papers; in which
he decays so sensibly every Week, that
they put me in mind of a Story I have
heard of Mr. Dryden. When a Gentle-
man came from one of Mr. D^r Ursey's
Plays, the first Night it was acted, and
said, *Was there ever such Stuff! I cou'd not
have imagin'd that even this Author cou'd
have written so ill: Oh! Sir, reply'd the
Old Bard, you don't know my Friend Tom
so well as I do; I'll answer for him, he shall
write worse yet.*

I come now to the *Matter of Fact*, re-
lating to the Convocation, which I un-
dertook to enquire into, and have found
my Friend's Account of it exactly an-
swers my Expectation: For in order to
fall upon the Archbishop and Bishops,
he shamefully represents some things, and
supplies others from his own Invention:
*The Upper-House, he says, having form'd an
Address to the Queen, before they receiv'd her
Majesty's Letter, sent both Address and Letter
together to the Lower-House, with a Message
excusing*

Numb. *excusing their not mentioning the Letter in*
 16. *the Address, because this was form'd before*
 ~~~~~ *the other was receiv'd.* Positively not so:  
 the Pious Prolocutor knows, that he and  
 the Lower-House were first sent for up  
 to the Archbishop and Bishops, where  
 the Archbishop in due respect to the  
 Queen's Letter, read it himself standing,  
 and keeping the Letter as directed only  
 to him, promis'd to send a Copy of it to  
 the Lower-House. And so the Upper-  
 House did not send both *Address and Letter*  
*together.* No! The Prolocutor carry'd  
 down the *Address* himself, and after rea-  
 ding and debating on it, then came the  
 Copy of the *Letter.* Nor again, did the  
 Upper-House send any *Message excusing*  
*their not mentioning the Letter in the Ad-*  
*dress:* The Archbishop told them (as they  
 say) by word of mouth, That tho the  
 Address was drawn up before they re-  
 ceiv'd the Queen's Letter, yet he hop'd  
 the Address might seem to answer to some  
 Parts of it; or to that effect.

His Relation of Fact goes on thus: The  
 Lower-House return'd them (i.e. the Ad-  
 dress and the Letter) with a Desire that  
 an Address might be form'd, with due Regard  
 and Acknowledgments for the Letter. I am  
 more rightly inform'd, that the Lower-  
 House did not return them. For they did  
 not meddle with any Return of the Copy  
 of



of the Queen's Letter, unless they re- Numb.  
turn'd it to *Abel R*——, who put it the 16.  
next Day into his Post-Boy. Nor did the  
Lower-House desire that an Address might  
be form'd with due Regard and Acknowledg-  
ments for the Letter: But only, that in the  
same Address there might be some Addi-  
tion, taking notice of that Gracious Ler-  
ter. And to this Motion their Lord-  
ships did agree, and made an additional  
Amendment to that purpose. The Clause  
was this: *Your Majesty's most Gracious Let-  
ter to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury  
our President, has been by Him communicated  
to Us; for which We return our most Hum-  
ble and Dutiful Thanks. But this Mention,*  
says the Examiner, the Lower-House did not  
think sufficient, and sent it back again:  
And he complains, that by this means no  
Address at all was sent to the Queen; not  
considering that this casts the Imputation  
upon the Lower-House, who did finally  
reject it, tho some of the Members in  
that House pleaded heartily for it. He  
says, That hereupon the Archbishop, after a  
short Consultation with SOME of his Bre-  
thren, immediately adjourn'd the Convocation  
for a Month. I presume, he consulted  
with all his Brethren; tho this Examiner,  
out of Love and Kindness, wou'd distin-  
guish Some of them. By their Consent  
his Grace did prorogue the Convocation to  
the

Numb. the Middle of *January*, as it had been  
 16. usual, to have some Recess at *Christmas*,  
 ~~~~~ that the Clergy might attend their own  
 Cures and Families. But this my Friend
 is angry at: And to all this foul Repre-
 sentation, he adds but one Truth; which
 is, That *he understands not Ecclesiastical*
Affairs well enough to comment upon this
Matter: Yet they who are thought to
 assist him understand them better, and
 must have better inform'd him, if they
 had not purposely left him in the dark,
 to conceal their own *Appearance* with him.
 Thus much at least is certain, that he
 himself understood nothing of the matter,
 and therefore humbly suffer'd. himself to
 be impos'd upon. Let his Assistants an-
 swer for so imposing upon the World:
 For as to what concerns himself, there
 seems to be no possibility of Amendment;
 and therefore 'tis in vain to hope by any
 Detection of this kind to inform the Ig-
 norance, or reprove the Malice of this
 unhappy Writer.

My Friend, who is so well pleas'd with
 the present Face of Affairs, because 'tis
 new, and not like the Prospect we had
 a Year ago, wou'd be strangely disgusted
 if I shou'd talk to him of such old
 things as Synods and Councils: Of the
 first *Lateran* Council, for example, where
 there

there were a thousand Bishops at once, Numb.
and not one *Inferiour Clergyman*, who did 16.
not own them to be their Heads: Where

there was no Desire of Superiority, no
Claim of Independency: in short, where
there were no Rebellious Sons to the
Fathers of the Church; but they were
all the most Peaceable, Obedient, Meek,
Moderate, and Charitable People in the
Universe. What dull times were these!
And how different were such Synods
from those, that one of the Fathers Nazian-
gives an account of! *From which*, he says, ^{zen.}

*he never saw any Good come, nor any Remedy
of Evil in the Church, but rather an In-
crease: For, he adds, their Contentions and
Desire of Lording, no Tongue is able to express.
But every body is sensible there is none
of that Spirit in the World at this time.
And therefore I know not why the Exa-
miner is in so terrible a Concern, lest all
Methods of serving the Church and King-
dom, by means of a Convocation, shou'd come
to nothing. If nothing has been done by
it these Hundred Years, to reason from
thence that nothing will be done here-
after, is an unfair way of arguing. Be-
sides, every body is convinc'd, that if
some People were let alone, enough wou'd
be done in all conscience. But his Fear,
I believe, arises from this: It is our misfor-
tune to have an *Upper-House* and a *Lower-
House*;*

Numb. *Hobbs*; and the Upper must needs have
 161 its Privileges as well as the Lower, which
 is a very hard Case, especially when the
 Inferior Clergy have the Scale of General
 Favour on their side. And this is the true
 Reason, I suppose, why he cannot see
 how any Good can be done by such an
 Assembly. But I will tell him farther,
 that his *Inferior Clergy* themselves are a
 little to blame. I have often thought it
 a great pity, that since they have it so
 much in their power to set all Matters
 to rights, they shou'd waste any part of
 their precious Minutes in Disputes who
 shou'd *Adjourn* them, and in whom that
 Supreme Power is lodg'd, which is by
 some of 'em reckon'd to be above the
Supreme Head; whether 'tis lodg'd in *Upper*
 or *Lower*, or rather *Lower* and *Upper*, ac-
 cording to the Humour we are every
 where in to turn things upside down.
 For tho' these Disputes are of vast Im-
 portance, 'tis true, yet considering how
 much his *Inferior Clergy* have Reformation
 of Manners at heart, I wonder they
 shou'd engage in such Debates, rather
 than think of stopping that *Inundation*
 of *Atheism*, *Profaneness*, and *Licentiousness*,
 which the *Examiner* says, are *overwhelming*
us: The rather because, as unequal as
 the Scale of Favour is, the *Upper* wou'd
 most certainly go heartily to work with
 the

the *Lower*, in giving any reasonable Check Numb.
to such Corruptions. And therefore I 16.
begin to suspect at last, that no Decrees
of this kind are intended; but that they
are in extreme want of some other new
Articles and Canons, there being not a-
bove one or two at present which those
Fanaticks the Dissenters refuse subscribing
to. But this is a Grievance hard to be
redress'd under the present Set of Bi-
shops; or, to use the words of my Friend,
which no body can be weary of, *Time
and Mortality can only remedy these Inconve-
niences in the Church, which are not to be
cur'd like those in the State, by a Change of
Ministry.* In the mean while I will ven-
ture to affirm thus much, That if at any
time hereafter the Inconveniences in the
Church shall be as happily cur'd as those
in the State are, we may with Comfort
and Confidence affirm, that they will
Both be safe for ever.



NUMBER XVII

Of Nobility in general.

Of the Advantages receiv'd from it.

The sad State of the Senate of Rome.

Some few Remarks on the Examiner.

Monday January 22. 1711.

*Polit. l. 5.
c. 1.*

ARISTOTLE says, That Nobility, wherever we find it, is a Proof of the Virtue of Ancestors. And 'tis but just that we shou'd continue to their Posterity the Respect that was paid to them; because we often receive the Fruits of their Good Actions many Ages after they are dead. But some People here will make a Distinction, and say, 'Tis very true indeed that all manner of Regard is due to such Persons as have the Merit

as well as Titles of their Predecessors, Numb.
 but that 'tis extremely difficult to shew 17.
 the same Respect to others that inherit
 none of their Virtues. For my own part,

I can't help being of that Opinion, and
 thinking that the Honour of Parents can
 never be convey'd to those that descend
 from them. When we see the Son, or
 the Grandson of some very Great Man,
 the first Motions of our Minds are full
 of Tenderness and Duty, occasion'd by
 the Memory of his Ancestor: But when
 we discover afterwards, that this same
 Person, notwithstanding his High Birth,
 is Violent, Partial, Ignorant, and Un-
 just, we begin by degrees to consider him
 in his own just Value, and to have no
 more Regard for him at last, than if he
 sprung from the Dregs of the People. Why,

Arrian.
 lib. 3. c.
 14.
 says Epictetus, shou'd we value a Man be-
 cause he is the Son of a Consul, or some other
 Great Person, if he has nothing of his own
 that shou'd make us esteem him? But Socrates
 carry'd this Reflection too far, declaring
 against Nobility in general, and main-
 taining that there is nothing in it truly
 honourable; but that 'tis often the Ori-
 ginal and Occasion of great Evils. And
 yet the * Writer of his Life goes still fur- * Diag.
 ther, and affirms, That a great Title is Laer.
 frequently nothing else but an Excuse for
 being Ill, and a Cover for Injustice. After

Numb. all, I think upon the whole matter, that
 17. Author was only in the right, who said,
Salust. de the Glory of Ancestors appears as a Light to
Bel. Jug. their Posterity; giving a clearer View of either
their Good or their Ill Qualities. If a No-
 bleman has many Vices, they seem greater in him, than they wou'd in another Man: If he has many Virtues, his Rank, his Circumstances, and the Hereditary Honour of his Family, make them shine with greater Lustre. The Romans, who never fail'd to build a Temple upon every great Occasion, had one in their Capitol, which particularly directed them to look back to their Original. It was a Temple in which there were Altars erected to a certain Goddess, call'd by them [*Fortuna Primigenia*] whose Assistance they were instructed to implore, that they might always weigh and consider things past as well as present, remember from whom they were descended, and *who they were*; and reflect on their State and Condition in the World, and on the Quality that at their Birth they had receiv'd from their Predecessors. This perhaps was a necessary Admonition in those Times of Paganism, but we have the good fortune to live in an Age, when we see every day, that without such Instructions, those Persons that are truly Noble, know how to make use of the Advantages of their Birth.

Rosinus
Antiq.
Rom. L.
2. c. de
Fortuna.

How happy therefore are those Nations Numb.
 where there is a Majority of such Persons 17.
 as I have last mention'd, who being the
 last Resort in all Proceedings, will be sure
 to judg impartially, without Violence or
 Prepossession, and according to the strict
 Rules of Justice? Who will always take
 care to hear Both Sides, and to receive
 whatever shall be offer'd in Vindication
 of accus'd Persons: Who will protect the
 Unfortunate from the Prosecutions of wic-
 ked Men, will inform themselves exactly
 of the Truth of past Transactions, will
 prevent the stifling of any Evidence that
 is material, and above all things will take
 care that the Facts are rightly stated,
 and that the Ground and Foundation of
 their Judgment is right. Such a Court as
 this, must needs be the Ornament, Sup-
 port and Blessing of any Nation: Nor is
 it strange that other Kingdoms shou'd de-
 sire to incorporate with such a People;
 where their Fortunes and Honours will
 always be preserv'd; and where they will
 neither be hir'd by Interest, nor tempted
 by Ambition to enter into dark Designs,
 in order to oppress the Innocent.

The Senate of *Rome*, as it is describ'd by *Orat. pro*
Cicero, was very different from such a one *Sextio.*
 as I have been commending. " There are

Numb. "two kinds of Men, says he, that have
 17. "endeavour'd to distinguish themselves
 ~~~~~ "in our Commonwealth; one sort of  
 "them may properly be call'd *Populares*,  
 "the other *Optimates*. The first are those  
 "that in all their Words and Actions de-  
 "fire only to please the Multitude; The  
 "second are those that behave themselves  
 "in such a manner, as if they wish'd for  
 "nothing but the Approbation of Good  
 "Men. They are such Persons, says he,  
 "as are neither guilty of Crimes, nor  
 "wicked by Nature, nor mad, nor of  
 "ruin'd Fortunes. What therefore is the  
 "great End of these Fathers of their  
 "Country? What are their Views? And  
 "what is the Course they steer? These  
 "are the Fundamentals, these the Parts  
 "which are maintain'd by such Leaders,  
 "even with the hazard of their Lives:  
 "Religion, the Power of Magistrates,  
 "the Authority of the Senate, the Laws  
 "and the Customs of our Ancestors; Ju-  
 "stice, Jurisdiction and Publick Faith;  
 "our Provinces, our Allies, the Glory of  
 "our Government, the Business of the  
 "War, and of the Treasury. To be the  
 "Patrons and Defenders of these things,  
 "so many in number, and so weighty in  
 "themselves, is only the Work of Great  
 "Souls, indu'd with Understanding and  
 "Constancy: For there is a multitude of  
 "Men



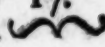
" Men among us, says he, who either Numb.  
 " from a Fear of Punishment, being con- 17.  
 " scious of their own Offences, promote  
 " new Disturbances and Changes in the  
 " Commonwealth; or who, from an in-  
 " born Frensy of their Minds, are delight-  
 " ed with Discord and Sedition; or who  
 " from the perplex'd Condition of their  
 " own Affairs, had rather fall in the ge-  
 " neral Ruin, than alone. When such  
 " Men as these, says he, have got others  
 " to act, and to put in execution their  
 " own Designs and Wickedness, great  
 " Commotions are stir'd in the Repub-  
 " lick." As *Lucretius* observ'd long ago,  
 that it is pleasant to behold from a safe  
 Shore the Distresses of Men at Sea; nor  
 that we are pleas'd with the Misfortunes  
 of others, but that we are glad to feel  
 that we our selves are out of them: Even  
 so, when I read of these Distractions and  
 publick Calamities in other Ages and  
 Countries, I feel a secret Joy in reflecting  
 on our present Condition, and on the Ju-  
 stice and Prosperity of our own Times  
 and Nation.

I observ'd in some of my former Pa-  
 pers, that the *Examiner* was at the same  
 time *pert* and *dull*; but now I perceive  
 his *Pertness* was a temporary Quality on-  
 ly: 'Twas a new thing to him to be an

Numb. Author, a Politician, and a Favorite to  
 Great Men. It made him look up and  
 speak out with a sort of Air, which con-  
 ceal'd a little his other native Quality, that  
 appear'd as soon as the first false Glaring  
 was worn off. And ever since he has been  
 seen so often in his true Colours, that were  
 he not so much in the good Graces of some  
 Folks, for whom every one must have an  
 extravagant Veneration, on account of  
 the wonderful things they have done for  
 us, there wou'd be no enduring him,  
 And yet it must be own'd the Man is ve-  
 ry industrious, he writes and answers  
 himself, examines and cross-examines, in-  
 vents and steals, flatters and slanders un-  
 mercifully. His Masters especially shew  
 all the reason in the World to cherish  
 him, not so much for the Falshoods he  
 writes on their Side, as for those against  
 the discarded M——y, in which there  
 cannot but be a great deal of Merit, tho  
 he shou'd do it more grossly still, as 'tis  
 likely he will if he can; which makes me  
 remember with pleasure his words in the  
 last Examiner: "*How many Papers do now*  
 "*come out every Week, full of rude Invec-*  
 "*tives against the present Ministry, with the*  
 "*first and last Letters of their Names to*  
 "*prevent Mistakes?* It is good sometimes  
 "*to let these People see, that we nei-*  
 "*ther want Spirit nor Materials to re-*  
 "*taliate;*

"tiliate; and therefore in this Point Numb.

"ALONE I shall follow their Exam- 17.

"ple, whenever I find my self suffici- 

"ently provok'd." How is it possible to

read this, without thinking my wor-

thy Friend bewitch'd? I do not know

that any one of the other Side, as he calls

it, ever points out any Persons by the

first and last Letters of their Names:

I am sure, for my own part, I never

thought of doing it. But this honest

Gentleman has seldom printed one Paper

without using that ingenious Method; and

at the very beginning of this, in which he

says, *That he shall be provok'd in this Point*

*ALONE to follow their Example*, there

appear these very Letters fairly printed,

*the E— of S— d.* So that his mean-

ing is, that he shall be provok'd at last to

do what he has done ever since he writ,

and particularly in that very Paper where

he threatens the terrible Effects of his

Provocations. Was there ever such a Man

known or heard of in the World! But

what follows is better still; *Whatever Char-*

*ges I bring*, says he, *whether General or Par-*

*ticular, shall be religiously true*: And this he

affirms very gravely, as if nothing had

happen'd, after having been detected of

notorious Falshoods in every Paper he has

publish'd; and particularly in his *Religi-*

*ous Account of the Convocation*, in which

he

Numb. he ought to have been more exact, than  
 17. in most other Subjects. Yet even all this  
 I cou'd bear from my Friend, knowing so  
 perfectly as I do, that he can't help it.  
 Num. 24. But his pretending, with a slovenly Pen,  
 to draw a Character of the Q—n, is in-  
 tolerable. *Alexander* wou'd never suffer  
 any bungling Painter to attempt draw-  
 ing his Picture. And when a Man, call'd  
*Aristobulus*, who was, I suppose, such ano-  
 ther Penman as my Friend, had been writ-  
 ting dull Praises of that Monarch, and  
 wou'd needs be reading them to him as he  
 sail'd down the River *Hydaspes*; *Alexander*  
 being justly provok'd by such nauseous  
 Flattery, snatch'd the Papers out of the  
 Scribler's Hand, and threw them into the  
 Water: By which, says the Historian, he  
 gave the Author to understand, that he  
 deserv'd the same Fate himself. But my  
 Friend appears to be so secure against all  
 manner of Punishment for his Insolence,  
 that on the contrary he seems to think  
 all the Ground about him Holy, as if he  
 were got within a Circle, that cou'd not  
 be invaded without Profanation. When  
 he rails at the late M——rs, with the ut-  
 most stretch of his Malice and Invention,  
 he assures you, 'tis not out of any perso-  
 nal Hatred to them, but in *Justification of*  
*the best of Queens*. If we offer any Rea-  
 sons in behalf of those poor unsuccessful  
 M——rs,

M—rs, tho with all possible Decency Numb. and Respect, he says, *We reflect on the* 17.

Q—n. When we condemn Calumny, Informers and Suborners, he protests, *We are in a Plot against her M—y's Prison:*

And if we bestow one word of Pity on any unhappy Men that have lost their Employments, he says, *'Tis a barefac'd Aspersion on the Q—n.* This and much more of the same nature, you have in his last Ex-

aminer but one, and will without doubt have it as long as he writes; for when that Pretence ceases, he is gone. By this

means he gives himself a becoming Advantage over all that dare oppose him. Whatever we say, tho with all due regard to Sincerity and Truth, is factious and seditious; whereas the vilest and falsest Invectives he can think of to oblige

those that set him to work, are the pure Effects of his Loyalty and Dury. We can't attack him without affronting the Government; the Tables are turn'd upon us, and all we have been doing to prove

our selves good Subjects for these eight years, ends in making us just the same People that the Tories have been so long, and some fourteen years longer. For all which Misfortunes there is no Remedy, unless the Rule of a French Critick were to be observ'd, who says, *No body shou'd e-*

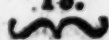
*ver be otherwise commended, than by a faith-*

ful



**Numb. 17.** *ful Report of their good and commendable Ac-*  
*tions.* But this Rule wou'd be the en-  
 tire Ruin of my Friend, and all his Fel-  
 low-Labourers in the same good Cause;  
 and therefore I am against it.

**N U M.**



# NUMBER XVIII.

*Of Paper-Credit and Stocks, in answer  
to the Vindication of Faults on  
both Sides, and Old Double's  
New Dialogues.*

*His Project for a Fund to carry on  
the War.*

*Some Remarks on the Examiner.*

---

*Monday January 29. 1711.*

---

**I** Shou'd not have had a word more to  
say to the Author of *Faults on both  
Sides*, had he not, in his witty way,  
cruelly attack'd me in his *Vindication* late-  
ly publish'd, wherein he tells the World  
all at once, *The Medley has been meddling,  
but is more a Medler than a Maker*; which is  
so very ingenious, that if I let him go  
off

**Numb.** off so, I shou'd give him too much Advantage over me. He says I was in a Mistake when I took him for *some Great Man*: I am very ready to own it, having since had thorow Information of him; but truly by the Writings his *Great Men* publish every day, a Man may easily enough be drawn into such an Error, and mistake a small *Jobber of New England* for a Courtier and Statesman. Their Genius and Performances are so much on a Level, that a better Judg than I may very well be puzzled to tell who is the greater Man, the *Essayer on Credit*, or himself. As for their *Reasonings* and *Arguments*, I defy any one to tell me which are best, unless he can prove that one nothing is better than another. The *Fault-Finder*, in his *Vindication*, complains I dislike him, both when he commends the *Whigs*, and censures the *Tories*; and the reason is, because he does it so aukardly, that he neither obliges the one, nor offends the other. I think it vain in him to expect we shou'd return *Argument* and *Conclusions* to such an Antagonist as he; or that any thing he, or the Writers of the Party he has espous'd have said, is worth being serious for; when from the first of 'em to the last, from the *Letter-Writer* to the *Examiner*, there's not an Author of their's who is not daily publishing as errant Contradictions, as those of the  
*Revolution*

*Revolution and Passive-Obedience, the Here-Numb. 18.*  
*ditary Right and the Protestant Succession,*  
 on which Basis all that has been lately  
 done by 'em is built: and 'twou'd be very  
 merry to answer such *Concluders* and *Ar-*  
*guers* in a grave Tone, as our *Fault-Finder*  
 wou'd have us. If I had not known him  
 and his Merits, I shou'd have had a fair  
 Temptation to enter the Lifts with him as  
 a *Trafficker*, for his positive Assertion, that  
 Trade *can be carry'd on without Paper-Credit.*  
 Just such another is that where he says,  
 the Value of Stocks was *imaginary*, and  
 that when they were 136, they were real-  
 ly but 100. This is all right, it makes  
 'em all of a piece; and truly on the foot  
 they stand, I expect no other kind of *ar-*  
*guing* from them. If they shou'd assert  
 'tis *Midsummer*, 'twou'd not be more ex-  
 travagant than what they have already as-  
 serted about *Non-Resistance, Jure Divino,*  
*Credit,* and the late *Ministry.* Does not  
*Hudibras* say,

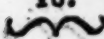
*What is the Worth of any Thing?*

*Just so much Money as 'twill bring.*

But then he did not understand Trade, he  
 went only by Reason and Common Sense,  
 which these Gentlemen wou'd banish from  
*Business* as well as from *Politicks.* Old *Dou-*  
*ble,* who knows as much of these matters

as

Numb. as our *Finder of Faults*, says, *Stocks rise in*

18. *Value, according as they are wisely or weakly*  
 *manag'd*; and that they are fallen, only be-

cause the *Bank* concern'd themselves in the  
 choice of *Parliament-Men*, and not for  
 the *Changes at Court*: which is so like his  
 way of arguing, that had he not set his  
 Mark to his *New Dialogues*, we shou'd soon  
 have found the Father out by the Features  
 of his Offspring. The *Fault-Finder* is, on

*Vind. p.*  
 16.

the contrary, of Opinion, *Stocks* are not  
 worth more than is paid in, and he's a  
 Fool or Madman with him that gives a  
 Penny more for them. He does not think  
 good Management can improve them, or  
 that a constant Interest of seven and eight  
*per Cent.* besides other Advantages, makes  
 One Hundred Pounds worth a Farthing  
 more, tho secur'd by Act of Parliament.

*New Dial.*  
 p. 118.

On the other hand *Double* acknowledges,  
*That a good Understanding, and mutual good*  
*Offices of Assistance, between the Old Ministry*  
*and the Bank, have helpt to extend Paper Cre-*  
*dit.* Our *Finder of Faults* denies every  
 thing like it: *Paper-Credit*, says he, adds  
*nothing to the Increase of Trade*; and unless  
 the *Bank of England* and all *Goldsmiths*  
 keep *Mony enough by them to answer all their*  
*Bills, Paper is a precarious Credit, which*  
*ought to be look'd upon as a common Cheat.*

*Pag. 13.*

Old *Double*, who is imploy'd by the same  
 Masters, takes it for granted, that *Gold*  
 and



and Silver shou'd be left for the Market, and Numb.  
 other common Uses, and that the Bulk of 18.  
 Trade and Business shou'd be carry'd on by Pa-  
 per. You see how finely they agree among  
 themselves: but it will always be so in de-  
 fending a Cause that's grounded only on  
 Nonsense and Inconsistency. The Fault-  
 Finder will not allow the Bank or Bankers  
 to make use of a Penny, for they give Bills  
 for all that's paid; and they must, quoth  
 he, keep enough by them to answer all,  
 which wou'd make their Business wonder-  
 fully beneficial. If they have any Mōny  
 of their own, they may trade with it;  
 but if they touch a Shilling of what they  
 have given Notes for, 'tis a Cheat. This  
 is the Man that is to rectify our Judgments,  
 and reform our erroneous and superficial Ideas in  
 Trade: This is he who is solicitous that  
 ingenious Men wou'd investigate his Notions  
 with more Attention; tho I perceive nothing  
 even of the Merchant in him, but his Al-  
 zabal Cant, a Mark of his poor Traffick  
 and Tar-Education. What shifts are his  
 Great Men put to, to hire such Hands to  
 do their Work for them? He will not ad-  
 mit of Bank or Bankers depending on the  
 Improbability of a general Call on them,  
 and on that dependance to make use of  
 part of the Cash paid into them, which is  
 answer'd by Paper; and as long as Credit  
 is good, creates a new Species, of great  
 P Ease

pag. 176.

- Numb. Ease and Convenience to Commerce, as is daily experienc'd, or Traders wou'd not risk their Estates so freely as they have done, and may in better times do again. I don't think it extraordinary that these Men are so angry at Credit, and so industrious to lessen her Reputation. They have lately disoblig'd her so much, that 'tis likely she will have as little to do with 'em as she can; and they are not such Fools as not to see she is not at all in their Interest. All the Writers against her give themselves Airs of Authority. The Examiner does as good as tell the World, one can't touch him without being guilty of Sedition; and the Finder of Faults threatens us, that he's
- Pag. 20. *better provided to maintain any thing he has said than we are aware of.* 'Tis our hard Fate to have nothing but Truth and Reason on our side; whereas that Author is
- Pag. 42. *so plain, as to say in another place, The M<sup>an</sup> I approve of his Performance.* In this Case 'tis not hard to guess whom he means. And having had a full Account of the Man and his Hopes, I am extremely surpriz'd to meet with any such Expressions as these in his Book. *Would you have the World believe, that if a Great Man has Interest enough with his Party to get himself thank'd, and to save him from being censur'd, that he's therefore fairly acquitted of all that has been charg'd against him? &c.* There's nothing
- Pag. 18. *↓*

thing so plain as the Methods they take Numb.  
to insinuate that all things are for the bet- 18.  
ter, and that none are Losers. Our Au-  
thor pretends that Bank-Stock is but real-  
ly 100*l.* or thereabouts in Value: now  
115*l.* is actually paid, and 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent,  
only to be deduc'd; so that the original  
Payment is 107  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the Stock no more  
than 103  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; which he makes 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  above its  
Value. But so it is with 'em in all cases,  
and we must be satisfy'd in this as well  
as in others. I shou'd not have troubled  
my self and the Reader so much about  
such a Writer, had he not been so far im-  
pos'd on by the Applause given his *Faults*  
*on both sides*, on account of its mistaken  
Author, as to flatter himself he deserv'd  
it; and for the sake of what's true in his  
Book, I was loth he shou'd be so deceiv'd:  
the Man being, I believe, willing to be  
honest, if the Point he has in view cou'd  
be gain'd by being so; otherwise he will,  
like the rest of the Faction, confound *Whig*  
and *Tory*, by dividing the Whigs into *Old*  
and *Modern*; a wicked Distinction invent-  
ed by their Enemies to ruin those by *Di-*  
*visions*, they cou'd never have contended  
with without them.

I have mention'd a new Work of *Old*  
*Double's*, duller even than his last; and 'tis  
probable we shall hear no more from him.

Numb. 18. The Party wou'd be mad, if they shou'd suffer him to write for them again. Who but such a blundering Projector as he, wou'd have offer'd such a Proposal as he has done to raise Mony, at a time when we are at our wits end for want of it? It looks as if he had so little an Opinion of his Patrons himself, as to banter 'em; tho as matters go, that wou'd be barbarous, and I shou'd not forgive him myself, if I thought he intended it. I rather chuse to believe it comes from the Simplicity of his Heart, and from the same sound Judgment that fifteen or sixteen years ago propos'd the shutting up the Exchequer (or, what's all one, stopping the Payment of old Debts, and beginning a-new) to the then Ministry. I shall not give the Reader all his notable Design to fill the Tr——y, only mention some of the most remarkable Branches of his Fund.

Pag. 198  
to 201.

*Old Double's Project to raise Mony.*

A Tax on Auctions of Books and Pictures.

On Quack-Bills, Almanacks, and Plays.

On Cockpits, Bowling-Greens, Ninepin-Alleys.

Shovelboards, Billiard-Tables, Musick-Booths.

†

Strong

*The MEDLEY.*

213

Strongwater-Shops and Raree-Shews. Numb.

On Vintners, Wine-Coopers, Jockeys  
and Undertakers. 18.

On Chocolate-Houses and Coffee-Houses.

On Cards, and upon the Jews.

All which is so very plausible, that out of the extreme Passion I have for the publick Service, let it be under what Management it will, I cannot but recommend it also to the Consideration of such whose Heads are full of those matters.

I have often taken notice of the *Examiner's* Impropriety of Speech, in calling his good Friends the Whigs the *Ruin'd Party*. I always consider'd them as a great Body of Men zealous for Civil and Religious Liberty, hearty Enemies to *France* and the Pretender, and Loyal Subjects to the Queen, not disputing any of her Majesty's Titles, especially that which descends to the House of *Hanover*: and I thought it very odd that he shou'd term such Men the *Ruin'd Party*, because it look'd as if Men of the contrary Principles were only rising and flourishing; which even he sure has not the face to affirm or insinuate, tho he dares do as much in that way as any body, when he is set upon't. I cou'd not imagine that Men who are possess'd of so considerable a Part of the Wealth of



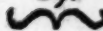
Numb. the Nation, cou'd properly be call'd *Ruin'd*;  
 18. for I know the Tale of the Spunge to be a  
 Fiction invented by a Fanatical Writer,  
 who has since aton'd for his Fault. And  
 till some such Misfortune happen'd, I had  
 no manner of Apprehension such a Party  
 as that cou'd ever be *ruin'd*. And I per-  
 ceive my Friend the *Examiner*, as full as  
 he is of the Success of the *Frenzies* arti-  
 ficially rais'd, had no other reason for using  
 the Term so often as he has done, but,  
 as he owns, for want of other Phrases.  
 There's no other Epithet, it seems, in his  
 Lexicon, for that *Administration*, which  
 for so many years serv'd the Queen and  
 Nation with so much Wisdom and Glory.  
 These Gentlemen, utterly undone as they  
 are, have however flatter'd themselves  
 with some vain Hopes, which he has con-  
 futed, as he can do any thing he pleases.  
 They hop'd for some terrible Loss abroad; and  
 that the Madness of the People occasion'd  
 his *Great Turn*. They have always been  
 so chagrin at any good News from *Flan-  
 ders* and *Spain*; that to be sure they wan-  
 ted some bad now to comfort them; since,  
 as they hop'd and endeavour'd, says my  
 Friend, they cou'd not ruin the Credit of the  
 Nation. Now there's not a Tory living,  
 who knows there are such things as *Stocks*,  
*Funds*, &c. but knows also that the *Ruin'd*  
 Party have at least seven Parts in Ten;  
 and

and it must be the most spiteful thing Numb.  
 in the world for them to hope and endeavour 182  
 to ruin Credit, which was then above one third Part of their Estates, the  
 Value of the Funds and Stocks depending  
 upon it. They did not care, the B. of S.  
 was discarded, and they will lose 10000 £  
 a Man to have him in again. There never  
 was such an obstinate headstrong sort of  
 People as these Whigs, and the Examiners  
 can never maul 'em enough for it. What!  
 out of a pique beggar themselves and their  
 Families! 'Tis not to be vindicated. I  
 have more than once observ'd my Friend  
 is very unhappy in his Expressions, and  
 gives his Adversaries too many Handles  
 to take hold of him. What does he  
 mean when he says, *All great Changes* Num. 25.  
*have the same effect upon Commonwealths*  
*that Thunder has upon Liquors, making the*  
*Dregs fly up to the Top?* Nor is what  
 comes afterwards more justifiable: *The*  
*Madness of the People hath risen to such*  
*a height, as to break in pieces the whole*  
*Frame of the best instituted Governments.*  
 For tho' all good Men are fully convinc'd,  
 that we never had nor ever shall have  
 any such doings in Britain; yet since  
 Malice is apt to make the worst of e-  
 very thing, one wou'd not put words in  
 to an Enemy's mouth. I'm sure I durst  
 not have said half so much, tho' with

Numb. all the Softnings and Explanations imaginable. He may say and do what he will, and *Old* or *New* 'tis all one to him. He has prov'd by many strong Arguments that the nine in ten is no false Muster: His Proofs are the Shire-Elections, the free and *unextorted* Addresses, and the 16 in 7000 in *London*. There's no more contending with him than with *Old Double*; who, in his *Dialogues*, says he has examin'd the very Poll-Book, and finds they have the *Weight* as well as *Number*; that is, the *Blacksmiths* weigh heavier than the *Mercers*. 'Tis the same with my Friend; when he's bent upon proving a thing, it must be given up to him: and if he had had a fancy to have made it 99 in 100, he cou'd as easily have done it; for certainly there's nothing too hard for him. Who cou'd expect such words as these to drop from his Pen? *I believe, quoth he, there is no Man so sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill Consequences from the late Change.* For how pitifully does he come off, by saying, *It is manifest they have prov'd much fewer and lighter than were expected?* Loyal Men shou'd not own there were ever any Apprehensions at all, much less that there were any the least ill Consequences; sure I am, I know of none. Every one is extremely well pleas'd: Every thing is florid and thriving. We may have

have a Peace when we will ; and there's Numb.  
no fear now of having the War *perpetua-* 18.  
*ted*, or Mens brains knock'd out against  
Stone-Walls, for Towns not worth ta-  
king.

NUM.



# NUMBER XIX

*The Whigs the only good Churchmen.  
Resistance a Tory Principle.*

*Of the Examiner's Modesty and Moderation.*

*His Votes of Parliament.*

*A Character of the late Ministry, by the  
Lord Belhaven.*

*The Notion, that People are the Riches  
of a Nation, confuted.*

*Monday February 5. 1711.*

**T**H O the *Tories* have over and over again prov'd the *Whigs* to be *Republicans*, they shall never make *Schismatics* of them, nor shut the *Ruin'd Party* out of the Pale of the Church: For there's nothing more plain than that the *Whigs* are



are good *Churchmen*, and as little *Occasional Numh.*  
 Conformists too, as the most staunch of 'em 19  
 all; nay, that their very Principles are  
*Primitive and Orthodox*: and I shall prove  
 it by such Authority, that no body shall  
 have a word to say against me. I grant  
 the *Tories* have done great things in the  
 Church's name, as well as the *Whigs*: If  
 the latter abdicated King *James*, and set  
 King *William* on the Throne, which they  
 are always bragging of, the *Tories* routed  
 the Junto; and that, sure, is as great a  
 piece of Service to the Church, consider-  
 ing what Danger she was in, and how  
 those sad Men were *sapping and undermining*  
 her. However, if I was a *Tory*, I would  
 not let the *Whigs* have any share of the  
 Honour of the Revolution, since hardly  
 any one but good *Churchmen* were con-  
 cern'd in it, as may be seen by the Bishop  
 of *Rocheſter's* Letters to the Earl of *Dorset*,  
 printed in the Year 1688. 'Twill be sufficient  
 once for all, ſays that Prelate, p. 58. that the  
 main Body of thoſe who made ſo brave a Stand,  
 were all of the Church of England, and the  
 Principles on which they ſtood, were all Church-  
 of-England Principles. It was by theſe Per-  
 ſons and theſe Principles that Popery was ſtop't  
 in its full Career, by theſe it was hinder'd from  
 conquering, and put in a condition to be ſhortly  
 after conquer'd. Again: I know, ſays he, it  
 was formerly a popular Objection of divers miſ-  
 guided

Numb. 19. *guided Dissenters from the Church of England, that our Principles were too Monarchical, and that we carry'd the Doctrine of Obedience farther than might be consistent with the Safety of a Protestant Church, or the Privileges of a Free-born People: But it is now to be hop'd that the strongest Argument of all others, which is Experience from undoubted Matter of Fact, has put this Objection for ever out of countenance.* What must the Bishop think of those that deny this undoubted Matter of Fact, and affirm there was no Resistance, no making a Stand? King James himself drove this Argument too far, out of spite to the Church; and a Letter, publish'd by him on a certain occasion, charges the Preachers with leading their Hearers into *Disobedience, Schism, and Rebellion*, as he calls it: but we own no such thing. There was a Book publish'd in 1688. licens'd by the President of the Council, in vindication of the High Commission (of which two or three of the Examiner's Friends now living were Members) wherein 'tis said, *His Majesty, that he may convince the most obstinate Enemies to his Government, is resolv'd to proceed in the calmest way; and therefore notwithstanding the most undutiful and disloyal Reflections cast on Majesty it self by some of the Church of England, 'tis his Royal Purpose that his Commissioners shall not exercise that Severity against them, which they have against Protestant Dissenters,*

senters, nor will his Majesty take those Advan- Numb.  
 tages against their Clergy which he might. And 19.  
 p. 67. Instead of acting according to their  
 quondam avow'd Doctrine of Passive Obedience,  
 they fly in the face of Authority, &c. He goes  
 on, p. 69. When the Protestant Dissenters  
 went not half so far in their Disobedience to  
 the Regal Authority, they cou'd not escape the  
 Censure of being Enemies to the Government.  
 Which shews that the Tories all this  
 while are but in jest, and believe no more  
 of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance  
 than other Folks, nor practise any more  
 when they are ever so little touch'd.

I have often observ'd, that my Friend  
 the Examiner wou'd be thought to write  
 a State-Paper, and that to attack him is  
 criminal. This is the best Argument he  
 has on his side, and serves for an Answer  
 to all Objections. He assumes a superior  
 Air, very useful and artful; and tho' no  
 Man in his wits can suppose the Ministry  
 wou'd own such a Tool as he, yet to fall  
 upon him is, in his way of speaking, to  
 insult the Q—n, the Parliament, and  
 Ministers; and if he had a Law made to  
 that purpose, he cou'd not take more upon  
 him. I wish, quoth he, these Gentlemen  
 wou'd compare the Liberty they take with what  
 their Masters us'd to give, how many Messen-  
 gers and Warrants wou'd have gone out, &c.

Of

Numb. Of which his dear Friend *Lesley* is a famous Instance, who for six or seven years wrote Treason thrice a week with impunity: So inveterate and cruel was that Party, whom he and the *Examiner* boast they have *rain'd* by their Writings! Indeed we do take some Freedoms with my Friend, and shall continue so to do, as long as he so insolently treats the late Parliament and Ministry. Because he is so forward to charge others with the very thing he is every week doing himself, the publishing *false, insolent, and scandalous Libels*; let us inquire into his last Paper a little, and see how faithfully he draws the Picture of the late Parliament and Ministry: and then let any one judge what Censure he deserves for so false, so insolent, and so scandalous an Invective.

The *Examiner's* Account of the late House of Commons and Ministers, in his Votes of Parliament, Numb. 26.

*That they intended to bring in a Commonwealth, and sell every Man's Birthright for a Shilling.*

*To pass an Act to qualify Atheists, Deists, and Socinians for Places; which he appoints Mr. Lechm— to bring in.*

*Another to forbid the Clergy to preach Religious Duties, as Obedience, &c.*

Ano-

Another to deprive Bishops of their Juris. Numb.  
dition. 19.

Another to make a General for Life, and that  
the War should last as long as he liv'd.

Another to attain two Dukes, one Earl, one  
Knight, two Squires, and a marry'd Spinster,  
at a lump, for High Treason against the  
Junto.

That they would have declar'd the Original  
Contract to be a Constitution of a Junto and a  
King or Queen; the Junto only to have the  
Executive Power.

That they would have pass'd an Act further  
to limit the Prerogative.

I shall say nothing of what he adds about  
the Merit of Elections, and deciding a Ma-  
jority; for I verily believe he's ashamed of  
it himself, and by this time wishes it out  
of his Libel, since, to say Truth, he knows  
now as much of Majorities and Elections  
as any body. I cannot but value myself a  
little on my Impartiality, and even Friend-  
ship to the Examiner, being so much in love  
with every thing he does, that you see I  
publish his very Scandal and Sedition for  
him, and almost make my self as guilty as  
he is. 'Tis true, I do it in hopes he is in  
Favour, and that he would not leave his  
Friend in the lurch, but take the whole  
Guilt on himself, which indeed cannot  
be charg'd to me, but on his Account: and  
thus



Numb. thus much common Prudence oblig'd me  
 19. to offer in my own Vindication; for doubt-  
 less such Calumny as that can never pass  
 without a Day of Reckoning. After all  
 this, what need is there of mentioning his  
 other intended Actions of the same Parlia-  
 ment and Ministry, *as the cutting off all  
 Hopes of a Peace, industriously involving the  
 Nation in Debt, turning the Bishops out of the  
 House of Lords, selling their Lands, and setting  
 up Presbytery?* which my Friend confidently  
 affirms they wou'd have done if they cou'd:  
 And what's worse than all, have infallibly  
 destroy'd the *Independency of the Clergy on the  
 State*, which he humorously calls an *idle  
 Claim*. But I don't think such things  
 shou'd be *jested with*, and I hope I shall not  
 disoblige the Convocation, by abhorring so  
 as I do that *idle Claim* of his; an Expression  
 as much against good Manners as 'tis against  
 Law. An unlucky Accident or two has  
 happen'd, wherein my Friend has disco-  
 ver'd what a strange Novice he is at Argu-  
 ment; about which, tho he has twice or  
 thrice made some Blunders, yet he has  
 shewn too as much Modesty as he cou'd.  
 He once defy'd Mr. Hoadly: Nay, he wrote  
 a whole Paper against him, but drop'd him  
 there for ever. He threaten'd the *Manage-  
 ment of the War*, but has not yet said a word  
 of it. That, 'tis true, I take to be a Fault  
 of his Friends, and not his own; they  
 wou'd

would not let him expose himself, as they Numb.  
 knew he would do, if he ventur'd upon 19.  
 it. Yet he pretends to answer another  
 Person; but finding the Force of Reason,  
 and the Truth of Fact against him, is so  
 ingenuous as to own he did not know what  
 he said, and desires to be excus'd, because  
*he talk'd out of his Trade.* An Excuse that,  
 for ought I ever saw of his, he may law-  
 fully make to every thing, except Fiction,  
 Slander and Impudence. His *Glocester* Sto-  
 ry, which he has but half recanted; his  
 Allusion to *Verres*; his Votes, and a hun-  
 dred other such Falsties, are unquestio-  
 nable Proofs of his being Master of his  
 Trade in those Matters. Very justly may  
 that be apply'd to him, which *Plutarch* says  
 in the Life of *Pericles*, *Why shou'd one wonder*  
*at what such Fellows say, who scurrilously reflect*  
*on other Mens Lives, and daily upon all Occa-*  
*sions, with their Reproaches and evil Speeches,*  
*sacrifice the Reputation of their Superiours, the*  
*Great and Good, to the Envy and Spite of the*  
*Rabble, as to some evil Genius or wicked Spirit?*  
 The Examiner's excellent Talent at Pane-  
 gyrick and Satyr shines furiously in his last  
 Paper, *Numb. 27.* one of the merriest cer-  
 tainly which ever was publish'd, as I shall  
 endeavour to shew in my next; for I am  
 always ready to do Justice to such extraor-  
 dinary Merit. To have a right Notion of  
 his Inclination to Scandal, in abusing the

Q

late

Numb. late Administration, 'twill be proper to see  
 19. some true Character of the then Ministers;  
 ~~~~~ and since mine may be suspected, I'll give  
 it the Reader from a Speech said to be spoken
 by a Scots Lord, which was mightily
 cry'd up by the Tories.

The Lord Belhaven's Character of the late
 Ministry.

*The Circumstances, says he, of our Neigh-
 bours in England are Great and Glorious;
 their Treaties are prudently manag'd both at
 Home and Abroad; their Generals brave and
 valourous; their Armies successful and victo-
 rious; their Enemies subdued and routed; their
 strong Holds taken; their Sieges reliev'd;
 Marefchals made Prisoners; Provinces and
 Kingdoms are the Results of their Victories;
 their Royal Navy is the Terror of Europe;
 their Trade and Commerce extended thro the
 Universe, incircling the whole habitable World:
 And, which is yet more than all these Things,
 the Subjects freely bestowing their Treasure upon
 their Sovereign: And above all, these vast
 Riches, the Sinews of War, and without which
 all the Glorious Success had prov'd abortive;
 these Treasures are manag'd with such Faith-
 fulness and Nicety, that they answer seasonably
 all their Demands, tho at never so great a
 Distance.*

Of all the popular Errors imbrac'd by Mankind, there's none greater in my mind, than that the Riches of a Nation consist in the Number of the People. How can a Kingdom be the richer for a parcel of Beggars, to eat the Bread out of one another's Mouths? Sir *William Petty*, and other Dealers in Political Arithmetick, pretend indeed, that every living Soul, Man, Woman and Child, is worth the Publick at least 7 or 8 *l.* a year. A fine Notion that! as if a poor *Palatine*, with a Wife and eight Children, was worth 80 *l.* a year to us, when we know we are 10 or 20 *l.* yearly out of Pocket to maintain them. Thus 'tis very plain, the Number of Inhabitants are rather the Poverty than Riches of a Nation; and all wise Folks will keep themselves to themselves as much as they can. Besides, we in *England* have a great many Reasons against letting others come among us, which most other Kingdoms have not. Foreigners, as soon as they land here, are bewitch'd by the Whigs; and tho they come from a Popish, Arbitrary and Persecuting Government, they immediately quit their Tory Principles, vote against the Church, fall to Trading as fast as they can, and grow Enemies to the *Landed Interest*; which is by much the best we have, unless it be, as *Old*

Numb. Double says, the *Church-Interest*. The *Dutch*,
 19. 'tis true, are by some thought a pretty
 politick sort of People, and yet they naturalize any body that will live with them. But Sir *William Temple* tells us, *They do it out of Necessity, thro the multitude of People, which forces them to turn their Stock into Trade*. Now if they wou'd not naturalize so, they might have less People, and that necessity of Trading wou'd be remov'd; so that there's a great Inconvenience in having too many Inhabitants. A Landed Interest is certainly as much more profitable, as 'tis more genteel than a Trading. Are not the *Polanders* and *Lithuanians* the richest of all Nations; and how comes it about, d'ye think? Why they have a Landed Interest, and if it were not for their Corn, we shou'd not know what to do sometimes. Are not the *Dutch*, as the *Examiner* and the *Tory-Writers* represent them, a despicable sorry People, *Herring-Curers*? And why, but because they have a Trading-Interest only; no Landed-Interest, no Church-Interest, in which we have a great Advantage over them: Tho *Old Double* says, they have thirty six Millions Sterling ready Cash in the Bank of *Amsterdam*, four times as much as we have in all *Britain*. But then our two other Interests are more than a Ballance for their one only, and I can't

The MEDLEY.

229

see why we shou'd be more afraid of Numb.
the War than they are, who are incum- 19.
bred with so many People, and so much
Mony.

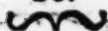
Q q 3

NUM-

230

Numb.

20.



NUMBER XX.

On a late Letter to Crassus.

Of Mens Ingratitude to their Country.

*Of the Examiner's being list'd into the
Service.*

His own False Account of it.

A Passage out of Archbishop Tillotson.

Monday February 12. 1711.

I Intended, in this Paper, to have consider'd the *Examiner's* late Performance, *in praising those that are at the Head of Affairs, and taking notice at the same time of their Defects*, to use his own words; but he has relaps'd so soon into his Disease of Scandal, that I will defer what I had design'd upon the other Head, that I may attend him at this time in his more dangerous
Fit

Fit of Defamation. Indeed he appears, Numb.
 by his last Paper, to be in so desperate a 20.
 Condition, that all his Friends shou'd in
 good earnest look after him, lest, like the
 Weazle in the Fable, whilst he endeavours
 to bite the Tile, he shou'd happen to cut his
 own Tongue. Such is the common Fate of
 all impudent Dealers in Calumny, who
 are justly expos'd in that Emblem. But
 of all that ever made it their Business to
 defame, there never was such a Bungler
 sure as my Friend. He writes a Letter
 now to *Crassus*, as a Man mark'd out for
 Destruction, because that Hint was given
 him six Months ago; and does not seem
 to know yet that he is still employ'd, and
 that in attacking him, he affronts the
 Q—n, and differs with his own Ma-
 jority of Nine Parts in Ten of the King-
 dom, who all desire the Service of this
 General. Such an incorrigible Person is
 this *Examiner*! And yet we ought not to
 wonder at what he does, since he only
 follows Nature, and keeps up to the height
 of his Genius. *Aristotle* says, There are
 some Fishes that have Teeth upon their
 Tongues; one wou'd almost believe my
 Friend to be of the same Make, and that
 he cou'd not move his Tongue but to
 bite. But what does he mean by throw-
 ing away his Libels, where they never
 make the least Impression? If what the

De Hist.
 Animal.
 l. 2. c. 13.

Numb. 20. Philosophers have held, be true, that it is an Honour to receive Injuries, when we are not affected by them, because we cannot otherwise shew the Firmness of our Minds; no body was ever so much honour'd as our General has been by the *Examiner*. His calm Contempt of such harmless Malice, puts me in mind of a Story I have read of *Philip* the Second King of *Spain*; who being told that a certain Doctor had publickly defam'd him, and was put in Prison for it, sent a Servant to the Man, to know if he had done him any Injury: To which the Doctor answer'd, *Never in all his Life*. This Report being made to the King, he order'd the Doctor to be immediately set at Liberty. At which many People being surpris'd, and desiring to know his Majesty's Reason for it; I do it, said the King, because the Man must be a Fool, for no body else wou'd abuse so outrageously a Person that never injur'd him; and why shou'd I punish an Idiot? But this *Examiner* goes further; for he not only falls upon one that never injur'd him, but upon one that (if he will not own himself for *France* and *Popery*) has actually done him, as well as all other *Englishmen*, signal Benefits and Service. So that all he writes against this Great Man, ought to be consider'd as the pure Effect of his Malice to our Constitution; and all the Falshood and

and Poison that drops from his Pen, shou'd Numb. meet with no more regard than the Raving 20. of one that is in a Phrenzy or a Fever. The poor Man can't help it, it is his Dis-temper; and it wou'd be wrong to shew Resentment against one who has lost his Reason, who is carry'd away by the Impetuosity of his own false Principles, and who was retain'd at first to scribble against the Revolution, and hir'd to cry down all those that contributed to it. But his scurrilous Reflections on this General only, bring to my Thoughts a beautiful Comparison in *Marcus Antoninus*; who says, A Person of true Merit and Vertue seems, in his Opinion, to resemble an agreeable Fountain, which Men in vain endeavour to trouble and pollute, by throwing Filth and Nastiness into it: The Water purges off immediately all such Dregs and Dirt, and of it self grows clear again, and retains the Purity of its Spring.

A good deal has been said of late concerning the Ingratitude of a Country to those that have well deserv'd of it: Thus was *Rome* ungrateful to the *Scipio's*, to *Camilus*, to twenty more that might be nam'd: Thus was *Athens* ungrateful to *Miltiades*, *Themistocles* and others; *Lacedemon* to *Agis*; *Carthage* to *Hannibal* and *Hanno*: and if it were reasonable to produce more modern

Numb. dern Examples, other Countries might be

20. nam'd that were in a fair way of being
 as illustrious for Ingratitude of this kind,

as any of those above-mention'd. But there is another kind of Ingratitude, of which nothing has been said that I remember; which is the Vice of those that are ungrateful to their Country. Now there are many ways of being ungrateful in this sense, according to the Opinion of *Gyraldus*:

Paræn.
advers.
Ingrat.

"Men are ungrateful to their Country,
 "says he, when they stir up Sedition, Ri-
 "ots and Tumults in it; when they en-
 "courage Discord and Strife among the
 "People; when they oppress them with
 "Poverty, or contrive any other Ways
 "and Means, which may lessen their Pros-
 "perity and Safety, and tend to the Ruin
 "of their Commonwealth. In all these
 "Cases, that Author says, they are as un-
 "grateful to their Country, as if they in-
 "vaded it with Fire and Sword, or made
 "it subject to lawless Tyranny. But he
 "adds, since there are not only antient
 "Examples of this matter, but some very
 "*fresh, and in every body's memory*; and that
 "it is a Subject which has not only been
 "handled by Famous Philosophers, but
 "other Authors *have collected Historical Ac-*
 "*counts of it*: he therefore thinks it unne-
 "cessary to say any more concerning it."

†

I will

I will follow the Opinion of this Author, Numb.
and return to my Friend the *Examiner*.

20.


When that worthy Gentleman was first put upon writing his Weekly Paper, it was presently given out by the Wags of his Party, that *he was to maul the Whigs*: Scandal was the only thing he pretended to; and knowing he had very little Good to say of his Masters that employ'd him, he cou'd do no less than promise to write a great deal of Ill of their Opponents. His Acquaintance answer'd for him, that he had a Conscience exactly futed to such an Undertaking, and a Complexion to carry him thro with it: That he wou'd stick at nothing; but the highest Rank, the most conspicuous Merit wou'd be no Security against his Insolence: That he wou'd never want Matter or Invention, having an inexhaustible Fund of Malice and Calumny, which, according as he was paid, he wou'd right or wrong apply to any Subject; and if his Image were but foul enough, he wou'd not care for the Resemblance; but like a common Dauber, wou'd write the Name of his Sign, which wou'd serve as well as the Likeness with the Rabble, for whom he was to work. All this they promis'd for him; and that he shou'd maintain an invincible Hatred to Truth, and never once submit to the Drudgery

Numb. 20. gery of being Honest: That his Religion and Morality shou'd consist entirely in his being One of the new *Godly Party*: That he should never have the least Remorse for any Injustice done to Persons, or even to Vertue it self; and if he cou'd but escape the Correction of others, that he should never fall under the severer Discipline of Conscience. We have lately heard very much of False Brethren; and I had this Account from one of the *Examiner's*, who was present when he enter'd into Articles. But every body must do him the justice to say, he has taken care that his Securities shou'd run no hazard, by keeping up exactly to the Terms of his Agreement. How applicable to my Friend is what a *French Author* says on Defamatory Libellers? *The Pleasure they take in railing at and defaming those against whom they write, makes these wretched Scribblers use all the Ideas and Expressions a corrupt Imagination can furnish them with; and by their Falshoods in Fact, they do as much injury to the Truth of History, as they give offence to Modesty by the Leudness of their Pictures. Whoever wou'd learn the Events of his own Time, in the Writings of these Impostors, will not know the Persons that are nam'd, so different they appear there from what they are in themselves. The Greatest Men are represented as without Merit and Honour,*

and the most Unworthy adorn'd with their Numb.
Characters.

20.



Now you have seen this true Account of his being lifted into the Service, I will next present you with his own History of that Matter; which is just of a piece with all his other Narratives. First, he says, he has serv'd the present Ministry half a year in quality of *Champion*, without being call'd. And when I reflect on his Abilities or Usefulness, I am amaz'd to think that this is not true. But he goes on, with his usual Modesty: *And with the Help of the Q—, quoth he, and a Majority of Nine in Ten of the Kingdom, I have been able to protect them against a routed Cabal.* What a Hero is this, with the Q—n, and his Nine Parts in Ten to support him! But what follows, is stranger still: Wou'd you think it! says he, *These very M——rs that I have protected, and that all know me, and set me to work, have been so far from rewarding me sutable to my Deserts, that to this day they never so much as sent to the Printer to enquire who I was.* When he gets into a Vein of Merriment, there's no body can come up to him, that's certain. These ungrateful M——rs that see him every Morning, and give him his Cue, never think of finding him out. But I can tell him, all the rest of the World find him out,

Numb. out, and see so plainly what he is, in every
 20. one of his Papers, that they must have
 very little to do, if they shon'd make any
 further Enquiry about him. But this was
 a Sally of his Wit; now you shall have a
 Touch of his Cunning: He endeavours to
 disguise the Profits of his Paper, values
 himself on the Frankness of his Service,
 and plainly insinuates that he has neither
Place or Pension. The first I readily believe,
 it not occurring to me what Office he is
 most fit for; but of the second, I dare say,
 the *first Quarter has honestly been paid*: yet I
 can't answer how long it will be continu'd,
nor how long the Money may be spar'd. So that
 in a very short time, 'tis possible my Friend
 may be as wrongfully accus'd of being *mer-*
cenary as my self: And we must both be
 satisfy'd with the Pleasure of our several
 Employments; he, in writing Falshoods,
 and I, in detecting them. If there were
 any hopes of him, I wou'd yet give him
 one piece of Advice out of an Author of
 our own, who of all I have yet quoted
 in any Language, I think the best; I mean
 Archbishop *Tillotson*: But this Writer can
 have no Weight with my Friend or his
 Party, who was the Object of their Slan-
 ders, their Hatred, and Inventions; and
 who wou'd certainly have been one of *the*
Ruin'd Party, had he been still alive. How-
 ever, I will transcribe his Words: "What-
 " soever

“foever Convenience may be thought to Numb.
 “be in Falshood, it is soon over ; but the 20.
 “Inconvenience of it is perpetual, because
 “it brings a Man under an everlasting
 “Jealousy and Suspicion : so that he is
 “not believ’d when he speaks Truth, nor
 “trusted, when perhaps he means honest-
 “ly. When a Man has once forfeited the
 “Reputation of his Integrity, he is set
 “fast, and nothing will then serve his
 “turn, neither Truth nor Falshood.”
 And in these happy Circumstances I will
 leave the *Examiner* for the present.

N U M.

240
Numb.
21.
w

NUMBER XXI.

*The Tories in a Combination with the
Dissenters.*

*A History of High-Church Services to
the Church and Clergy.*

*A Comparison therein between Them and
Low-Church.*

Some Remarks on the Examiner.

Monday February 19. 1711.

THE poor Whigs are every day so
maul'd off by the Tories for their
Fanaticism, that one wou'd be apt
to think there was something in what my
Friend the *Examiner* and his Fellow-Wri-
ters of that Faction tell us, That the Pres-
byterian Preachers began to take Invento-
ries of the Parsons *Barns and Stables*, and to
look

look into the Church, as who shou'd say these will shortly be mine: if we did not know that not a word of Truth can come from 'em, and that this same Godly Party, like that of 41, mean no more by Church and Orthodox, than the other did by Purity and Reformation; that they are alike acted by a furious and blind Zeal, the only difference between them and the Puritans being, that the latter were cunning enough to be Hypocrites, whereas our new Godly Party usurp the Name without even the Form or Appearance. Yet every one knows what use has been made of the word Church and Churchmen; how the most constant and zealous of her Sons, as far as Zeal and Constancy are to be shewn by Affection and Piety, are stigmatiz'd as Fanaticks and Schismaticks; and how especially at all Elections, the Whigs are branded as Sappers and Underminers of the Church establish'd by Law. I shall therefore, to undeceive some unthinking People, who only can be impos'd upon by such a Pretence, give a short History of some Facts, wherein High-Church distinguish'd their Zeal, so much boasted of lately, in a very different manner, and much to the scandal of all True-Church-men: which Facts I will borrow from a Reverend Dignitary of the Church communicated to me on this occasion.

R

Time

Numb.

215

Time was, when the known Patrons of the Dissenters were in a strict Alliance with the Heads of the Tory-Interest; when *M——* and *S——* went hand in hand with them in all their Counsels and Debates: But then such a Junction was not the least discredit to the Cause of the Church, while they join'd in the meritorious Work of perplexing the Affairs of King William, reducing the Prerogative of the Crown, and supporting Presbyters against their Bishops; all which in other Men wou'd have been call'd the proper Work of Republicans and Presbyterians. In the first Year of the Q——, the Zeal of the Quakers for the Tory-Interest stands upon Record, in William Pen's Circular Letter; a Letter full of Concern for the then prevailing Power, and a lasting Testimony how little they shun the Company of Dissenters, when they find them advance with a friendly Disposition. In their own case only such Company is not in the least Infections; in all others 'tis next to Pestilential. There was a certain Peer, not more eminent for Anniversary Speeches than for Affection to the Dissenters, and himself an Occasional Conformist; but for all that, High Church wou'd be much out of humour, shou'd we once suggest that the Proceedings of the E. of R. and E. of N. are against the High Church,

Church, because the Lord ~~M~~ bore Numb.
 a great part in the same Measures. All
 which is sufficient to prove what a ter-
 rible Blow they give their own Friends,
 when they lay down for a Maxim at Elec-
 tions of all kinds, That all Candidates,
 Members, and their Adherents, if they
 vote with Dissenters, are (however Or-
 thodox themselves) *ipso facto* unchurch'd.
 For such is the Virtue of the Name Church-
 men, wherever they vouchsafe to fix it,
 that it not only secures all that wear it
 against the Infection and Imputation of
 ill Company, not only wipes off all for-
 mer Blemishes how unchurch-like soever,
 but it gives them a future Right to use
 the Church and Clergy as ill as they please,
 without the least danger of forfeiting their
 Title.

Of pernicious consequence to the Church
 was the *Ecclesiastical Commission* of King
James, both in it self, and in the Intention
 of that Unfortunate Prince; and so fatal
 must it apparently have prov'd to the two
 great Nurseries of the Church, the *Univer-*
sities, that one wou'd have hop'd whoever
 had been concern'd in that, had forfeited
 his Reputation in the way of a *Churchman*
 for ever. And yet (to see the Severity of
 these Gentlemen to some, and their immoderate
 Clemency to others) all the Sins
 under a *Papish* Reign are not only forgot

Numb. and forgiven, but they cannot think the
 21. Church in any degree of Safety under a
 ~~~~~ Protestant one, till they see the Administration in some of those very Hands which had the principal Share in that illegal and destructive Commission. After the Revolution, no two things were more freely reflected on as detrimental to the Church, than the *Act of Toleration*, and the Commission for reviewing the *Common-Prayer*. It was chiefly upon account of this last, that many of the Bishops and Clergy could never since recover the Character of *Church-men* among some of their own Brethren, with whom notwithstanding, the E. of N's Church-Title has stood firm and unblemish'd from that day to this; tho it is well known that Noble Hand usher'd the first into *Parliament*, and the second into *Convocation*. We were told, in one of their Papers, of a certain House of Commons, to whose *Zeal and Honesty it is owing that the Church is enabled to weather the Faction*. Who are meant there, is no Secret; but by what peculiar Services to the Church they have merited that mighty Character, is a very great one. And therefore a List of their good Offices in cases where the Interest of the Church has been plainly and undeniably concern'd, might have been very seasonable upon that head. But tho they forget the Instances of their good Offices,

ces, we cannot forget the Instances of some Numb.  
 very ill ones, nor reconcile their Behaviour 21.  
 on certain Occasions, to that distinguishing  
 Character of Zeal for the Church and  
 Clergy. In King William's time Sir J. J—,  
 or at least some other stanch Whig, pro-  
 pos'd the excusing all Livings under 40*l.*  
*per ann.* but was oppos'd by M—*re*,  
 B—*y*, &c. who took off even the Ex-  
 emption from Livings of 30*l.* *per ann.* by  
 a High-Church Majority; Sir E—d S—*or*  
 saying, in the Debate, *He thought the Pay-*  
*sons did not behave themselves so well, as to*  
*deserve that Favour.* But that is nothing  
 from such a Knight as he, *who thank'd God*  
*he had not been at Church for seven years.* And  
 so by these great Churchmen, poor Livings,  
 that had never before been tax'd, had the  
 Load laid upon them.

In the present Reign the same Party (to  
 shew their good Will to Church-Power) pass'd  
 a Bill, to transfer the repairing of Churches  
 from the Ecclesiastical Court to the Justices  
 of Peace, that is, from the Church to them-  
 selves. 'Tis easily guess'd to what Con-  
 dition such an Act, had not the Lords re-  
 jected it, wou'd have reduc'd the Chancels  
 of Improprate Churches, when the same  
 Person wou'd be frequently both Party  
 and Judge. The Parliament some years  
 ago vested the Power in Justices of the

Numb. Peace, to hear and determine Causes about  
 21. small *Tithes*; but reserv'd to the Clergy the  
 Liberty of chusing their own Remedy; ei-  
 ther this new one, or such as the Law had  
 provided before. But this Liberty the  
 Quakers by no means lik'd, and solicited  
 the Parliament to take it away; and will  
 it not seem incredible to the *Highfliers*, that  
 the E. of R. shou'd of all Mankind be the  
 Promoter of such a Cause? Yet we are  
 told for certain, that his Lordship took  
 upon him to manage it for the Quakers,  
 brought it into the House of Lords, and  
 spar'd no Pains to humble the Clergy to  
 the Quakers. Her Majesty's Bounty to  
 the Clergy was first propos'd by the Bi-  
 shop of *Salisbury* to Queen *Mary*, who fully  
 intended it, if she had liv'd; and that Pro-  
 ject was afterwards set on foot by a Great  
 Minister in the last Reign. It was then  
 far advanc'd, and wou'd have been finish'd,  
 had he staid but a few Months longer in the  
 Ministry. It is also very well known, that  
 when it was graciously renew'd by her  
 Majesty, some of the Persons imploy'd to  
 bring it to bear were refer'd to him for  
 Assistance; and it was then promoted and  
 carry'd on by Members in the House of  
 Commons, who were never so happy as  
 to be of the Tory-Party. Nay, they mov'd  
 and endeavour'd to have the Bill for con-  
 firming it made still more advantageous  
 and

and beneficial to the poorer Clergy, but Numb:  
 cou'd not obtain it. They wou'd have 215  
 had all the *First-Fruits* and *Tithes*, as the  
 last remaining Badg of Popish Slavery,  
 sunk for ever, and a Fund settled by Par-  
 liament in lieu of them, for the present  
 Augmentation of small Livings; whereas  
 the other Fund was in a great measure an-  
 ticipated by Pensions for Life. The same  
 Memoirs, from whence I took these, fur-  
 nish me with many more Instances of this  
 nature; but I shall conclude with the last,  
 being what the Tories brag of most, and  
 boldly assume the Honour of it entirely  
 to themselves, who it seems had not the  
 least share in it.

My Friend the *Examiner* is more mista-  
 ken than ever he was in his Life, if he  
 thinks I am angry with him, or take such  
 notice of him as I do, because I imagine  
 he deserves it: But he may depend upon it,  
 as long as he takes the Liberty to write  
 such notorious Falshoods as he has done in  
 every one of his Papers, so long shall I  
 continue to expose him. If he was capa-  
 ble of Improvement, this faithful History  
 wou'd be a Lesson to him; but all I expect  
 from him, is, to brag of what he cou'd do  
 if he wou'd, that he does not write to the  
 Whigs but to the Tories, or, as he pro-  
 fanely expresses himself, he makes *Meat for*

Numb. *Babes*, an Allegory he's extremely fond of; for in his very last Paper, he says, he's a *Nurse who suckles Whelps*. A Week or two ago he was a *Champion*, and now he's a *Nurse*. He cares not what he makes of himself, if he has a Maggot to be malicious and mischievous. However, he is not so weak, but he knows he has for these six Months been doing what he can't answer, reviling the best Men, in Flattery to the worst. He's doubtless ashamed or afraid of what he has done, and therefore puts on all the Disguises his poor Imagination can invent. His Friends too, for fear if he should be found out 'twould be a Scandal to the Party, do their utmost to conceal him; sometimes they insinuate he is a Poet, sometimes a Priest, sometimes a Physician, sometimes a silly Academick, and sometimes even an old Woman. But that won't do; no Man of common Sense ever thought any body wrote the Paper but *Abel Roper*, or some of his Allies, there being not one Quality in the *Examiner*, which *Abel* has not eminently distinguish'd himself by since he set up for a Political Writer. 'Tis true, *Abel* is the more modest of the two, and it never enter'd into his Head to say as my Friend does of his Paper, *'Tis writ with plain Sense, and in a tolerable Style*: For tho' *Abel* is admir'd for that too by the chief Politicians of his Party, he



he has never been so vain as to value him-  
 self on his Excellence that way. An Ex-  
 pression dropt indeed from the Examiner <sup>212</sup>  
 not long since, which looks as if he had  
 some knowledg of himself; for he says, *If*  
*he shou'd answer me, it wou'd render his Paper*  
*wholly useless,* it being a very hard matter  
 for a Man, so often convicted of writing  
 Falsities, to make any Reply without be-  
 coming useless. His only way to keep up,  
 is to do what his Friends have enjoind  
 him, Put a bold face on the matter, and  
 write on; to say as he does in his Thurs-  
 day's Paper, *'Tis in vain to hope to convince*  
*the World he's wrong in one Fact, they all*  
*know that to be lost Labour:* and yet he has  
 so just an Opinion of himself, as to confess  
*the Design is important.* He's so considera-  
 ble a Person, if the Whigs cou'd once be too  
 hard for him, their Business wou'd be done.  
 There's nothing so merry as what he says of  
 his not answering the *Management of the*  
*War,* and the *Treaty of Peace:* He cou'd, if  
 he wou'd, have made it appear, *The Ma-*  
*agement of the War Abroad did not relate to the*  
*Evils at Home.* He can do any thing. He  
 cou'd also prove there were *wrong Steps* in  
 the *Treaty of Peace,* the Allies wou'd have  
 all: but he won't do it, because he is  
 treated like a *Footman;* and how shou'd  
 one know how to treat him but by his  
 Writings? And where has he by his Breed-  
 ing

Numb. ing given us reason to use him otherwise?

21. *It is most certain he never heard a word of the Treaty before, but what his Coadjutor told him; yet now the Negotiations are come out, he assures us, the Secret will not bear the Light, and he would do Wonders if he might be us'd like a Man of Honour: but he's more stupid than I take him to be, if he hopes to be so treated, with such a Load of Infamy upon him.*

**MUN**

## NUMBER XXII.

*The Loyalty of High-Church to the Q——n.*

*Their Affection to the Union.*

*Some Remarks on the Examiner.*

*The Tories the Hypocrites.*

*Monday February 26. 1711.*

**H**AVING in my last given some Account of the Services of the Tories to the Church and Clergy, I shall now take a short View of their Duty and Respect to the Q——n, which they boast of as much, as if they verily believ'd what their Great Apostle Bishop Sanderson has asserted, That Subjects must not resist to save *their own Souls, and the Souls of all Mankind.* And my Friend the Examiner has

Numb. has more than once vouch'd for them,

22. *That they have the most profound Veneration for Royalty and Crown'd Heads, and always spoke of her most Sacred Majesty with the utmost Submission: Which wou'd have very great weight with it, coming from such a Pen, if the matter of Fact, as it generally happens with him, was not quite contrary. But 'tis the way of their Writers, to say Things which all the World knows to be false, with as good an Air as if they were as well known to be true. They have so much of Popery in them, that they wou'd put a Force on our Faith, in opposition to our Reason, and even to our Senses. They were indeed pretty mannerly a Year or two, when they hop'd to be as Arbitrary in the Administration, as they are in their Principles; but as soon as they found the Q——n wou'd not go the Lengths they wou'd have had her, that she was for Union and Moderation, there was nothing bold and undutiful which they did not say and do, to vent their Malice, and animate their Faction. Did they not revive the Clamour of the Church's Danger, tho' her Majesty had declar'd, None but Her and the Kingdom's Enemies wou'd endeavour to raise such groundless Distrusts and Jealousies? Did they not continue it with the same Impudence and Virulency till the Impeachment? What was*

was their *Tack* but a Defiance of the Numb.  
 Court? What their *Memorial*, but a fla- .22.  
 grant Libel against the Q——n and Go-  
 vernment? What the Sermons of their  
 Clergy, but Declamations of Disgust and  
 Sedition? What car'd they that the Par-  
 liament voted all Reports and Insinua-  
 tions of that kind *malicious and scandalous*,  
 that the Queen her self pronounc'd them  
*seditions and malicious*? Did it put a stop  
 to their Cry, or end in any thing but  
 silencing their Doctor, and the Mutinies  
 and Changes which follow'd? Did not  
 the E— of R——— tell the House of  
 Lords, *He compar'd the full Expressions in the*  
*Queen's Speech, to the Law in King Charles*  
*the Second's Time, to make it Treason to call*  
*the King a Papist; for which very Reason*  
*he always thought him so?* And her Ma-  
 jesty being present, was it not, as my  
 Friend characterizes the *Tories*, to approach  
 the Throne with the most dutiful Awe and  
 Reverence? Wou'd not one have thought  
 the Church to have been in as much Peril,  
 as when the *High-Commission* was in the  
 Zenith of its Tyranny? And hardly will  
 it be believ'd it was possible for any  
 Member of that Court in King James's  
 Reign, to have so much real Concern for  
 the Safety of the Church in Queen Anne's.  
 Was it not a most remarkable Instance  
 of the Respect and Duty of these Loyal  
 Subjects,



Numb. Subjects, when Dr. Alder——— and Dr.  
 22. *A———* left the Bishops abruptly, and  
 wou'd not hear the Queen's Letter to the  
 Convocation read, of which a learned  
 Prelate said at that time, *It was the greatest  
 Piety of Insolence he ever saw?* Have they  
 since the famous Tryal, which her Maje-  
 sty call'd a necessary Prosecution, forbore to  
 condemn it as illegal and impious, or in  
 their Libels and Addresses paid the least  
 Deference to the Judgment of the Q—n  
 and Parliament? Yet their Submission is  
 without Reserve, their Loyalty without  
 Limits; and they are so wondrous full  
 of Respect, that the Examiner assures us,  
 they are afraid of addressing her Majesty, lest  
 the occasion shou'd be too trifling. 'Tis true,  
 their Majority in the Convocation about  
 five Years ago, refus'd to sign the Address of  
 the Upper-House: Was it, d'ye think, that  
 they were afraid of disturbing the Q—n,  
 or knew themselves so well, they were  
 asham'd to subscribe to this Part of it?  
 'Tis no new thing for designing Men to pro-  
 fitate the venerable Name of the Church to  
 the Service of their own private Ends; yet  
 we think it very strange that any shou'd be  
 so extremely weak and undutiful as to be  
 deluded by these groundless Clamours, when  
 they have been so often and publicly confuted  
 by your Royal Word, &c. Their many scur-  
 rilous Invectives as well in the Pulpit as  
 out

out of it, during the late Administration, Numk.  
 shou'd, methinks, have put an end for 22.  
 ever to their Pretences to *Superlative Obedi-*  
*ence*; for tho' they have lately been  
 wonderfully jealous of the Reputation of  
 the Ministers, yet such was then their  
 Duty to the Q——n, that her Court was  
 almost always represented by them as  
 full of *Treachery* and *Corruption*, and the  
 Calumnies now collected by my Friend  
 were then spread about with as little  
 Caution and Discretion. 'Twas to no  
 purpose that the whole Body of the Cler-  
 gy had, in another Address, return'd her  
 Majesty their humble Thanks for the wise  
 Management of her Treasury, Fleets and Ar-  
 mies, for the free Course of the Law, the  
 Security of Liberty and Property, and the  
 Support and Encouragement of a Flourishing  
 Church: All under a Ministry, which, like  
 my Friend, they have treated as if nei-  
 ther God nor Man cou'd endure them.

The Thing her Majesty express'd to  
 have most at heart was the Union; and  
 who were the Men that oppos'd it so  
 warmly in England and Scotland? Did  
 not the D—— of A—— protest against it,  
 as contrary to the Honour, Interest, Funda-  
 mental Laws and Constitutions of Scotland,  
 &c. The M—— of A——, as contrary  
 to the Birthright of the Peers, the Rights  
 † and

Numb. and Privileges of the Barons, the Claims of

22. Right, the Property and Liberty of the Subject,  
 &c? What Share the D— of H—

had in the Obstacles it met with at Edinburgh, is not yet forgotten by every body. We all know who they were that put the Lord H— on his Annual Speeches; and how zealously he spoke against it is still in our Remembrance. That Authority, said he, speaking of the Q—n's Approbation, *tho' it be the strongest Motive to incline the Will, is the weakest Argument to convince the Understanding.* 'Tis the Argument the Church of Rome makes use of for their superstitious Worship, where there are Ten Ave-Mary's to One Pater-Noster: as if ten times the Application and Address were made to a She-Favourite, as to the Person of the Sovereign; which is a kind of State-Idolatry. The Tories, you see, are the most short-sighted Creatures upon Earth: They look no further than to day; and if a Thing makes for 'em now, they don't care what it does a Month hence, being alike incapable of Conviction or Shame. The same Lord who said the Union was made up of so many mismatch'd Pieces, of such jarring incongruous Ingredients, that if ever it took effect, he fear'd we shou'd want a Standing Army to keep us from breaking in pieces; wou'd now without blushing have rejoic'd

rejoic'd in the happy Effects of it, and Numb-  
 term'd it, as her Majesty did, *the solid* 22.  
*Foundation of lasting Peace, the Security of*  
*Religion, Liberty, and Property:* and our  
 Scots Brethren had been as much in their  
 Mouths, as they were in their *Puritan*  
 Ancestors. Tho both *Tories* and *Jacobites*,  
 when 'twas in Agitation, not only wrote  
 and rail'd, but preach'd and pray'd a-  
 gainst it, as a *Mongrel-Union*, to use the  
 Doctor's Phrase, intended to introduce  
*Presbytery* and a *Commonwealth*. And yet  
 such ill Judges were they, the Whigs  
 were all the while doing 'em a piece of  
 Service; which, if it was possible for them  
 to be grateful, they wou'd now own to  
 be the best that has been done 'em these  
 Twenty Years.

Nothing in the World is so aukward  
 as a Dull Fellow who pretends to be  
 witty, of which the *Examiner* has lately  
 given us two or three lively Instances;  
 but knowing he had no Fund of his own,  
 he steals from his very Adversarys. The  
*Tatler* had told him he liv'd upon him;  
 and my Friend, to be as like him as he  
 can, sometimes says *he'll take the Bread out*  
*of our Mouths*, and won't write a word  
 more; at other times, that he feeds two  
 or three Authors a Week *upon his Offals*:  
 for now and then he calls things by  
 S their

Numb. their right Name, without thinking of it.

22.  The worst of it is, when he has filch'd any thing he's fond of, he does not know how to conceal the Theft. The old Cheat of writing Letters to one's self, practis'd by several of his Brother-Writers, was very serviceable to him in his

Num. 29. Paper, where he so naturally imitates a Presbyterian Epistle: *D—mme that's a Bamboozle: D—mme every Dog has his Day, and by G—d you shall find no Mercy:* being so plain as to own in another of his Papers, *he's no Reformer, but an Examiner.* And to shew how fast his Stock already increases, he informs us he has in his Cabinet Quires of Papers fill'd with *Corruption, Mismanagement, Cowardice, Treachery, Avarice, Ambition:* which is hardly credible, considering People have not yet had much time to shew themselves; and if he has got any such Collection, no doubt but he'll *stifle* it, for very good Reasons which he and I know, if no body else does. One thing I can't help blaming him for; and that is, his making a Tory desire him *to turn the Mystery of Iniquity inside out:* because 'tis what the poor Creatures have been expecting these six Months; and some of 'em are so saucy, as to grumble as if there was now as much *Mystery* as ever. I ask'd an honest Freeholder of Surry, why he was such



such a Blockhead as not to vote for Sir Numb.  
Richard? Lord! says he, they told me there

22.

shou'd be no more Taxes, but they wou'd

carry on the War by Fines and Resumptions.

A Livery-Man of Wapping being check'd  
for giving his Vote for the Colonel; In

troth, quoth he, I had not done it, but they  
said the Seamen shou'd be all paid off by

Candlemas, and Navy-Bills be better than

Par.

I put such another Question to a West-  
Country Land-Jobber: Why truly, says he,

I shou'd have voted right, but that I hate  
the Funds, and they swore they wou'd raise

all the Money in the Year. A Jolly Parson  
of Kent being ask'd why they us'd Mr.

P——l so ill, reply'd roughly, Faith!

we thought the Conventicles wou'd have been  
put up by this time, and the Barns put to

their true Use. Now since Matters are  
not so manag'd, it shou'd be a Lesson to

some not to promise, to others not to  
believe too much. If the Evils and Dif-

iculties of the Times are to be charg'd  
upon the Ministers, there will be but an

ill prospect for some, whom the Exami-  
ner has done what he can to set off by

his Flattery, as much as he endeavours  
to blacken others by his Falshoods. Mo-

ney and good Words have a strong In-  
fluence upon such Writers as my Friend;

it will make 'em sacrifice Truth, Reason,  
and even Common Sense, to the Humour

Numb. of a Faction. By this means we are so

22. entertain'd with his *Panegyrick* and *Scandal*. As for his *Encomiums*, they are so ridiculous, 'twou'd be a jest to take notice of 'em: but his Slander is of a kind, that it shou'd be remember'd for ever. 'Twas a great piece of Honesty in him, to own the E. of R. was one of the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*: for tho the Commission is in Print, as also the Bishop of London's Tryal, where we find that Name more than once mention'd; yet if he had deny'd it, 'twould have been no more than he has done already by Facts every whit as true. And in this Case tho he has not told a downright Falshood, 'tis so near one, that it deserves the same Correction. He tells us his Commission in the T——y was supply'd by the E. of G. and two Popish Lords: Whereas he might have said with as much truth, 'twas supply'd by my Lord G—— and two Protestant Knights, Sir Stephen Fox and Sir John Ernle; but then he cou'd not have shewn his Good-Will to his Lordship, which he does as well as he can in every Paper. A sign by his overdoing it, why 'tis done, and who set him to work. He is not content to

Num. 29. brand the late Ministers, as *Knaves, Fools, Cowards, Traitors, Misers, Tyrants, a pernicious Crew that drein'd our Wealth, and conspir'd to destroy both Church and State*. He pretends

pretends he knows a *great deal more than he* Numb. writes; which is one of the truest things 22. he ever spoke in his life, and his Friends wou'd soon take his Office from him, if he shou'd *let us have all.*

The Whigs have lately pretended to have a great Aversion to *Hypocrisy*; as if all, as my Friend says, *was owing to the Insinuations of Crafty and Practising Men.* The new *Godly Party*, like the old one, are charg'd by them with *Disimulation* and *Disguise*; tho the truth is, the *Tories* as to that are as open downright Persons as one cou'd wish, and either out of Negligence or Stupidity are as wicked, while they have nothing but *God* and the *Church* in their mouths, as if, like their late Patron, they visited it but once in a Prenticeship. Now I all along thought this was a *Whiggish Sham*, and that the *High-Church* were not half so *Hypocritical*; till the *Examiner*, who is always blundering, declar'd truly that 'tis a very common thing among them: *A Man*, says he, *may perhaps have* Num. 30. *little or no Religion at heart, may believe it to be only a Contrivance of Politicians to keep the Vulgar in awe; yet Providence can make such a Man an Instrument for contributing towards the Preservation of the Church.* He has so many Friends of this Character, I do not know which he means by it. But

Numb. the Church, which was lately in such danger, being at this time so very safe, is a strong Proof on his side; and that Folks may have no Religion at all, may have a mean Opinion of it, and yet in the *modern* Acceptation of the Phrase be very good *Churchmen*: A Point I will rather give up to him, than have any Dispute with him; because indeed I am not so good a Judg of these things as he is.

---

NUM.



# NUMBER XXIII.

*Of Envy and Emulation.*

*A Story of a Ball at Wapping.*

*A Comparifon between the Examiner  
and his Brother Abel.*

*Monday March 5. 1711.*

**T**HERE are no Affections of the Mind that feem at firft fight more nearly related to one another than Envy and Emulation. Yet if we confider them attentively, we fhall find that there are none more different. Both indeed arife from the Comparifon of our felves with thofe above us; but in thefe Comparifons, Envy repines at fuperiour Merit in another, Emulation bewails the want of it in our felves. The bufinefs therefore of the envious Man is to vilify



Numb. and disparage, as it is the nature of the  
 23. Emulous to endeavour after those Perfection-  
 ~~~~~ ons which they behold in Men more excellent than themselves. The Design of both is to place themselves upon a level with those above them: but as to this end one of them practises all the little Arts of Detraction, Defamation, and Calumny, to pull down their Superiours to their own Condition; the other makes use of Industry, Vigilance, and Application, the Instruments of an honest and active Ambition, to raise himself up to that pitch of Reputation which he admires in Men above him.

As every Passion is more useful or pernicious according to the Circumstances of the Person in whom it reigns; what makes Men of a private Character disagreeable, makes those in a publick Station pernicious. In order to equal those who have serv'd their Country with Glory in the same Stations, they derogate from every Action that is confessedly Great, and give the worst Interpretation to every thing that can appear doubtful. Thus when they despair of rising to the Perfections of their Predecessors, they keep themselves in countenance by endeavouring to deface them.

I cannot forbear repeating on this occasion the Story of a merry Rake, who was giving an account of a Ball which he had seen at a Musick-House in *Wapping*. The Men concern'd in it were made up of a Crew of Sailors and Colliers. The Colliers, who came in last, observing the Sailors, contrary to their Expectation, to be spruc'd up in their best Clothes, withdrew into another Room to wash their Faces and brush themselves; when the Head of the Colliery, who was more cunning than the rest, said to them: *Look ye, Lads, it is all fruitless pains; if you will be rul'd by me, let us go into the great Room, and juggle among the Sailors for their Places: and I'll engage, tho we cannot make our selves as clean as they are, we shall quickly make them as black as our selves.*

I make a Present of this short Story to my Friend the *Examiner*, in return for his polite Simile of a Man of Quality going to a Ball with Smut upon his Forehead.

Were any such Persons as are above describ'd at the head of Affairs at any time, how happy wou'd they be in such a Tool as the *Examiner*? such an Inventer of groundless Falshoods, such a Reviver of confuted Calumnies, who has no regard to the Dictates of Truth, nor even the Sentiments of common Humanity; that takes

Numb. takes upon him the infamous Task of libelling and reviling every one that has done service to his Country for these ten Years, and of cherishing in the Minds of the Ignorant a Spirit of Bitterness and Prejudice. Slanderous and reproachful Libels were formerly the Weapons of the Party that was out of power, which they made use of as the Means, tho they were very base Means, to reinstate themselves. One cannot however but reflect, that Adversaries must be very formidable, and have uncommon Merit, when there is a necessity for defaming them even in their Adversity.

This kind of Ribaldry passes for Wit and Humour among the Underlings of the Party; who, when the Author is very foul-mouth'd, are taught to believe that he is very satyrical; and when he appears scurrilous in an extraordinary degree, smile upon one another, and whisper, the *Examiner* is *Devilish severe to day*. Thus plain Calumnies, and downright matter of Scandal, without any of those nice Glances or Strokes of Wit that are admir'd in other Writers of this kind, are here receiv'd as fine Raillery and Inveective. Nay I have known some so very silly, as to admire him for the boldness of his Sentiments, tho every one knows he deserves too ill to be in Danger. 'Tis true,
he

he himself has suggested to us, that his Numb. Paper is an *Orthodox Libel*, where he calls those of his Adversaries, *The Tolerated Papers of the Week.* 23.

There is indeed a great resemblance between his Brother *Abel* and himself; and I find a great Dispute among the Party, to which of them to give the Preference. They are both News-Writers, as they utter things which no body ever heard of but from their Papers: They are equally keen and pleasant in their Sarcasms: They have both fallen into the same Expedient of being witty. When *Abel* wou'd effectually lessen a Great Person, he prints his Name in a *small* Character. When the *Examiner* rises to a Pun, he distinguishes the Point of Wit in a *dark* Letter. When *Abel* lashes the Republicans, he tells you that several of them, in some distant Hamlet or Borough, drank Confusion to the Church with a Volley of Oaths and Curses. When the *Examiner* exposes the same Party, he writes a Letter to himself, under the name of one of them, in which he crys *G—d D—m me*, and *by G—d*. They differ however in this: The *Examiner* utters Falshoods that are altogether stale and exploded; whereas *Abel* serves them up fresh and fresh. If the *Examiner* sometimes does shew himself the better Scholar,

Numb. Scholar, *Abel* must be allow'd to know the
 23. World better.



I have in former Papers remark'd, that the *Examiner*, whoever has enjoy'd that Post for some Weeks, has so much towards a Wit, that he has very little Discretion: For a proof of this I need go no further than his last Thursday's Paper. Wou'd any Man have told us, that there were *one or two who seem to have been justly suspected of no very good Inclinations* to the Reformation; and not have expected to be ask'd, whether one of these two had been bred a Presbyterian, or either of them had been a Papist? Wou'd any Man have confess'd, all that is contended for by his Adversary, that a Man without Religion may be a *good Churchman*, and that the name of a Churchman, as us'd by his Friends, does not imply a Zeal for *Religion*, but a *Party*? as he has wisely acknowledg'd in the following words: " 'Tis possible that a Man may
 " have little or no Religion at Heart;
 " yet if he conceals his Opinions, if he
 " endeavours to make no Proselytes, advances no impious Tenets in Writing,
 " or Discourse; If, according to the common Atheistical Notion, he believes
 " Religion to be only a Contrivance of
 " Politicians, for keeping the Vulgar in
 " awe, and that the present Model is
 " better

“ better adjusted than any other to so use-Numb.
 “ ful an end ; tho the Condition of such a ^{23.}
 “ Man, as to his future State, be very de-
 “ plorable ; yet Providence, which often
 “ works Good out of Evil, can make even
 “ such a Man an Instrument for contri-
 “ buting towards the Preservation of the
 “ Church.”

Wou'd any Man in his Wits have spoken
 of his Sovereign in the following words?
 “ Why was the old Ministry chang'd?
 “ Which they urge on without ceasing, as
 “ if no occasion in the least had been gi-
 “ ven ; but that all were owing to the
 “ Insinuations of crafty Men, practising
 “ upon the Weakness of an easy Pr—e.”

I must confess I shou'd not have ven-
 tur'd to quote this Sentence, had I not
 taken it out of a *Protected* Paper ; but
 whether after this it ought to be a *Tol-*
erated one, I shall leave the World to judg,
 unless the Patrons of it take care to have
 it supervis'd before it is publish'd.

Again, whom does he aim at by that
 Expression? “ A Man may perhaps mean
 “ honestly ; yet if he be not able to spell,
 “ he shall never have my Vote for a Se-
 “ cretary.” I believe no body ever heard
 of above *one* Secretary that cou'd not
 spell.

Sometimes indeed he is not quite so im-
 pudent as he is at others : and tho he ob-
 serves

Numb. serves no Measures with those *that are out*,
 23. he endeavours to be civil at any rate to
 those *that are in*; for he assures us, nothing
 was done *by the necessity of complying with an*
unruly Faction: Which Saying of his will
 have a very good Effect with those who
 are so willing to believe every thing he
 says as I am.

NUM.

NUMBER XXIV.

*The Growth of Deism and Immorality,
of Tory Origin.
Of the Freedom of the Will, and a
Voluntary Choice.
False Merit and Faction consider'd.
More Remarks on the Examiner.*

Monday March 12. 1711.

IF it were worth while to argue with the Tories, one wou'd endeavour by the Force of Reason and Facts to make 'em asham'd of the absurd and ridiculous Notions they have lately reviv'd, and the notorious Falshoods they are continually broaching. But what wou'd it all signify? They know very well their Business is not to be done by Truth and Argument:

Numb. Argument : 'Tis enough for them to pretend to Loyalty and Zeal, to make a great Noise and look big, to assert and deny boldly ; if the World won't believe 'em, they can't help it. 'Tis all they have to persuade 'em to it. If they will, they'll push it as far as it will go, and they have often carry'd their Point by it. They were all along in King *Charles* the Second's Reign for *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance* : At the Revolution they ran in to the Prince of *Orange* : In King *William's* Time they were as much for *Non-Resistance* and *Passive-Obedience* as any body : In Queen *Anne's* they murmur'd, mutiny'd and rebel'd ; and on a sudden they cry'd out for their old exploded Tenets as loud as ever. The Church was, besides, over-run with *Atheism*, *Blasphemy*, and *Schism*, and that was intolerable. They did not care in whose Hands Affairs were, provided the Church was safe, and a stop put to the Deluge of Infidelity that had like to have overwhelm'd us ; in order to which they did what they cou'd to blacken the *Reformation of Manners*. They ridicul'd it, misrepresented it, wrote against it, preach'd against it, and did their utmost to ruin the Design, as favouring of *Schism* and *Fanaticism*, which are with them the worst sort of *Atheism* and *Deism*. I have in former Papers observ'd how ill-grounded

grounded their Pretences to Zeal and Loy-Numb.
 alty are, how they have abandon'd the Church, how they have insulted their Sovereign; and now I will enquire into their *Morals* and *Doctrine*, and see whether the Growth of Deism and Immorality is not of *Tory* Origin. An Inquiry which wou'd seem very vain and superfluous, if we had not to do with People who will deny to morrow what they did yesterday, with as good a Grace as they did it. They have forgot that the Court of King *Charles* the Second was almost always *Tory*, and yet *Atheism*, *Deism* and *Irreligion* were more publickly profess'd and practis'd there than in all the Courts of *Europe*: That their Great Champion *Dodwell* has by a new System destroy'd the Immortality of the Soul: That *Hickes*, *B—s*, &c. have advanc'd more Heterodox Notions than all the Whig-Writers. But what's all this to them? They don't think themselves oblig'd to look into the Rise and Causes of Things. If they did, all their Clamour wou'd return on themselves, and the *Whigs* have Schism only to answer for. I will therefore put 'em in mind of what a famous Judg Sir *Matthew Hale*, who had nothing of *Whig* about him, but Charity, Integrity and Piety, says on this occasion: *When Men see so much Religion plac'd by Professors of Christianity, in those*
 T Things

Numb. *Things which every intelligent Man values but*
 24. *as Forms or Inventions, or Modes or Artifices,*
 and yet as great Weight laid upon them, as great
Fervour and Animosity us'd for or against them,
as almost for any Points of Christian Religion;
they are apt presently to censure and throw off
all Religion, and reckon all of the same Make.
 How these *Forms, Inventions, Modes and*
Artifices have since been stickled for, every
 one knows, and who they are that
 have thence given occasion to the Growth
 of *Atheism and Deism*, to the throwing off
 all Religion, and reckoning all of the same
 Make. But the Behaviour of the High-
 Church Clergy to King *William* and Queen
Anne, has perhaps had worse Consequences
 in this Case than that. I will not
 impose my own Sentiments on the Reader,
 but give him those of a noted Author on
 this Head, in a Treatise publish'd not long
 since, where he introduces a Deist speaking
 thus to his Friend, who would have converted
 him if he cou'd: *Have you not*, says he,
for many years heard them preach up the Divine
Right and Indefeasible Authority of Kings,
together with Passive-Obedience, as the chief
distinguishing Doctrines by which their Church
approv'd it self Apostolick beyond all other Churches?
nay, were not the Doctrines of Loyalty to the
King insisted on more than Faith in Christ?
And yet, when their particular Interest requir'd it,
the whole

Stream of Loyalty was turn'd from the King Numb.
 to the Church, the Indefeasible Right was su- 24.
 perseded by a miraculous Conquest without
 Blood, the Oath of Allegiance to the divinely
 rightful King James had its Force allay'd by
 another Oath of the same Importance made to
 the de facto King William and Queen Ma-
 ry; and all this is sanctify'd by the name of
 Church, i. e. their own Party and Interest,
 for the sake of which it is done: Rem rem
 quocunque modo rem. And how far such
 Prevarications and Practices have contri-
 buted to the Discredit of Religion; how
 far the Lives of these Genuine Sons of the
 Church have dishonour'd their Mother;
 how far their boasted Zeal is downright
 Hypocrisy, is too apparent to admit of
 any further Animadversion, either now or
 hereafter; and I shall have done with
 them on this Article, the Subject of which
 brings to my Memory a Passage in the
 Chancellor de P' Hopital's Will, which I
 read in Brantome: Those who got me re-
 mov'd out of my Place, did it under the Co-
 lour of Religion, while they were themselves
 without Piety and without Religion. 'Tis
 true, these things are always to be expect-
 ed, for the Manners and Merit of Peo-
 ple are not much consider'd in the Dispo-
 sition of Favours. 'Tis the Side, the In-
 terest: Caesar, as errant a Tory as ever
 liv'd, told such as blam'd him for ad-

Numb. vancing worthless Fellows, If Robbers and
 24. Assassins had help'd him to mount to his pre-
 sent Dignity, he wou'd do the same by them.

I have had a great mind to puzzle my Friend the Examiner with *Metaphysicks*, and write a short Essay on the *Freedom of the Will*, because the Tories would make us as great Fools in that as in every thing else. King James's Abdication was, say they, a Desertion, an *Act of Volition*, without any manner of Resistance or Constraint. Some Alterations that happen'd afterwards were a *personal voluntary Choice*, without any foreign Influence, as Sermons, Libels, Tumults, Riots, &c. If I did not consider I have something else to do, and shou'd soon tire the Reader, my Friend's Example is sufficient to fright any Man from such a Scholar-like Attempt; for the more learned and serious he pretends to be, he is always the more foolish and impertinent: However I will venture to tell him, Mr. Lock lays it down as a Principle, That *Uneasiness, and not any positive Good, determines the Will*. After which he shews us how we come to chuse Ill: I will trouble the Reader with part of it, tho he will have a terrible Leap from Mr. Lock to the Examiner. There is a Case wherein a Man is at liberty in respect of Willing; and that is, the chu-

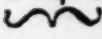
sing a remote Good as an End to be pursu'd. Numb.

Here a Man may suspend the Act of his Choice 24.
from being determin'd for or against the thing
propos'd, till he has examin'd whether it be
really of a nature in it-self and Consequences
to make him happy or no. For when he has
chos'n it, and thereby it is become part of his
Happiness, it raises Desire; and that propor-
tionably gives him Uneasiness, which determines
his Will, and sets him at work in pursuit of
his Choice on all Occasions that offer. And
here we may see how it comes to pass that a
Man may justly incur Punishment, tho' it be
certain that in all the particular Actions that
he wills, he does, and necessarily does will that
which he then judges to be good. For tho' his
Will be always determin'd by that which is
judg'd good by his Understanding, yet it ex-
cuses him not: because by a too hasty Choice of
his own making, he has impos'd on himself
wrong Measures of Good and Evil; which,
however false and fallacious, have the same in-
fluence on all his future Conduct, as if they were
true and right. He has vitiated his own Pa-
late, and must be answerable to himself for
the Sickness and Death that follows from it.

I don't believe there is a Man living
so apt to speak Truth of himself and o-
thers, as the Examiner; but then 'tis when
he does not intend it, and always with
a Blunder. After he has been railing

Numb. with as much Rancour and Scurrility as
 24. he cou'd against the late Ministry, he
 confesses he *never receiv'd any Injury from
 them.* Now one wou'd have thought they
 had impeach'd him at least, by the Treat-
 ment they have met with from him: but
 he says as ill things of his Friends too,
Nor Advantage from the present. A bold
 way of writing! which, was it design'd,
 wou'd be very much to his Honour. He
 sets up lately for a most impartial Author;
 and after the great things that have been
 done, vouchsafes to own *one or two* of the
late Ministers possess'd of very valuable Qua-
lities: and he has not a word to say against
 them, but that being for the Revolution
 and Toleration, they are Enemies to the
 Constitution in Church and State. 'Tis
 plain his Eulogies are not for Men who
 deserve them; and his Panegyrick will be
 always lame, if there's no room for Flat-
 tery. But there are some Men of such
 shining Worth, that neither Malice nor
 Envy can help speaking well of 'em.
 'Twas of such Cicero said, *He had rather
 err with Plato, than speak or think justly in
 following the Opinion of others.* And again:
Cato cou'd sooner make Drunkenness honoura-
ble, than Drunkenness dishonour Cato. There
 are others of so scandalous a Character,
 that if they have a good Talent, 'tis sully'd
 by their Vices; every thing they do dis-
 gusts

gufts and offends. It is very hard to meet with a *Cato* in our days; and I don't know one Politician but what Drunkenness wou'd make a Sot of. I am ready in all cases to favour my Friend even to a fault, and I shall certainly then never omit doing him Justice: He has a pretty Tale of *Merit*, in one of his last Papers, which he takes to fall properly within his *Dis- trict*, as indeed it does, considering how he places it. And wou'd any Man of common Sense have given such a Description of *False Merit* as cou'd agree with no Faction in the World but his own? for put *Torism* instead of it, and it fits exactly in all its Parts. 'Tis the Child of *Vanity and Impudence*, has a loud and shrill Voice, which is perpetually employ'd in *Crawlings and Complaints*. It steps before *True Merit* in all great Assemblies, and stands just in its way. 'Tis constantly at Court, at Great *Mens Levees*, or whispering in some Minister's Ear. The more you feed it, the more hungry and importunate it grows. 'Twas born distorted and a Dwarf, but by Force of Art appears of a handsome Shape, and taller than the usual Size. Its Dependants and Creatures are Schematists, Occasional Converts to a Party, starveling Writers, shallow Politicians, and empty Orators, &c. What can be more natural than the whole? but the latter part of his Description is as plain

Numb. as if he had been as honest as I, and writ-
 24.  ten the *true* Name over his *Sign*. His o-
 ther Fable of *Faction* too is entirely his
 own: so that by this time the Party see,
 sure, he is not to be trusted with such
 things as Tales and Fables; for Mischief
 comes of it as often as he attempts it, and
 the *Tories* are the Sufferers. This second
Bastard of his is *distorted*, *peevish*, *sickly*,
termagant and *froward*. She always affects
 the Company of the Rabble, and values no
 body but just as they agree in every capricious
 Opinion she thinks fit to take up; to which
 she rigorously exacts Conformity. Her great
 Employment is to breed Discord among Friends
 and Relations, and make up monstrous Allian-
 ces between those whose Dispositions least re-
 semble each other. She intrudes into all Com-
 panies, haunts Coffee-Houses, and fills all Pla-
 ces with Disturbance and Confusion. She
 buzzes about the Merchant at the Exchange,
 the Divine in his Pulpit, and the Shopkeeper
 behind his Counter. Above all, she frequents
 publick Assemblies, where she sits in the shape
 of an obscene ominous Bird, ready to prompt
 her Friends as they speak. He loves to end
 smartly! And now I leave it to all Man-
 kind to judg, whether the *Tories* are not
 mad, to let the Examiner deal in Descrip-
 tions and Images. For having a narrow
 Invention of his own, he's forc'd always
 to copy after some Original: and if his
 Enemies

Enemies won't sit to him, his Friends shall. Numb.
 I have warn'd them of this before; but ²⁴
 the truth on't is, they are the worst People in the world to take warning, or having been so often baffled in their Politics, they wou'd not have set up for Statesmen any more. In King *Charles's* time they cou'd never hold it above a year or two; and whenever they have it in a better Reign, their own must for certain be much shorter. Till he can calculate better, and find out that his Nine in Ten are not, as he assures us, in *Scotland* for High-Church too, he will no more frighten People with his Majorities, than he convinces 'em by his Arguments, or entertains 'em with his Wit. As for his *Schisms* at the Play-house, I wonder how he cou'd offer to impose on his Readers so. The Ladies of both Parties have never distinguish'd themselves by any thing but their Faces: And even Credit has not been more constant to the *Ruin'd one*, than Beauty. The Fair ever sided with the Brave, Witty, and Rich. The very Principles of the Tories are enough to deform their Persons as well as their Minds. And the Graces and Furies may as soon agree as Torism and Beauty.

What he says in behalf of his Friend *Carvel*, is very extraordinary, for the Frankness of the Confession: *His very Poems*
 have

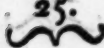
Numb. *have contracted a Stupidity many Tears after*
 24. *they were printed.* And why is it? because
 he lay under the suspicion of writing the Examiner: At which he seems to be strangely surpriz'd, as if such a Suspicion was not enough to ruin the Reputation of the best Poet in Britain. Nay, he puts the thing further, and tells us he visits the present M——; which, whatever it may do for other things, will never make the World have the better opinion of his *Wit*. Besides, 'tis no such great matter for a Man's Works to contract a Stupidity many years after they are printed. And tho the Tories cry up my Friend now for such a topping Writer, yet if his Works do not even with them contract the very same thing within this Twelvemonth, I am as ill a Gueffer as himself, or they are duller than I take them to be. If my Friend was not oblig'd to fall upon the late Ministers, as he does in every one of his Papers, I believe he has heard so much of it, that tho perhaps he is not the modestest Person that ever was, yet he cou'd not but have some shame in him. He must do it, or there wou'd be an end of his Paper. In the last he is so civil to her Majesty and them, that he declares he can compare their Administration to nothing but the Usurper *Cromwell's*. He is not a very good Historian, or if he was, he wou'd not care
 for

for that, he'd say what he pleas'd. Every Numb.
 body knows *Cromwell's* was an Arbitrary 24.
Tory Reign; that he rul'd by a Standing
 Army, dispens'd with the Laws, and set
 up Will and Pleasure against them. There
 is another thing, I think, he shou'd not
 so soon have charg'd the Whigs with;
 and that is, appealing to the People. He
 shou'd have let it alone till some late Oc-
 currences were forgotten. But the plea-
 santest of all is, that now the Doctrines
 of *Hereditary Right* and *Protestant Succession*,
Revolution and *Non-Resistance* are advanc'd
 together, and one must alike give Assent
 to all of 'em on pain of Sedition: yet, quoth
 he, *the People are now left to the natural*
Freedom of their Understanding. If what
 he says were true, they must either have
 very little, or have made a very ill use of
 it.

284

Numb.

25.



NUMBER XXV.

Of Resumptions.

The True Story of the Marquiss de Guiscard.

Some Remarks on him and the Examiner.

Monday March 19. 1711.

I Who in former Papers discours'd of *Credit and Funds*, and have seem'd to incline a little to the common Error that they were both somewhat sunk in their Reputation, cannot do better than inquire how Matters may be mended; and in my mind there's no likelier way than by a *Resumption*, I have heard several foolish Reasons against it; particularly, That such sort of Acts cannot be made without breaking into so many *private* Con-

Contracts, Marriage-Settlements, Jointures, Numb. 25.
Mortgages, and Sales for valuable Considerations :

that there is hardly any Tax which probably the People wou'd not consent to, rather than bring so vast a Disorder and Ruin upon such a Number of private Families.

I don't take that to be any Argument at all:

For what's the Interest of Private Families to the Pleasure of the Publick? I'm

told prodigious Sums of Money might be rais'd, to clear off the Debts of the Navy,

and all other Debts whatsoever. Those

that question whether it wou'd answer

or not, do not remember what was done

in *Ireland* six or seven years ago; how

Money came tumbling into the Exchequer

there, besides about some Twenty two

thousand Pounds a year to those honest

Gentlemen the Commissioners, who

cou'd not have had it without a *Resumption*.

The most ridiculous Objection of all is,

that such Acts are not usual. They must

be sorry Historians that do not know how

many of our Monarchs of Blessed Memory

have done the same thing: as *William*

Rufus, King *Stephen*, *Edward II.* *Richard II.*

Henry VI. *Henry VII.* &c. Indeed we read

of no *Resumption* in the Reigns of *Ed-*

ward III. or *Henry V.* But they were so

proud of conquering *France*, they wou'd

give away what they pleas'd to reward

their Ministers and Generals, who serv'd

them

Numb. them bravely and faithfully in their Con-
 25. quests. And there were some who thought
 such Rewards were very allowable: Of
 these was that Great Lawyer Sir John
 Fortescue, who says this in a Treatise de
Dominio Regali, &c. And some of the same
 Lands, Tenements, and Rents his good Grace
 has given to such as have serv'd him so nota-
 bly; that as their Renown will be eternal, so
 it befits the King's Magnificence to make their
 Rewards everlasting in their Heirs, to his Ho-
 nour and their perpetual Memory. And for
 Lack of Mony, 'twas reasonable his Grace shou'd
 reward them with Land. All this does not
 make against Resumptions. France is not
 quite conquer'd, and there's no excuse
 for giving away Crown-Lands for Lack of
 Mony. Besides, Cases may so alter, that
 what was reckon'd good Service at one
 time, may at another be thought rather
 to deserve a *Fine* than a *Grant*. So that
 what has been done by so many of our
 Kings, will not admit of any dispute, but
 shou'd be universally approv'd of. Some
 Persons are very well satisfy'd of this; and
 yet they are for no *Partial* Resumptions,
 as they call 'em. They are for going
 back, I don't know how far. Thus when
 the *Irish* Resumption was afoot, the Whigs
 to puzzle it, wou'd have had all King
Charles II's and King *James's* Grants re-
 vok'd too: to which several such good
 Answers

Answers were given, that they were forc'd Numb. 25.
 to submit. And it was plainly made out, that the best thing in the World wou'd be to resume just from the Thirteenth of February 1688. and to prevent any Inconveniences which might arise to good Churchmen, to have saving Clauses, which were common heretofore, and for that reason must be very fair. There were no less than an Hundred and Eighty Five Savings in one such Act in Henry the Seventh's time; wherein the Lancaster Faction then uppermost took care of themselves: and others shou'd do the same now. The only thing that seems to me to be against a Resumption, is the ill Consequences it had in Sweden much about the time that the People lost their Liberty: For the Learned Bishop of B——l tells us, † *It destroy'd all Publick Faith.* But he shews in the same Book, that instead of it, the People got the true Belief of *Jure Divino, Uncontroulable Power in Princes, and Passive Obedience in Subjects*: And therefore no body sure will say they were Losers by such a Bargain.

† Account
 of Swe-
 den, pag.
 125.

The Examiner and I are at last agreed in one thing; which is, that the Marquis *de Guiscard* is a Villain, and that such a rash and wicked Attempt is hardly to be parallel'd in Story. I confess I heard of it with Horrour; and had my Friend him-
 self

Numb. self receiv'd the Wound, I shou'd have
 25. been concern'd for him, tho he has so
 often been the *Assassin* of the Reputation
 of so many Persons of Honour. I did not
 doubt but he wou'd do just as he has done,
 and in his fair and candid way insinuate
 that the Whigs are not without blame for
 the *Frenchman's* Villany. *Abel* began the
 Scandal, talk'd of *Gregg*, and Great Men.
 The *Examiner* cou'd not let such a notable
 Hint escape him: *Gregg* is had up again,
 he says all he knows of the matter, and
 that the late *Ministry* invited *Guiscard* over;
 which is as true as the rest. He came
 into *England* first about the year 1702:
 If the *Ministry* was then in *Whig-Hands*,
 which I will not allow, it does not follow
 that they sent for him, or that they did
 not take him on the Recommendation
 of some of our Allies. But be that as
 it will, however he came hither, the Mi-
 nisters I find got rid of him in a very lit-
 tle time; for he was in *Spain* two years
 after, and wanted a new Recommendation
 to *England*, which he had from the King
 of *Spain*, as appears by a Letter from
 that Prince to her Majesty in 1705, where-
 in are these Expressions.

*The Marquis de Guiscard having acquaint-
 ed me that he receiv'd about two years ago
 Commissions from the late Emperor, my most
 honour'd Father, and that even your Majesty*

was graciously pleas'd to entrust him with your Numb. 25.
Ships and Troops, in order to make some Attempts upon Languedoc; I thought in following the very Schemes of your Majesty and the Emperor, I could not refuse him my Protection, and to pray your Majesty to grant him yours, being persuaded there is no fitter Person than he, in several Respects, to render this Enterprize successful. All the Inhabitants of this Province wish it passionately; my Lord Peterborough and Mr. Crow seem to be of the same Opinion. Here are the Emperor, King Charles, the Catalans, my Lord Peterborough, &c. acting and speaking in behalf of him; and yet the Examiner wou'd have a great Man accountable for advancing him. All the World knows that one Great Man always look'd upon him as a Trifler, and abridg'd him in the Pension his Recommendations procur'd him. Whether his Poverty made him desperate, or that 'tis possible for a Rogue, as all Spies must be, to sacrifice his Life for his Master's Service, I shall not enquire. Such a Wretch is a proper Subject only for the Examiner, who argues better upon it than he has done upon any other. He seems fond of it, and reasons about Frenchmen most philosophically. When any of them happen to be of a morose and gloomy Constitution, that huddle of confus'd Thoughts, for want of evaporating, usually terminates in

U

Rage

Numb. *Rage and Despair.* Can any thing be more
 25. deep and clear? 'Twas very odd in him,
 when he was reckoning up all the *Assassina-
 tion-Plots*, not to mention that against
 King *William*; but no doubt he can tell
 why 'twas omitted. The Tories don't
 love to hear of it, and indeed I can't
 discommend them: For *Charnock* and *Par-
 kins*, I won't say *Friend*, were as much
 Assassins as *Clement* and *Ravillac*, tho they
 did not accomplish their execrable Design.
 I was surpriz'd to see him so very civil to
Felton, who butcher'd the Duke of *Buck-
 ingham*; that *Act*, says he, will admit of
some Extenuation: For at that rate *Ravillac*
 and *Clement* are much more entitled to his
 good Word. *Felton* said, he did it for the
 good of the *State*; and the *French Assassins*,
 for the good of the *Church*. There's no
 Comparison. The *Extenuation* certainly
 lies all on the side of the *Fryars*: And let
 my Friend himself be Judg, I am sure
 he will be of that mind upon second
 Thoughts.

The true Story of *Guiscard* is this:
 He went first, upon making his Escape
 from *France*, to the Court of *Savoy*; that
 Prince living near, knew his Character,
 and having Information of whatever pas-
 ses within his Dominions, found he had
 got an exact Plan made of *Turin*: How-
 ever

ever he parted with him civilly, but sent Numb.
 a Messenger after him to seize him upon 25.
 the Frontier of the Country, search his
 Papers, and take away the Plan; which
 was done accordingly. From hence he
 went to *Vienna*, where with his great Pro-
 mises he succeeded better, and had a Re-
 giment given him under King *Charles* in
Spain. Thus prefer'd and recommended,
 he came hither to sollicite Affairs for King
Charles, and to undertake great Matters on
 the Coast of *France*. He never had any
 Commission here, nor cou'd have any, be-
 ing still an avow'd Papist, and only a
 Malecontent in *France*. And at last, when
 he went with Earl *Rivers*, he had a Com-
 mission from the Emperor to be Lieute-
 nant-General, and there was nothing more
 from the Queen than an Order, that in case
 the Troops shou'd land in *France*, he shou'd
 be obey'd by them as such.

Such a vile Slanderer is the *Examiner*,
 who says, *he was invited over by the late*
Ministry, prefer'd to a Regiment, and made
 Lieutenant-General, when there is an Act
 of Parliament against Papists being so.
 And the first thing I wou'd beg of this
 Libeller, is to make out what he affirms of
 his *being invited over*. If he wou'd but
 prove that one Particular, I wou'd for-
 give him all his Lyes past, and yet to come;
 or on the contrary, the most zealous

Numb. Friend he ever had was one mention'd in
 25. the same Paper, such black Enmity seldom
 arising but from the Disappointment of a
 former Friendship. Notwithstanding all
 which the Examiner says, *It is worth ob-*
serv'ing what a Concurrence there is between
some Persons once in Power, and a French Pa-
pist, both agreeing in the great end of taking a-
way Mr. H——y's Life. And now that the
 Reader has seen that remarkable Passage, I
 will present him with another Paragraph
 out of the same Paper: *The Murderer con-*
fess'd in Newgate, that his chief Design was
against Mr. Secretary St. John, who happen'd
to change Seats with Mr. Harley. Thus,
 when this most frontless Wretch had
 charg'd the whole late Ministry with the
 Design of murdering Mr. H——y; the
 very next thing he tells you, is, That
 truly there was no Design at all against
 Mr. H——y; and that the Criminal be-
 ing ask'd what provok'd him to stab the Chan-
 cellor, he said, *That not being able to come*
at the Secretary, as he intended, it was some
Satisfaction to murder the Person whom he
thought Mr. St. J——lov'd best. See what
 a dangerous thing it might have prov'd
 to be so dearly lov'd by this great
 M——r. But not to trifle upon so o-
 dious a Subject, I will conclude this
 Paper with a fair Challenge to the whole
 World, to shew me in any one Libel such

an Instance of Malice and Stupidity at Numb.
once, as that which I have now fairly ²⁵
stated out of this incorrigible Blunderer
and most abandon'd Scribler.

u 3

NUM-

294
Numb.

26.
w

NUMBER XXVI.

Of Good Giving.

*Part of a Scene out of Beaumont and
Fletcher.*

Gregg's Business.

Some Remarks on the Examiner.

Monday March 26. 1711.

P E O P L E may very well wonder how such a stale Story as that of *Diego* and his *Will* shou'd come into my Head at this time of day; for, truly, I was surpriz'd at it my self, seeing it cou'd have no manner of relation to the political *Topicks* I am us'd to treat of. But the Name and Nature of my Paper are such, that

that Connection wou'd be a Vice in it. I Numb.
 have declar'd against Form and Order, and 26.
 at first assum'd a Liberty to ramble as I
 pleas'd. I will not pretend to give the
 whole History of this *Spaniard*, but it ap-
 pears by it that he was of the most
giving Humour in the World; which Dis-
 position of his one wou'd think cannot
 in the least relate to the Age we live in.
 However we may be mistaken too; other
 Nations may have their *Diego's* as well
 as *Spain*, those being always the most li-
 beral who have the least *to give*. If a Man
 has not much, he does not think it worth
 keeping: If nothing, let him be as boun-
 teous as he will, he can't lose by it. And
 this has often made People affect a gene-
 rous Air, who had they been rich, wou'd
 have been errant Misers. Riches are apt
 to contract the Mind, and have a craving
 Quality, and are hard to be parted with.
 Poverty out of Spite puts on another Face,
 and wou'd be thought open-hearted, ac-
 quiring Reputation at a cheap rate, which
 she is sure not to suffer by. Those that
give away what they have not, or what is
 not their own, have generally lavish Hands:
 while such as have good Bottoms will be
 more *sparing*, because they are not to pay
 with *Words* only. We had a wicked Fel-
 low in *Englana* some time since, who in
 the Agony dispos'd of Lands and Te-

Numb. nements that were none of his: for his
 26. true *Flint* wou'd not have purchas'd a
 ~~~~~ Shroud for the Cartase, which in a few  
 hours after wanted it. He knew he shou'd  
 soon be *dissolv'd*, and did not care who  
 made good his *Donations*, provided he had  
 the Credit of giving them while he was  
 yet in being. *Diego* had play'd the same  
 Prank, and thence *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*  
 took the Hint of one of the pleasantest  
 Scenes in all their Comedies. His Design  
 was to impose on a credulous Lawyer,  
 who took him for a Man of vast Wealth,  
 believ'd every word he said, and swore to  
 see his Testament executed; which is an  
 Advantage abundance of *Givers* can never  
 hope for. But I shou'd spoil the Story by  
 endeavouring to refine upon it, and shall  
 therefore give it the Reader in the Poets  
 Language. The *Spaniard* had before made  
 very large Gifts, Sums after Sums had  
 been put down to fill up his *Will*, which  
 ended in this merry manner; and 'tis re-  
 markable that the Itch of *Giving* comes  
 upon Men most violently when they are  
 nearest their End. The Play is the *Spanish*  
*Curate*, and the Persons

Diego, Lopez, and Bartolus.

*Diego.*] I give Five Hundred Crowns to  
 buy a Church-yard,

The MEDLEY.

297

A spacious Church-yard to lay Numb.  
Thieves and Knaves in. 28.

Lopez.] Are ye not weary?

Diego.] Never of well-doing.

Bartolus.] These are mad Legacies.

Diego.] They were got as madly,  
I have no Heirs.

Bartolus.] This cannot be, 'tis monstrous.

You have made me full Executor.

Diego.] Full, full and total: Wou'd I  
had more to give ye:  
But these may serve an honest  
Mind.

Bartolus.] Ye say true.

A very honest Mind, and make  
it rich too;

Rich, wondrous rich: but  
where shall I raise these  
Monies?

Where shall I find these Sums?

Diego.] *Ev'n where you please, Sir.*

You are wise and provident,  
and know Business:

*Ev'n raise 'em where you shall  
think good.*

I am reasonable.

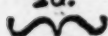
Bartolus.] Think good! Will that raise  
Thoulands?

Where I please? This is pack'd  
sure to disgrace me,

Diego.]

Numb.

26.



*Diego.*] Ye are juſt and honeſt, and are ſworn to do it :

I know you will, and that's my dying Comfort,

*Ev'n where you pleaſe.* For you know where the Wealth is.

*Bartolus.*] I am abus'd, betray'd, &c.

'Tis pleaſant enough to ſee what Work *Abel* and my Friend the *Examiner* make with *Gregg* every day. I did not mind it much at firſt, knowing they mean nothing, only take thence an Opportunity to abuſe thoſe who hang'd him. But I find the Party talk now of it as if there was really ſomething in it, and that the Houſe of Lords were not better nor worſe than the firſt Actors in the Plot againſt Mr. *H—*. *Their Tongues*, ſays my worthy Friend, *were very Swords, and their Penknives were Axes*: which made me reſolve to enquire into that Buſineſs, and 'twas upon this Inquiry I found that all the Scandal with which thoſe two Scriblers have aſpers'd the late Miniſtry on this occaſion, is properly thrown at the Houſe of Peers, who took cognizance of that Affair, and appointed a Committee to examine *Gregg* in *Newgate*. Accordingly they took his Examination, and laid it before the Houſe, which was very long. It was printed, and every one may ſee it, as well as the Addreſs that follow'd



follow'd upon it. *Gregg* confess'd, among Numb.  
other things,

26.

“ That the rough Draught of the Queen's  
“ Letter to the Emperor, as it was alter'd  
“ by the Lord Treasurer, was left in the  
“ publick Book of the Office, to be enter'd  
“ the same Night it was to be sent away:  
“ There *Gregg* said he found it and tran-  
“ scrib'd it, and any other Clerk of the  
“ Office might have done it as well as  
“ he.

“ All the Books in the Office lie in a  
“ Press, the Key is always in the Door;  
“ and not only the Clerks, but the Cham-  
“ ber-Keepers may have Access.

“ All Letters, except those wrote to the  
“ Duke of *Marlborough*, are enter'd in the  
“ Books; but those are only copy'd in  
“ loose Sheets. *Gregg* said he had copy'd  
“ many of those. He own'd he sent the  
“ Copy of the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Cha-*  
“ *millard*, the same night the Queen's Let-  
“ ter was dispatch'd to the Emperor. ”

From this Examination my Friend just-  
ly concludes, That the Late Ministry had  
the same Design of murdering Mr. *H*——  
that *Guiscard* had; who, he says after-  
wards, had no Design of murdering Mr.  
*H*—— at all: in which alone I believe  
the Late Ministers and that Villain ever  
agreed,

Numb. agreed. But whatever Conspiracy there  
 26. was against that Secretary, the House of  
 ~~~~~ Lords must answer for it: For there's no  
 colour of throwing it on the Ministry, let
 there be what there will in it. And this
 will appear by the Address the Lords
 presented to her Majesty, wherein is this
 Paragraph:

“ It is your Majesty's Glory, and the
 “ Happiness of *Europe*, that you are at
 “ the Head of one of the greatest Con-
 “ federacies that ever was known in
 “ History; and it is the common Con-
 “ cern of the whole Alliance, that your
 “ Counsels shou'd be kept with the strict-
 “ est Secrecy: But in the Papers now laid
 “ before You, your Majesty will be pleas'd
 “ to observe that some of your Resolu-
 “ tions of the greatest Moment, and that
 “ requir'd the utmost Secrecy, have been
 “ sent to your Enemies, by the same Post
 “ they were dispatch'd to the Allies: That
 “ all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley's*
 “ Office have for a considerable time been
 “ expos'd to the View even of the mean-
 “ est Clerks in that Office; and that the
 “ Perusal of all the Letters to and from
 “ the *French* Prisoners was chiefly trusted
 “ to *Gregg*, a Person of a very suspicious
 “ Character, and known to be extreme-
 “ ly indigent. It is not easily to be known
 “ what

" what ill Consequences may have at-Numb.
 " tended such Negligence ; but we de- 26.
 " pend upon it, that these Matters be-
 " ing thus plainly laid open to your Ma-
 " jesty, we shall be secur'd against any
 " Dangers of this nature for the future,
 " &c.

To which her Majesty was pleas'd to
 return this most gracious Answer :

*The Examples you lay before me, will, I
 do not doubt, be a sufficient Warning to keep
 all Matters of Importance as secret as may be,
 and to employ such only as there shall be good
 Grounds to believe will be faithful, &c.*

As the Examiner has it, 'tis with the
 utmost Reluctancy we are forc'd to men-
 tion these Passages: We had rather look
 forwards than backwards, and have an
 Abhorrence for all Innuendo's that hurt
 the Reputation of Great Men. But how
 was it possible for any good Englishman
 to be passive, and see two such profligate
 Writers continually insult the Greatest
 Assembly in the World, the House of
 Peers, with their false and scurrilous
 Imputations? as if that August Body cou'd
 be guilty of as base a Villany as a French
 Priest, or attempt the Life of a Person
 who was not in their favour: It being
 plain

Numb. plain that all that Affair was manag'd by
 26. the House of Lords, and not by the Ministers; and that there's no more in't
 ~~~~~ than what I have related. If my Friend  
 can prove any thing more, as well as  
 has done the Lyes I charg'd him with,  
 he shall always find me as ready to  
*rectify my Mistakes* as he can be. But in  
 all these Cases I am for *Records* only;  
 and the Legend is in as good Credit  
 with me, as *Abel* and his Brother.

If every body did not by this time  
 know my Friend, some might take him  
 by his last Paper to be one of the most  
 impartial Authors that ever wrote. So  
 willing is he to own his Errors, he reads  
 what's written against him for no other  
 end. But it happens he is so infallible,  
 he can't be convicted of one. Indeed the  
 Falsities laid to his charge in the last  
*Medley* were so notorious, he cou'd not  
 help taking notice of them, and doing  
 what he cou'd to clear himself; which  
 is, by being guilty of two or three  
 more. *The first Lye*, says he, *is Truth*;  
*Guiscard was invited over*. Now, was  
 ever any thing better made out? You  
 have his word for it, and that's all. He  
 does not add a Syllable more to prove  
 it, tho he had so much Encouragement;  
 being promis'd to have all the Lyes he  
 has

has told, and shall tell, forgiven him, if Numb.  
he cou'd do it. Instead of this, he wou'd 26.  
have me take an Excuse for Evidence:

*It is of no consequence, he says, he does not  
tax it as a Fault ; which is extremely  
kind in him. But I suppose the main  
Reason may be, for that he knows e'er  
this, who were most fond of the Rene-  
gade, and on whom the Reflection wou'd  
turn.*

Asto the other Lye, as he calls it, the  
Fact is this: The Emperor gave him a Re-  
giment in Spain, and made him a Lieute-  
nant-General; he cou'd not have any such  
Command by an *English* Commission, the  
Laws being against it. And yet my Friend  
positively affirm'd *he was made a Lieute-  
nant-General and a Colonel of Horse by the  
late Ministry*; which he sticks to, is no  
Lye; and so he has got off that too, as  
he did the other. \*I will be impossible  
to fix any thing upon him. *Guiscard* re-  
ceiv'd Money here, and that doubtless  
was for the Regiment the Ministers gave  
him in the Emperor's Army: tho if that  
Regiment was paid here, it was no  
more than a great many others were,  
that had Commissions from some of our  
Kings.

The *Blander* he does not much mat-  
ter, and contents himself with protesting  
he says no such thing, and that his Reason-



Numb. *ings are just.* If there were any Truth in  
 26. what he says, it would be a hard Case  
 ~~~~~ that we shou'd have fall'n upon him the  
 only time they cou'd be so call'd. But
 you'll see how *just* his Reasonings are
 presently. He said 'twas worth observing
that the late Ministry concur'd with a French
Papist in the great End of killing Mr. H—:
 And afterwards, that *the Murderer con-*
fess'd his Design was against Mr. St. John.
 These are his *just Reasonings*; and tho
 we can't say he ever *reason'd* more justly,
 yet it does not therefore follow that
 this is not as great a Blunder as we
 made it: and 'tis left to the Reader,
 thus fairly stated as it is, to determine
 between us. What he adds in his own
 Vindication a line or two lower, is a lit-
 tle more to the purpose: *It was a Par-*
ticularity the Reader might be curious to
know, but he never meant to be answerable
for it. True or False, if it touch'd the
 Reader's Curiosity, 'twas enough with
 him; he'll answer for nothing: and thinks
 it strange, that we who have known
 him so long, shou'd be provok'd at one or
 two Mistakes in Facts, or a single Blunder:
 which, 'tis true, are, in his way of writ-
 ing, Trifles, and what must always be
 expected from him.

NUMBER XXVII

*The Tories argue like the Papists,
A Proof of it out of Bishop Sailling-
fleet.*

*The True High-Church Doctrine of
Passive Obedience.*

*The Conditions on which the Examiner
may turn Whig.*

Monday April 2. 1711.

THO the late Marquiss of Halifax
was of Opinion, That it would be
Ingratitude in some Men to turn Ho-
nests, when they owe all they have to their Kna-
very: yet I shou'd have been extreamly
taken with the Examiner of 22d March, in
which my Friend discover'd so good a
Disposition to be one of our Party, if
when he was order'd to declare himself a
X 2 Whig,

Numb. Whig, he wou'd have acted like one,
 27. been Honest and spoke his Mind; and not
 have call'd Revolution-Principles by a To-
 ry Name. He knows every word of the
 Charge about *Passive Obedience*, even as he
 has put it down for the Whigs, is true a-
 gainst the Tories. But instead of frankly
 confessing it, he has done one of the most
 ridiculous things that ever he was guilty
 of, in writing after the Copy of his
 Friends the Papists, in the Days of King
James the Second. A true Account being
 then given of Popish Principles and Prac-
 tices: Hold, said the Papists, this is all
 wrong; and then was publish'd their fa-
 mous Pamphlet, call'd, *A Papist Represent-
 ed and Misrepresented*. In like manner, we
 having given some Account of Tory Prin-
 ciples, out comes this ingenious Writer
 with his *TORIES REPRESENTED AND
 MISREPRESENTED*; as if he had not e-
 nough imitated the Papists already, but
 were resolv'd to follow them in every
 thing. And as he has manag'd the mat-
 ter, nothing can be more justly apply'd to
 him, and his Description of the Whig-
 Charge and Tory-Principles, than what
 Bishop *Stillingfleet* writ then in his Answer
 to that Popish Pamphlet.

"Tho the Father of Lyes be the Author of
 "misrepresenting, yet we have no reason
 "to

The MEDLEY.

309

"to think, but that if he were to plead Numb.
 "his own Cause to Mankind, he would 27.
 "very much complain of being misrepre-
 "sented by them. The great Instruments
 "he hath made use of in deceiving and
 "corrupting Mankind, have been as for-
 "ward as any to complain of being mis-
 "represented. The true Reason is, be-
 "cause no great Evil can prevail in the
 "World unless it be represented otherwise
 "than it is; and all Men are not compe-
 "tent Judges of the Colours of Good
 "and Evil. Therefore when the Designs
 "of those who go about to deceive begin to
 "be laid open, they then betake them-
 "selves to the fairest Representation they
 "can make of themselves, and hope that
 "many will not see thro their Pretences.

One Method which that Learned Pre-
 late us'd to convince his Adversaries, was
 to shew that the Misrepresentations which
 it was pretended the Protestants made of
 Popery, were supported by the best Ro-
 mish Authors, who gave the like accounts
 of their own Faith. The same Course I shall
 now take with my Friend, and shew him
 that his Scheme of Passive Obedience, as
 charg'd by the Whigs, is no other than
 what the chief Writers of his Party have
 maintain'd: And I will make my Quota-
 tions out of no less a Book than the Tryal
 of Sacheverel; for the exquisite Manage-

Numb. ment of which, the Council have been
 27. highly applauded, and two of them been
 most worthily made Lord Chan—, and
 abundance of People are apt to mur-
 mur that poor Dunc—n D— is so long
 neglected.

My Friend begins his Account of Pas-
 sive Obedience, as charg'd by the Whigs,
 thus: ——— *The Doctrine of Passive Obedience*
is to believe that a King, even in a Limited
Monarchy, holding his Power only from God,
is only answerable to him, &c. (I will not
 tire the Reader with transcribing the
 whole.) Now let us see what their Au-
 thors say: and I will quote none but those
 that are either avow'd to have been High-
 Church-men, or that now flourish under
 that happy Denomination.

Bp San-
 derfon's
Works, p.
 522.

“ For a Man to take up Arms (Offen-
 “ sive or Defensive) against a lawful So-
 “ vereign, being a thing in its nature un-
 “ lawful, may not be done by any Man,
 “ at any Time, in any Cases, upon any
 “ Colour or Pretence whatsoever; nor for
 “ the Maintenance of the Lives or Liber-
 “ ties either of our selves or others; nor
 “ for the Defence of Religion, nor for the
 “ Preservation of a Church or State; no
 “ nor yet, if that cou'd be imagin'd pos-
 “ sible, for the Salvation of a Soul; no
 “ not for the Redemption of the whole
 “ World. “ Sub-

"Subjects must obey *passively*, where they *must*.
 "can't obey *actively*; otherwise Govern-
 "ment would be precarious. Nor is this
 "only a State Doctrine, but the Doctrine ^{Archbishop}
 "also of Jesus Christ, and that a necessa- ^{of York's}
 "ry and indispensable one too, as suffi- ^{Sermon be-}
 "ciently appears from these famous ^{fore the}
 "Words of St. Paul, *Rom. 13. 1, 2.* which ^{House of}
 "are so plain, that they need no Com- ^{Lords in}
 "ment; so that so long as this Text ^{1700.}
 "stands in our Bibles, the Doctrine of
 "Non-Resistance or Passive Obedience
 "must be of Obligation to all Christians.

*Decree of the University of Oxford, July
 21. 1683. against such damnable Doc-
 trines as these.*

"That if lawful Governors become
 "Tyrants, or govern otherwise than by
 "the Laws of God and Man they ought
 "to do, they forfeit the Right they had
 "unto their Government.

"Birthright and Proximity of Blood
 "give no Title to Rule or Government;
 "and it is lawful to preclude the next
 "Heir from his Right and Succession to
 "the Crown.

"There lies no Obligation upon Chris-
 "tians to Passive Obedience, when the
 "Prince commands any thing against the
 "Laws of our Country.

Numb. "It is not lawful for Superiors to im-
pose any thing in the Worship of God,
that is not antecedently necessary.

"We decree, judg and declare all and
every of these Propositions to be false,
feditious and impious, and most of
them to be also heretical and blasphemous,
infamous to Christian Religion,
and destructive of all Government both
in Church and State."

Bp Beveridge's Private Thoughts
"The Wrath of God shall as certainly
fall upon those that rise up against the
King, as upon those that fight against
God. And no wonder that the Punishment
shou'd be the same, when
the Fault is the same: For he that
fights against his King, fights against
God himself, who hath invested him
with that Power and Authority to go-
vern his People, representing his own
glorious Majesty before them.
Upon this Ground it is, that I be-
lieve the Wickedness of a Prince cannot
be a sufficient Plea for the Disobedience
of his Subjects.

Bp of Rochester's Sermon before the Artillery Comp.
1692. p. 25, 26.
"What else means St. Paul, when in
so many words he declares, That whoso-
ever resisteth the Power, resisteth the Ordinance
of God; and they that resist, shall
receive to themselves Damnation? Rom
13. 2. Out of all doubt he there speaks
of the Temporal Power, and of Eternal
na

The MEDLEY.

313

“nal Damnation to ensue upon resisting Numb.
 “it; than which what more grievous
 “Punishment cou’d have been inflicted,
 “had they immediately resisted God him-
 “self?”

“And recollect, I intreat you, the
 “time when this was so positively pro-
 “nounc’d by St. Paul; it must have been
 “written under the Reign of *Claudius* or
 “*Nero*. So that ’tis evident, all that re-
 “sisted them were, without Repentance,
 “in a damnable State. Can there be
 “then any Colour so specious, any Cause
 “so just, in which, instead of Damna-
 “tion, a Christian Subject may justly ex-
 “pect to receive to himself Salvation,
 “on the account of resisting?”

“Is he not the Vicegerent of God? *Bp Bath*
 “Wherever therefore his Sovereign the *and Well’s*
 “Almighty has not prevented him by a *Sermon be-*
 “ny precedent Commands, there he has *fore the*
 “a Right and Liberty to put forth his; *King,*
 “in these Cases to expect an active cheer- *Novemb.*
 “ful Obedience, and that we shou’d in *5. 1681.*
 “no Case, and for no Reason, resist.”

“The Church, of which we have the *P. 19.*

“Blessing to be Members, where she
 “can’t obey, is ready to indure, expect- *Bp of Ex-*
 “ing her Reward in Heaven.” *eter’s*
Sermon be-

“Nay, tho the Laws of our Earthly
 “Governors shou’d in some Instances be *fore her*
 “contrary to the Divine Laws (upon *Majesty on*
 “which *her Acces-*
sion to the
Throne, P.
13, 14.

Numb. " which Supposition the Magistrate does
 27. " certainly exceed the Bounds of his
 Commission) yet this does not void
 " their Authority, they are the Ministers
 " of God for all this; or else there were
 " none that were so, there were none that
 " cou'd be call'd so when the Apostle
 " wrote this Epistle: and there is a Duty
 " lying on Subjects even in this Case, viz.
 " *Not to oppose or resist the Power, but quietly and patiently to suffer the Penalty of*
 " those Laws, which they can't, without
 " sinning against God, yield an active O-
 " bedience to."

Let the Reader now judg whether all these Great Men, and true Churchmen, do not maintain as much upon this Head, as any Whig ever charg'd upon them; but I wou'd be glad to see a Quotation out of any one of this Party, to justify that Account of Passive-Obedience, which my Friend says is profess'd and practis'd by the Tories, and which he will be oblig'd to recant if there be not a speedy Change of Measures. Did ever any stanch Tories believe a word of what this worthy Author has printed as a Summary of their Faith? I confess I shou'd never have enter'd upon this Argument, had it not been to set my Friend right, and make him a thorow Convert. It was matter of Com-
 fort

fort to me to observe, that some of his Num^b.
 Friends began to find the necessity of re-
 turning to their old Principles. 'Tis true, 27.
 they shou'd have had a little more mercy
 than to have put him upon writing a Pa-
 per contradicting all his former. But
 that being now pass'd, if they shou'd
 think it their Interest to make him go
 back to his Tory Principles again, tho' he
 will do it with all his Heart; yet he has
 so lost his Credit with good Churchmen,
 that they will never hearken to him, and
 the Design of his Paper is ruin'd for ever.
 Therefore tho' he threatens again to fall
 upon the late Ministry, and to display his
 Talent of Sarcasm, I shou'd hope that for the
 future there will be no danger of his Re-
 lap. But as well as we are with one ano-
 ther, there are several Conditions I shall ex-
 act of him before the Agreement is quite
 made: He must learn to cast Account bet-
 ter, and not to make One in Five Hun-
 dred to be Nine in Ten, as he did in the
 City-Election, nor One in a Thousand to
 be Nineteen in Twenty, as he did when
 he affirm'd so many of the *Tories* were of
Whig Principles. He must never compare
 the House of Lords and the *French Villain*
Guiscard, as he has often done in the Case
 of Mr. H——, and still stands to it. He
 must not believe there's no way of com-
 plementing the present Ministers, but by
 vilifying

Numb. vilifying the late ones. He must not say
 27. the latter were against a Peace, because
 they were for having *Spain*; nor term the
 last Parliament an *Unnatural Majority*, be-
 cause they were for the *Revolution* and *Re-
 leration*. He must never say arbitrarily
This House is best, or *That House* is best
 without giving good Reasons for it; nor
 pretend to give us his own Word against
 her Majesty's frequent Declarations from
 the Throne. He must never brag of
Bill, till he sees the Event of it; nor de-
 pend on the Gratitude of Posterity, for
 he is sure the next Age will be wiser than
 this. He must not commend People by
 halves; nor for the sake of a *Qualification*
 Act forget the *French Bill*, which promises
 so many Blessings and Advantages. The
 and many other Conditions will be re-
 quir'd of him to confirm his Conversion
 or he must still herd with the Reproba-

NUMBER XXVIII.

The Late Ministry vindicated by the
Qⁿ and Parliament.

The Examiner against the Addressees.

Popery and Faction charg'd upon the
Tories.

Monday, April 9. 1711.

I Never cou'd see any reason why one
Parliament is not as good as another;
Their Acts have the same Force; and
if the Laws of one that is dissolv'd are lia-
ble to be repeal'd, are not the Laws of
One that is in being subject to the same
Fate? I can't find out wherein the Infalli-
bility of one more than another consists;
and the Declarations of the Past are with
me as sacred as those of the Present. 'Tis
true,

Numb. 28. true, those who deal in *Scandal*, like my Friend, have the Advantage upon a *Dissolution*. However one wou'd think, that the Authority of the Legislature being always the same, the *Present* are for their own ~~sakes~~ concern'd to vindicate the Honour of the *Past*; since, they may depend upon it, their own Actions will be as rudely censur'd, if ever they meet with such rude Censurers as he is. What is it that he has not said against the late Ministers? His and my Papers are full of his Fictions and Insolence. That neither God nor Man cou'd endure them, is one of the tenderest of his *Reflections*. Has he not accus'd them of Tyranny, Treachery, Corruption, and all the Vices his wicked Imagination cou'd invent? Has he not now laid *Murder* to their Charge? And yet *His* is still one of the tolerated Papers of the Week. I shall not pretend to write a formal Vindication of those Great Men; the plain History of their *Administration*, which is in all our Memories, as it will be the brightest Part of the *British Annals* of our Times, so it will be for ever preserv'd to the Confusion of those who have vilify'd them, and those who have encourag'd it. I shall content my self with giving the Reader the very words of both *Lords and Commons*, in their Addresses upon the *Pre-tender's*

The MEDLEY.

319

sender's Invasion, and begin with that of Numb.
the Commons.

28.

" There can be nothing so dangerous
" or fatal to the Safety of your Royal Per-
" son, and the Security of the present Es-
" tablishment, as those Persons who en-
" deavour to create Divisions and Animo-
" sities among your faithful Subjects, or
" by any artful Methods lessen the just
" Esteem your Majesty has for those who
" have so eminently, and in so distin-
" guishing a manner commanded your
" Armies, and manag'd your Treasure, to
" the Honour and Glory of your Majesty
" Abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of
" your People at Home: We therefore
" humbly beg leave to beseech your Ma-
" jesty to discountenance all such Persons
" and Designs, in the most remarkable
" Manner."

Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

" I think all who endeavour to make
" Divisions among my faithful Subjects,
" must be mine and the Kingdom's Ene-
" mies; and I shall never countenance a-
" ny Persons who wou'd go about to lessen
" the just Esteem which I have for those
" who have done, and continue to do me
" the most eminent Services."

Who

Numb. 28. Who those Persons were whom her Majesty declar'd had so *eminently* serv'd her, we all know; and notwithstanding this Declaration, shall see presently how they have been insulted and revil'd by the *Examiner*, assuming all the while an *authoritative* Air, as if what he has done were meritorious.

The Lords Address at the same Time.

" We must humbly offer it to your Majesty as our Opinion, That your Majesty shou'd principally depend upon, and encourage those who have been ever since the Revolution most steady, and firm to the Interest of the late King, and of your Majesty during your happy Reign."

To which her Majesty was pleas'd to Answer:

" As I cannot but wish there were not the least occasion of Distinction among my Subjects; so I must always place my chief Dependance upon those, who have given such repeated Proofs of the greatest Warmth and Concern for the support of the Revolution, Security of my Person, and of the Protestant Succession."

If

If I shou'd take upon me to insinuate Numb. 28.

who they were whom the Commons understood in their Address to be *discountenanc'd in the most remarkable manner*: What were the *artful Methods* they made use of: What their Designs, and how they were then disappointed as well as the *Pretender*; am I sure I shou'd not be exclaim'd against as an *Abetter of Faction*? And yet was it not the Address of a House of Commons, who had the Glory and Interest, the Safety and Peace of *Great Britain* as much at heart as ever any *Representatives* had? Is there not as great a Sanction in what they *said*, as will be in the *Sayings* of This House Three Years hence? Is not her Majesty *Semper Eadem*? Are not her Sentiments of the *Eminent Services* of those Ministers the best Panegyrick? And how daring must be the Impudence of such Libellers, who, contrary to these authentic Evidences of their Merit, load their Characters with the vilest and falsest Slanders? The *Examiner* falls upon them, in his last Paper but one, with more Fury than ever; and because he pretends his Quotations are mangled, I assure the Reader, who perhaps wou'd on no account be at the drudgery to examine him, that there is not a word quoted out of him in this Paper, but what is his own, and made much stronger by his *Amplifications*.

Y

" I

Numb. " I grant, says this honest and witty
 28. " Writer, that what I have said upon oc-
 ~~~~~ " cation concerning the late Men in  
 " Power, may be call'd Satyr by some  
 " unthinking People, as long as that Fac-  
 " tion is down. I said they were info-  
 " lent to the Queen; I affirm'd they were  
 " against a Peace; I said they had in-  
 "volv'd the Nation in Debts; I have  
 " urg'd the Probability of their intending  
 " great Alterations in Religion and Go-  
 " vernment; I said they had form'd a  
 " Design against Mr. H——y's Life, &c.  
 A great deal more to the same purpose  
 may be found in that *Examiner*; but here's  
 enough to give a Taste of his Modesty  
 and Fair-dealing. In the same Paper  
 there's a Passage which not only shew  
 what a good Opinion my Friend had of  
 King James, but also what a fine Notion  
 he and the Tories have of *Justice*. " A  
 " Person, says he, was fin'd and imprison'd  
 " for *Scandalum Magnatum*, because he  
 " said the Duke of York was a Papist; but  
 " when that Prince came to be King, he  
 " had the Justice immediately to release  
 " his Prisoner." Is not that very extra-  
 ordinary? He suffer'd him to rot unjustly  
 in Jail four or five Years, and then was  
 just as to let him out. What a great loss  
 we had in a Prince of such righteous  
 Principles?

In my last Paper I was at the pains to bring the University of *Oxford* and several good *Church-Bishops* to prove that the *Tories* cannot without *Apostacy* forsake their *Doctrines* of *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*. But I needed not to have gone so far out of the way, since the late *Addresses* are full of nothing else: and 'tis very well known, the *Addressers* are too wise to have given themselves so much needless trouble, if their *Leaders* had not thought those *Doctrines* most likely to recover their lost *Power*. Yet tho the *Addresses* have had so good an *Effect*, the *Examiner* and his *Friends* are afraid *People* will not long be impos'd on by exploded *Principles*, and have ungratefully left the *Addressers*, as I ever believ'd they wou'd do. For they are not such *Fools*, but they see the general *Bent* of the *Nation* is for the *Doctrines* that secur'd their *Liberty* at the *Revolution*. Nevertheless I can't help thinking it hard, that my *Friend* shou'd be so ill us'd, and be made to say and unsay at the *Pleasure* of every crafty *Courtier*. How can it be hop'd that his *Writings* shou'd live till the next *Year*, if he is forc'd to change his *Principles* three or four times in this? Indeed they have got a *Man* for their *Purpose*: He will be a *Tory* or a *Whig*, a *Jacobite* or a *Republican*,

Numb. can, any thing at as cheap a rate as they  
 28. can wish; yet 'tis barbarous to expose  
 him so as they do, and make him write so  
 madly. I shall not repeat what he alledges  
 is believ'd by Nineteen Tories in Twen-  
 ty: which, if it were true, wou'd make  
 errant Whigs of 'em; but see what the  
 Addressers say on that Head, and in my  
 choice of them take only those that were  
 remarkable for being well drawn up, in-  
 troduc'd, and presented; as that from the  
 Men of *Radnor*, who promise Obedience  
 according to the 12th of *Charles* the Se-  
 cond, and against Papists and Republi-  
 cans. Now the 12th of *Charles* the Se-  
 cond, is a High-Church Act, and forbids  
 Resistance on any account whatsoever;  
 which Law, tho not repeal'd, was ex-  
 tremely weaken'd by the Abdication.  
 The *Coventry* Clergy tell her Majesty  
 they will still preach up the *good old Do-*  
*ctrines of Passive-Obedience and Non-Resis-*  
*tance*: And there were more Abhorrence  
 of Resistance in 1710. than of Petition  
 in 1683. when High-Church flourish'd  
 almost as much as she does now. The  
 Chief Men of *Worcester* call the condemn'd  
 Doctor's Prosecution for those *good old Do-*  
*ctrines*, the *Tryal of the Church*. I will not  
 rake further into such Rubbage, referring  
 the Reader to the *History of Addressers* lately  
 publish'd, which will convince me  
 Friend

Friend of his Inadvertency, in making Numb. the Tories to believe and practise what they there so solemnly abhor and renounce. 28. ~~~~~

In turning over those Addresses, I found that the Whigs are now charg'd with *Popery* and *Faction* in a *Church-Sense*. Resistance is call'd a *Factionous and Jesuitical Principle*, a *Popish and Fanatical Assertion*, &c. Yet I am of the Opinion, that 'tis not in the power of the *Examiner* to make it clearly out, as dextrous as he is at the making out things, that *Popery* and *Faction* do not properly belong to the *Tories*. Not to go so far back as Dr. *Laud* and his Clergy, every one knows that no longer ago than King *Charles* the Second's Reign, the *Papists* and *Tories* were in one Interest, and it will be a hard matter to make it separate now. If I shou'd say *Hickes* has advanc'd several notorious *Popish Doctrines*; that another of 'em, *Lesley*, has written for a *Reconciliation* with the *Popish French Church*; my Friend wou'd excuse it, by calling 'em *warm* or *ignorant Writers*, as he did in his *Whiggish Examiner*. I shall therefore prove *Popery* upon them by better Authority. When the *Dutchess of York* turn'd *Papist*, she publish'd her *Reasons*, in which she tells the World, *She spake severally to Sheldon Archbishop of Canterbury,*



Numb. 28. *terbury, and Blandford Bishop of Worcester, who both told her there were many things in the Roman Church, which it were much to be wish'd we had kept; as Confession, which was no doubt commanded of God: That praying for the Dead was one of the antient things in Christianity: That for their parts they did it daily, tho they wou'd not own it. And afterwards pressing Blandford very much upon the other Points, he told her that if he had been bred a Catholick, he wou'd not change his Religion.*

*Bp Stillingfleet's Works, Fol. Vol. 6. pag. 659.*

As to *Faction*, do we not all remember the date of the *Memorial*; the Sermons of the Stamp of that at *St. Pauls*; the Tumults, Riots, Rebellions and Progresses, that attended and follow'd the Trial of *Sacheverel*? And even now the very Person who escap'd the Pillory for printing the *Memorial*, thro the Mercy of the Court only, has insolently reprinted it, with the Names and Praises of the Authors; and I do not yet hear whether he is to be punish'd, or rewarded.

# NUMBER XXIX.

*A View of the Practices of High-Church, as to Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance.*

*Of the Memorial.*

*Remarks on the Examiner.*

*Monday April 16. 1711.*

THE *Tories* are certainly the merriest of all Mortals. They tell you they are for *Non-Resistance* and *Passive-Obedience*, and yet brag that we owe the *Revolution* to them. They tell you they are for the *Church*, and yet most of them seldom trouble it. Are not these fine Men to be argu'd with? However, I shall look a little into the *Practices* of the *Tories*, to see how they answer their Principles. Not that I expect, after

Numb. ter I have prov'd 'em to be the most *Antimonarchical* People that ever were in *England*, they shou'd be asham'd of their *Libels, Sermons, and Addresses*; since, it seems, 'tis a Prerogative of theirs to profess or abhor any Doctrine or Opinion, as it serves a present Turn or Humour. Neither do I hope they will be asham'd of their late Pretences to *Obedience without Reserve*. Only I wou'd not have them lay these Hardships upon our Understanding and Senses, without letting 'em know we see when they impose on us: and that they themselves, while they are preaching up *Hereditary, Irresistible, and Indefeasible Right*, have been always most forward to act quite contrary, ever since the *Reformation*. I will make use of none but good *Church-Authorities*, and such as cannot lie under the least suspicion of abetting Faction, or, which is all one, of *favouring Presbytery*.

Heylin's  
Hist. Re-  
form.

All the World knows, that the Reformation in its Infancy was charg'd with breaking in upon the *Divine Right of Succession*: That the Princess *Mary* was set aside, and the Lady *Jane* proclaim'd Queen; whose Title that truly Orthodox Bishop and Martyr Dr. *Ridley* own'd and vindicated, preaching at St. Paul's Cross against Queen *Mary*; tho he was so far from being a Presbyterian Bishop, that

that he had a famous Contest with Bishop Numb.  
Hooper in defence of the *Habits* and Cere- 29.  
monys of the Church. 

When Sir Thomas Wyat resisted that Po-  
pish Queen, Heylin says, *The Restitution of*  
*the Reform'd Religion was the matter prin-*  
*cipally aim'd at*; and Dr. Poynt, Bishop of  
Winchester in King Edward's days, was  
not only of Council in the Plot, but put him-  
self into his Camp. Again, *All they that*  
*wish'd well to the Reformation, were hook'd*  
*in to approve his Design.*

In Queen Elizabeth's Reign, the Cler-  
gy granted a Subsidy for the *Laudable En-*  
*terprize of France*, as 'twas worded, and  
as it was indeed, for the Assistance of  
Admiral Coligny and his Protestant Army  
against their Popish King's, who had pro-  
vok'd them to Arms by Oppression and  
Massacres. About the same time the  
Clergy tax'd themselves for the *Charges*  
*of the Low-Country Wars*; that is, for  
Succours to the *Netherlanders* against their  
Sovereign Philip II. of Spain: and Dr.  
Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, his  
Brother of York, the Bishops of London,  
Winchester, &c. were of the Committee D' Ewes  
appointed to consider of the Motion of *Journal.*  
the Commons in favour of the *Nether-*  
*landers*. The Parliament was so far from  
being *puritanically* inclin'd, that this very  
Assembly made a Law to inflict Death or

†

Banish-

Numb. Banishment on those who absented themselves a *Month* from the Service of the Church, and exercis'd those *Wholesom Severities* so highly extol'd by the condemn'd Doctor and the modern Tories.

What need we add the Assistance King *James I.* gave the *Dutch* and *French* Protestants, or the *Fast* appointed in King *Charles I's* Reign, and the Form of Prayer for the Success of the *Rochellers*, bravely resisting the Tyranny of *Lewis XIII*? The two unfortunate Expeditions to assist those Citizens, are enough to prove that King *Charles the Martyr* was not always of opinion that Subjects must be *passively Obedient*.

As to the Practices of the Tories in King *Charles II's* time, they had no opportunity to shew how they approv'd of Resistance, but in assisting the House of *Braganza* against that of *Austria*, who had the *Divine Right* to the *Portugal* Succession; and in owning Don *Pedro*, who had depos'd his elder Brother Don *Alphonso*, to be King. The want of Occasion to do otherwise, made 'em pretend the more Zeal for their Doctrine of Non-Resistance; and they hardly preach'd any other all that Reign, and as much of the next as was favourable to them. But when the Prince of *Orange*, by their Invitation, came hither to resist King *James*,  
one



one wou'd have thought such a strange Numb. Principle had never been heard of in Eng- 29.  
land. At Nottingham 'tis declar'd, To Re-  
sist a Tyrant, that makes his Will his Law,  
they justly esteem no Rebellion, but a necessary  
Defence. And her Royal Highness, under  
the Guard of the Bishop of London,  
joining with the Gentlemen who made  
this Declaration; if the Tories were capa-  
ble of Modesty, they wou'd never have  
nam'd a Doctrine again, which is so  
plainly against all that was done there  
and elsewhere to advance the Revolu-  
tion; as the Associations at Exeter and o-  
ther places, especially that of the Univer-  
sity of Oxford.

I will not further tire the Reader with  
Things so fresh in his memory. 'Tis  
sometimes the Boast of *High-Church*, that  
they did all before the *Convention* sat.  
*The Revolution was wholly brought about by  
Church-of-England Hands*, says the *Exa-  
miner*. And what did they do then? Why  
they were for *Desertion*, and not *Abdica-  
tion*; as the E. of N. said in the Debate  
at the famous Conference about the word  
*Abdicate*. They were for *securing the Na-  
tion against the Return of King James into  
this Kingdom*, and the Lords wou'd therefore  
concur with the Commons in any Act that  
shou'd be thought necessary to prevent such his  
Return. All that the Tories can object to  
this,

Numb. this, is, That as he went away, so he  
 29. might be kept out without any *Resistance*.  
 I shall conclude what I have to say of their  
 Practices, with the Testimony of Dr. At-  
 terbury, in his *Rights of an English Convo-*  
*cation*; wherein he urges, among other  
 things, *That the Convocation sitting with the*  
*Parliament, might be useful to the State as*  
*well as to the Church, that so they may be in*  
*heart, and always at hand to stand up with*  
*them in behalf of Liberty, when it shall be*  
*attack'd, and to resist a growing Tyranny, &c.*  
 I might have fill'd many Papers with the  
 like Instances: but this sure is sufficient  
 to convince any Man of Common Sense,  
 that all the Tories profess of *Passive-Obe-*  
*dience* and *Non-Resistance*, is Affectation  
 and Grimace; and that we shall make a  
 very pretty Figure in Story, for having  
 so stale a Cheat so often impos'd on us by  
 them.

What I am going to mention, is not to  
 be pass'd by, because the Tories are the  
 Persons who set up for *Unlimited Loyalty*:  
 while the poor *Whigs*, who for six years  
 had serv'd the Queen and Country with  
 so much Zeal and Success, are branded  
 with *Faction*. Those that will run over  
 the History of the *Memorial*, will soon see  
 who are the truly factious, which, as  
 hinted in the last, is now insolently re-  
 printed

printed, after her Majesty and the Parlia- Numb.  
ment had declar'd it to be a seditious and 29.  
scandalous Libel. It comes out now with

the Boast of a new and glorious *Date, the Flourishing Tear of the Church*; which is a Proof of the Deference they pay to her Majesty's Opinion and Pleasure. I shall not take notice of the Vote of the Lords and Commons, that the Church was *in a most safe and flourishing Condition* five years ago, when that Libel was first publish'd, nor of their Address upon it, for *punishing the Authors and Spreaders of those seditious and scandalous Reports*: For my Friend and his Party will tell me, they are now no Parliament, and they care for none but the present. Wherefore I shall put them in mind of her Majesty's Sentiments of that Pamphlet, to which her Speech in Parliament at the opening of that Session had reference in this Paragraph.

*I mention this with a little more Warmth, because there have not been wanting some so very malicious, as even in Print to suggest the Church of England, as by Law establish'd, to be in Danger, &c.*

And her Royal Proclamation afterwards speaks more directly to this Point:

*Whereas the said seditious and scandalous Reports have been greatly promoted and spread, by the Printing and Publishing of a malicious and seditious Libel, intituled, The Memorial*

Numb. rial of the Church of *England*, &c. Nor-  
 29. withstanding which, the *Faction* have  
 ~ again publish'd this very Libel, and as  
 yet with Impunity. Now let any one  
 judg who are the *Faction*, who those that  
 deal disrespectfully by the Queen, and to  
 whom the Charge laid by the *Examiner*  
 and his Brethren against the Whigs, does  
 properly belong. If I shou'd mention the  
 Libel's having been burnt by the Hang-  
 man, on the Presentment of the Grand  
 Jury at the *Old Bayley*, who had the  
 Thanks of that Court for it; wou'd not  
 the Tories presently cry out, They were  
*Fanaticks and Schismaticks*? which is a short  
 Answer with them to any thing. But the  
 Sense of that Jury is so just, I can't help re-  
 peating part of their *Presentment*: *We, with*  
*the utmost Indignation and Resentment, do*  
*present one Book lately printed by a notorious*  
*Criminal (convicted in this Court for Print-*  
*ing and Publishing a seditious and treasonable*  
*Libel, for which he was fin'd and pillory'd,*  
*and is now fled from Justice) intituled, The*  
*Memorial of the Church of England, &c.*  
*to be a false, scandalous and traitorous Libel.*  
 It stole into the World at first, disown'd  
 by the very Fathers of it, and had nothing  
 after all to recommend it but Falshood  
 and Impudence; and it shou'd never have  
 been mention'd here, were it not to shew  
 what dutiful Subjects they are, how free  
 from

from any Imputations of Sedition, and Numb.  
how ready to punish all those, who, in 29.  
defiance of her Majesty's Commands, dare print and publish so treasonable a Libel.

When the *Examiner* told us in his Paper three Weeks ago, the Tories were of Opinion, That as the Crown may be su'd, so the King's Officers may be lawfully resisted; I was sure he had gone too far: and tho some of his Patrons might perhaps, from the prejudice of Education, approve of his *Republican* Tenets; yet I thought it impossible for such Doctrine as that to go down with a Primitive and Orthodox Convocation. Accordingly he was forc'd to recant immediately, and to tell us a Paper or two after, *The Prince ought not to be resisted or disobey'd upon any Pretence whatsoever*; which was a little too much to come from the same Pen in a Fortnight's time: but this is nothing. If he is bid to write for the Toleration, he will do it; if for the Statute *de Heret. Comburend.* 'tis all one. For I must do him the Justice to own I have been strangely mistaken in him, and that in his way he is one of the most impartial Writers upon Earth. But I cou'd not help laughing at the Simplicity of my Friend, when with a grave Air he refers it to the Reader to determine, whether



Numb. ther a wise Prince ought not to trust the

29. *Tories* with his *Person and Affairs*. Who can suspect that those Hands, which ruin'd all that ever trusted them, are not preferable to all others, when recommended by so honest and judicious a Person? *Who has compar'd our Constitution with the Monarchies and Republicks, whereof we meet with so many Accounts in antient Story, and with those at present too: Who has consider'd our Religion; who has likewise examin'd the Genius and Disposition of the People, and turn'd his Reflections upon those two great Divisions of Whig and Tory.* He goes further on with the same Assurance. But instead of transcribing any more from him, I will only desire one favour for the many Obligations he has receiv'd from me; which is, That he will please in his next to answer this Question, fairly stated in his own Words: *Which is the Faction that has rais'd and strengthen'd it self by Incidents and Intrigues, and by deceiving the People with false Representations?*

---

## NUMBER XXX.

---

*Of the City's Recovery from the late  
Phrensy.*

*A proper Punishment for the Incendi-  
ary that occasion'd it.*

*Some Instructions for the Examiner.*

*Whether the Whigs are hated by the  
People.*

---

*Monday April 23. 1711.*

---

**T**HE Philosopher Bias being ask'd,  
*What is hard to bear courageously?*  
answer'd, *A Change, when it proves*  
*to be for the worse.* It is not my Intention  
to enlarge upon that Subject now, but to  
entertain the Reader with something  
more agreeable, I mean, *a Change for the*  
better,

Numb. *better*, or rather a *perfect Recovery*, which  
 30. is the present happy Condition of our  
 Great and Flourishing City.

I have often thought it very ridiculous in me, and such other able Authors, to go about to prove seriously that Plenty is a Blessing; and yet this is what the *Tories* are every day putting upon us. They require us to make out, That *Liberty* increases *Happiness*, That *Trade* is *Riches*, and *Riches* the *Strength* of a Nation; sweetly intimating at the same time, that they think *Liberty* is Rebellion, *Trade* Artifice and Tumult, and *Riches* the Ruin of the *Landed Interest*. What they said of *Liberty* was answer'd by so many Writers, that I wou'd not concern my self in that Dispute; but I cou'd never help making some Remarks on the great Indifference they shew'd for *Trade* and *Money* which they always treated like Philosophers, and seem'd to look down upon with the utmost Contempt. At last the Secret is come out; for by their late impotent Struggle to *usurp* the *Direction* of the two Great Bodies in the City, to plain, that *Trade* and *Money* are both against the *Tories*. That Party was therefore in the right to declare War against *Trade* and *Money*; yet upon this occasion no Arts nor Industry were wanting to gain

gain an *unnatural Majority*, as my Friend Numb. the *Examiner* has it upon another Subject.

30.

Some thoughtless *Whigs* were got over to their Party; their own small Stocks were *split* and subdivided; several indirect Practices were us'd; and above all, great Care was taken that their *Fool*, who had rais'd such a Ferment last year, and carry'd all before him, shou'd appear in full Lustre at these Elections. But, alas! to the never-ceasing Grief of his Friends and Patrons, his Reception did not answer the measure of their Hopes and Expectations; for which I refer you to the melancholy Account of honest *Abel* himself.

" On Thursday and Friday last (being *Post-Day*,  
 " the Days appointed for chusing Gover- April 19:  
 " nors and Directors for the *Bank of Eng-*  
 " land) Dr. *Sacheverel* was very rudely  
 " treated at the aforesaid Place, altho the  
 " Doctor had as much Right to appear  
 " there, and give his Vote as any other  
 " Member of that Court."

The Doctor rudely treated! What a Change is here! But this is no more than I always expected. And, as I take him to be the last Man of the whole Order that will ever be prefer'd, under any Ministry; so I am much deceiv'd, if some signal Punishment does not yet overtake him. I remember, when he was infa-

Numb. 30. tuating the Nation, it was an Expression we frequently met with, That in any other Country, such a *Fellow would have been boil'd in Oil*: But I have thought of a cooler Punishment, which is the worst that I wish may ever be inflicted on him; the *Muscovites* have a way of punishing Offenders, by placing them under a Spout of cold Water, which falls from a great height upon them without ceasing. I should be glad to see this flaming Divine under such an Execution; the rather, because it would bear some relation to the Nature of his Offence, which was inflaming the Nation, intoxicating the Rabble, and setting our Women all a madding. For such a Criminal as this, no Correction can be properer than *Cooling*.

But this is only hinted by the By: In the mean time I wou'd now advise the *Examiner* to return peaceably to his Panegyrics on the *Landed Interest*, and to propagate the Division between *Land* and *Mony*, as if we were not yet sufficiently divided. Instead of saying, The *Church* has nine Parts in ten of our *Mony* and *Trade*, and that nineteen in twenty of our wealthy Citizens are *stanch Tories*; he has nothing now to do but to cry up his *Church-Interest*, and his *Land-Interest*: And let him repeat those words as often as he will, and make the most of them.

Let



The MEDLEY.

341

Let him give into the Opinion of a famous Senator of his Party, who being inform'd that the *Turkey Fleet* were lost in a Storm, swore, D—— him, he was glad

30.

of it; for the *Citizens* grew so proud, there won'd be no humbling of them till they were poor: or of another Leading Man among them, who being solicited by the *West-India* Merchants and Planters to favour them in an Affair they had depending in Parliament, curs'd them and their Plantations, swearing, *He wish'd them all at the Devil, for they were good for nothing but to be a Receptacle for Fanaticks.* And while he thus sticks to the Church and the Land, let him never fear the Reflection of *Machiavel*, who says foolishly and rudely, That *Gentlemen are a sort of People who are* Dec. Liv.  
*useless Members of Society, and the Plagues of* c. 43.  
*Princes or Commonwealths.* This Saying of

his is a Proof to me, that he was not the Politician he was taken for; unless you can suppose he confin'd his Reflections to his own pitiful Republick of *Pisa*. But then to be so blunt, so positive and general, is what he will always be blam'd for in good Hereditary Monarchies, and with very just reason: For why shou'd any poor *Pisan* of *Italy* pretend to give the Character of a ruddy *Octobrian* of *West-Saxony*? Such *Gentlemen* ought not to fall under the Lash of rude Pens; and I hope

Z 3

my

Numb. my Friend will vindicate them from such  
 30. Aspersions. *They, the useleſs Members of Society! They, the Plagues of Princes or Commonwealths!* Here let my Friend display his Eloquence: Let him ſhew, That they who are poſſeſs'd of the *Landed Intereſt*, are the only Support of Government; That the reſt are all *Mechanicks*, and as he himſelf obſerves, *frame Rules for the Adminiſtration, with the Spirit of Shopkeepers*; That a Man, who has a ſingle Life in a Copy-hold of 300 *l. per ann.* is fitter to be truſted than one worth 30000 *l.* in Mony: That conſidering the natural Diſadvantages we lie under as to Commerce; how we are ſtraiten'd for want of Ports, how poor in Manufactures and Minerals, how bare of Timber for Ship-building; how ignorant in that Art, and in Navigation; how ſafe without Fleets, in our Militia; Trade is of all others the thing we ought leaſt to be concern'd for: That we ought to leave the Trouble of it to any People that will take it, except our Enemies the *Dutch*, and not be plagu'd with ſo mean and impertinent a thing our ſelves: And laſtly, That we ought to employ our whole Thoughts to keep up Corn at 10 *s.* a Buſhel, and oblige other Folks to fetch it as faſt as we would have them. What can we in *Great Britain* do better? This would make it need-  
 leſs

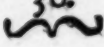
less to fight any more for *Spain* in hopes of Numb.  
 getting some Silver, since we shou'd soon 30.  
 have enough of our own: and this wou'd  
 for ever silence the Whigs, who still are  
 clamouring against the *Land-Interest*; and  
 wou'd so effectually unite that with the  
 Church-Interest, that they wou'd soon be  
 more than a Match for all the other *In-*  
*terests* in the Universe.

In the mean time, while my Friend is  
 proving all this, I hope the poor Whigs,  
 who are said by him, (*Exam. Numb. 38.*)  
 to be wholly depriv'd of Power, hated by the  
 People, and out of all Hope of re-establishing  
 themselves; may be allow'd to pursue their  
 true Interest, and that of their Country,  
 as far as they are capable of knowing it.  
 Whether they will ever regain Power, is  
 more than I can tell; but 'tis plain by  
 the *Elections* already mention'd, and by  
 the late Choice of an Alderman in one of  
 the City-Wards, which had been long in  
 Tory Hands, that they are not hated by the  
 People: And therefore my Friend, accor-  
 ding to custom, took an ill time to blun-  
 der upon that Expression. But he can't  
 help it; and I easily forgive him that,  
 and every thing he has said, except this  
 one Sentence in the same Paper: *They com-*  
*plain more of a few months TRUTHS* from  
*us, than we did of all their Scandal, &c.*

Numb. Truths from him ! This is surely enough  
 30. to make any Man merry and sick at once.  
 It is well known, that the first eight years  
 of her M——y's Reign were so glorious,  
 that there is no Parallel to be found for  
 them in History. At home we enjoy'd  
 Safety and Plenty, and a most miraculous  
 Credit: Abroad, a continu'd Series of  
 Victory and Success; yet the whole Bu-  
 siness of this Teller of Truths has been to  
 prove that those Ministers *were hated by  
 God and Man*, by whom the greatest  
 things had been done that are recorded  
 in any History. This is what he has over  
 and over affirm'd; and now when in the  
 Course of almost forty Papers, he is  
 known by all impartial Readers, never to  
 have advanc'd one true Fact, he decently  
 concludes, that the Whigs are offended at  
 his TRUTHS. Well! I wish him long  
 Life, as one does any Rarity in Nature,  
 the like of which one expects to see no  
 more; and I desire him at his leisure to  
 think of the late wonderful Change in the  
 City, and then to remember one of his  
 own Jests (*Exam. Numb. 25.*) when he  
 laughs at the *Ruin'd Party*, for *hoping*, that  
 some late Things that have happen'd were  
*only occasion'd by a short Madness of the Peo-  
 ple, from which they will recover.* I beg the  
 favour of him to reflect seriously upon  
 this Passage; and as he must needs be a  
 Per-

*The MEDLEY.*

345

Person of exquisite Judgment, I beseech Numb.  
him to weigh attentively whether this 30.  
Wit of his be as good now, as it was fix   
months ago.

---

NUM.



346  
Numb.

31.  
~

---

## NUMBER XXXI.

---

*Of the Address for Recovery of the  
whole Spanish Monarchy.*

*The Examiner is angry at the Whigs  
for looking after their Estates.*

*Is hir'd to write what he does not  
think.*

*Some more Remarks upon him.*

---

*Monday, April 30. 1711.*

---

**W**E read in the Life of Timoleon,  
that when he was extremely  
rail'd at by Demanetus, he said,  
Cor.Nep. *He had at length obtain'd his Desire; for  
he had always beg'd of the immortal Gods,  
that they wou'd restore the People to a State  
of Freedom, in which every Man might safely*

say what he pleas'd of any body else. Such Numb.  
 a State of Freedom it must be own'd, 31.  
 we happily enjoy: and as this Demanetus  
 was in all likelihood, a faucy, bold, in-  
 venting Author, of the Character of our  
 Examiner; so Timoleon, the Person he a-  
 bus'd, was one, that by his Great Actions  
 had preserv'd his Native Country from  
 Ruin and Slavery. In the last Paper of  
 this Author, notice being taken of the Ad-  
 dress made to the Q—— about three Years  
 ago, to desire that her M—— wou'd not  
 consent to a Peace without the entire Resti-  
 tution of Spain; he adds, That we at  
 Home, who allow the Promoters of that Ad-  
 vice to be no Fools, can easily comprehend  
 the Depth and Mystery of it: They were as-  
 sur'd by this means, to pin down the War  
 upon us, consequently to encrease their own  
 Power and Wealth, and multiply Diffi-  
 cultys on the Q—— and Kingdom. If  
 one did not know the Examiner, one  
 wou'd conclude from this, that the Ad-  
 dress he mentions, had been contriv'd and  
 carry'd on by that Person chiefly of the  
 late Ministry, whom he so often accuses  
 of a Design to perpetuate the War: Where-  
 as, in truth, that Minister knew nothing  
 of it, till it was over; which his Friends  
 complain'd of, and thought him not well  
 us'd. And, I believe, it will be found  
 upon enquiry, that the chief Promoter  
 of

Numb. of it was not so much as one of the

31. Ministry: yet after all the Reasonings of this vain Writer, it will be hard to convince any impartial Man, that this was *so monstrous a Step in Politicks*. Whatever this Author may invent and impose upon the World, Mankind will still have their Thoughts at liberty, and all indifferent Persons will make their own Conclusions, whether if there had been no Change any where of Measures and Councils, we had not before this been in the full Possession of *Spain*.

There is another Paragraph in the same Paper, which 'tis impossible to pass over without some Remark: He is outrageous against the *Leaders of a certain Faction, for discovering their impotent Zeal and Malice in their Conduct in the City about a Fortnight ago*, which, he says, had no other *End imaginable beside that of perplexing OUR Affairs*. I do believe indeed that what happen'd lately in the City, *did perplex the Affairs of some People*, and broke a very hopeful Scheme for overturning all Business and Credit: Yet how those honest Citizens happen'd to be guilty of *Malice*, that harmlessly voted according to their Opinions; or how their Zeal can be said to be *Impotent*, which carry'd the Elections by a Majority of  
Two

Two to One, is past my discovering. Numb.  
 But the Examiner says, *While they continue in this frantick Mood, he shall not forbear to treat them as they deserve; that is to say, as the inveterate, irreconcilable Enemies to our Country and its Constitution.*

31.

What he means by their continuing in this frantick Mood, I can no more find out, than what I mention'd before; unless he reckons Men mad, that look after their Estates. But in the next Paragraph he fully explains his own Meaning, where he boldly calls them the *inveterate Enemies of their Country*; for which Slander and Calumny, I have more Charity than to wish he shou'd be treated as he deserves. I wou'd only for his Punishment have that one Condition added to the Liberty we now enjoy, of speaking or writing what we think; I mean, that we shou'd not be allow'd that Privilege, but in what we believe to be the Truth. Some may say, that wou'd be too severe, and amount to no less, than silencing the Gentleman; since all that ever he will be order'd to write, will be as much against the Conviction of his own Conscience, as what he publish'd last Week, of the *Whigs being Enemies to their Country*. I grant the Force of that Objection; and yet must still think it were better that he, or any body were silenc'd, than

Numb. than that there shou'd come out, as if it were by Authority, a printed weekly Libel, insolently sporting with Truth, Justice, and Honour; and reviling the Best Men, and the Best Cause that ever any Realm was blest'd with. They that have extol'd the rare Happiness of Times, *when every Man might speak or write what he shou'd think*; did not foresee that there ever wou'd be such a Time, when under the shelter of this Liberty, a Man shou'd be hir'd to write *what he did not think*. This is the only thing I complain of: If my Friend wou'd only *write what he thinks*, I shou'd wish him good Luck, and many courteous Readers: nay, knowing his Composition, I cou'd allow him *to think* more out of the way, and more absurdly and falsely, than ever any Mortal thought before him. But to have him put upon us eternally downright Contradictions and notorious Falshoods in point of Fact; things that neither he, nor any of his Disciples can think, and that his Masters can't impart to him without either laughing or blushing; this, I say, is shameful and intolerable: and if he can't be cur'd of this vile Prostitution, I don't see how it is possible for him and me to continue Friends much longer.

There



There are few things to which he is Numb.  
more a declar'd Enemy than to Liberty: 31.  
He never names it, but to make a Jest  
of it; and he seems to think it the most  
ruinous thing we can desire. Last Thurs-  
day he told us, *That the reason why Publick*  
*Injurys are so seldom redress'd, is, for want*  
*of Arbitrary Power*; which, to soften, he  
call'd *Discretionary*. But if he had been  
wise, he wou'd have conceal'd his  
Thoughts upon that Subject. For tho  
some Men perhaps may think nothing  
else can do their Business; yet, after we  
have spent about One Hundred and Forty  
Millions, to secure us against that Power,  
he will do his Friends no more Service  
in writing for it, than he has done in  
pleading for the D. of *Anjou*, and for a  
Partition of *Spain*.

The same mad Work he makes when-  
ever he meddles with Trade and Stocks:  
He says, the Bank, and the *East-India*  
Company are no better than *Retailers of*  
*Money*, not worth the Care of substantial  
*Landed Persons*. And indeed, I don't  
wonder he shews such Contempt for those  
*Places*; since by the Value he sets upon  
them, 'tis plain he has no *Vote* in either.  
But his Description of the City-Credit is  
still more ridiculous. He says, she is *in*  
*a languishing Condition*: And he observes,  
that *she has so many Diseases, and passes*  
*through*

Numb. *through such Hands*, that her Case seems

31. to him to be dangerous and uncertain:

W And therefore, instead of placing her upon so unstable a *Foundation* as the Pillars of the *Exchange*, he has given her the solid Basis of a *Lottery*.

But all these fine Strokes of his Fancy are not sufficient to keep them in good Humour. In his Paper, Numb. 38. he grows very fullen and revengeful: He threatens all his Opponents, and gives them to understand that, *He has not yet invoc'd, &c.* nor summon'd the Government to his Aid. He is so apt to forget himself, that he does not seem to know where he lives. One wou'd think he took this *flourishing Tear of the Church* to be Five and Twenty Years backwards, when the *Ministers* reign'd and not the *Law*: For till that Golden Age returns, neither He nor his Dead-doing People, will be able to bring about what he threatens; nor to *scatter Folks* with their *least Breath into Silence and Obscurity*. But he does *not remember*, that any constant Weekly Paper *was written against the late Ministers*. Poor Man! he never heard of *Lesley*, having at some times a very treacherous Memory; tho at others he can remember things back as far as *Forty-One*. And he is still very industrious to have it thought, that whatever is said to vindicate

cate *those late Ministers*, is little less than Numb.  
Treason: As all things that are observ'd  
of *Those now in the Highest Power and Credit*, he boldly affirms, are *the falsest and vilest Abuses*. I have no body to answer for, except my self. But I defy him to give a single Instance of a false thing said in this Paper, for or against any Man, in or out of Credit and Power. Whereas he has not only defam'd Men of the Highest Worth and Quality; but in his Paper above-mention'd, there is hardly one Paragraph without the *Queen and Government* in it. He has no Respect for Her M——y's Sacred Character; but hopes Her Name will, without any Warrant, justify his Insolence; which is another of his Impositions upon the Reason of Mankind. But every Man of Sense must perceive, that there can be no greater Affront to Her Majesty, than to vilify so basely those Ministers, with whose Service she so frequently and solemnly declar'd her self well-pleas'd. That she does not employ them now, is no Excuse for his reviling them: If it were, their Successors wou'd have but a melancholy Prospect; since her Royal Prerogative is the same as it was, and her Favour too diffusive to be always confin'd to a Party.

354  
Numb.

32.

---

## NUMBER XXXII.

---

*A Letter from an unknown Hand concerning the Year 1688.*

*The Examiner exhorted to the Study of Truth.*

*That it is absolutely necessary in all Praises and Panegyricks.*

*And that Censures or Reflections are of no effect without it.*

---

*Monday, May 7. 1711.*

---

**H**AVING observ'd that other weekly Authors print the Letters that are sent to them, which are very well receiv'd by their courteous Readers; I have resolv'd for the future to take the same course: So that whoever has any thing to communicate for the Benefit

nefit or Inſtruction of the Publick, may Numb.  
 expect to ſee it as fairly publiſh'd as this 32.  
 following Letter, which I have receiv'd  
 from an unknown Perſon, who appears to  
 be very young, by one Paragraph of his  
 Letter; but writes extremely well for  
 one of his Age.

S I R,

“ SO many fatal Misfortunes having hap-  
 “ pen'd to this Nation ſince that un-  
 “ happy Year 1688. I wonder our Friend  
 “ the *Examiner* and his Maſters, of whoſe  
 “ unerring Judgment in State-Affairs we  
 “ have had in ſome late Inſtances moſt  
 “ convincing Proofs, have not yet taken  
 “ more of them into their Conſideration,  
 “ and made it appear by undoubted Mat-  
 “ ter of Fact (as moſt certainly cou'd with  
 “ great Eaſe and Plainneſs be done) that  
 “ the Work of that Year has been the  
 “ Origin and principal Cauſe of all the  
 “ Sufferings of this Nation, with regard  
 “ both to Church and State, for about  
 “ theſe two and twenty Years laſt paſt.  
 “ As for our Friend, I ſuppoſe the Reaſon  
 “ of his not having conſider'd them be-  
 “ fore, is, his not having receiv'd Orders  
 “ from the Perſons whom he ſerves: but  
 “ that any Noble Patriots ſhou'd omit a  
 “ thing, which wou'd be ſo beneficial to  
 “ their Country, in opening the Eyes, and

A a 2

“ recti-



Numb. “

32. “

“ rectifying the Understandings of preju-  
 “ dic’d and misguided Men; this, I say,  
 “ can by impartial Thinkers be attributed  
 “ to nothing, but their present Engage-  
 “ ment in Politicks and Projects for the  
 “ carrying on this so necessary a War,  
 “ and in Concerns of the next Conse-  
 “ quence to that. Nor is it to be doubted,  
 “ but that after the confus’d Posture, in  
 “ which Affairs were left by some late  
 “ M——rs, is with due Care and Trou-  
 “ ble regulated, this so great a piece of Ser-  
 “ vice to the Publick will not be look’d  
 “ upon as deserving any longer Neglect.  
 “ But tho more urgent Business hath hi-  
 “ therto employ’d those indefatigable Po-  
 “ liticians, so as to occasion their Omis-  
 “ sion in this Point; yet I hope it may be  
 “ lawful for Friends thus privately to an-  
 “ ticipate together the Satisfaction and  
 “ Joy, which all *British* Minds must and  
 “ will receive from the effecting such a  
 “ good (and I had almost said grateful)  
 “ Work.

“ *For my part, I often bless my Good For-*  
 “ *tune, that I had not my being in those dismal*  
 “ *Days.* Thankful, with reason thank-  
 “ ful, I am, that I have not seen a rebel-  
 “ lious People rising in Arms against their  
 “ Prince, upon the slight occasion of his  
 “ endeavouring to subvert their establish’d  
 “ Religion and Laws, the Consequence of  
 “ which

" which wou'd at the most have been but Numb.

" Popery and miserable Slavery. And 32.

" had their Fury ended here, it might

" have been in some measure pardonable:

" but, for nothing more than the Security

" of their Religion and State, to depose,

" nay, even drive out of the Kingdom

" their lawful Sovereign; and upon the

" Throne, from which was depuls'd the

" mighty, *inalienable, indefeasible Jure Di-*

" *vino Title*, to place a weak (the *tolerated*

" *Examiner* wou'd say *usurp'd*) *Parliamen-*

" *tary one*; this certainly was the height

" of Madness, push'd on by a foolish Zeal

" for the best of Religions and inestimable

" Liberty. Many other Facts, scarce less

" heinous than what has been mention'd,

" have made that Antimonarchical Year

" an ever-memorable Epocha to this Na-

" tion. Of what Evils then can, nay

" must it not have been the Cause? If I

" had not good Authority on my side, I

" shou'd not venture to affirm, that since

" that Year have been given all the un-

" reasonable Grants now in force. In our

" Historians, indeed, we find Accounts

" of a great many bestow'd on undeserv-

" ing Persons, even Pimps, Flatterers,

" and Mistresses; all which, after what

" we have lately seen and heard, we may

" suppose were granted since the unlucky

" 1688. Nor with less reason did a Sa-

A a 3 " gracious

Numb. " gacious and Learned Divine move in  
 32. " the Convocation, that that Year shou'd  
 ~~~~~ " be voted the Spring of *Atheism, Deism,*  
 " and *Immorality*, which have so much
 " pester'd this Nation of late. So that
 " every body must be persuaded, that all
 " the Atheistical Rubbige which was re-
 " viv'd, or rather made famous not long
 " ago in the Tryal of the Church, pro-
 " ceeded originally from the Revolution.
 " And I wou'd ask any impartial Man,
 " what else but the Revolution cou'd pos-
 " sibly have been the Cause of the great
 " Wind which happen'd some years ago?
 " Can we impute to any other thing the
 " Loss of so many Trees, Houses and
 " Church-Steeple, which were then
 " blown down? I presume also every bo-
 " dy will allow that Year to have been the
 " Cause of the late Attempt of a villa-
 " nous *French* Priest upon the Person of a
 " Great Minister of State. But you will
 " excuse me, Sir, if I omit (as to my
 " knowledg I do) a numerous Train of
 " Evils too long to be here recited, and
 " which may be better represented in
 " their deserv'd Colours by the skilful Pen
 " of the *Examiner*, to whom it more pro-
 " perly belongs, and who is so excellent
 " an Artist in libellous Scandal, which in
 " this Case is very requisite. It will be a
 " Satisfaction to me, if this puts him in
 " mind

The MEDLEY.

359

" mind of his great Neglect : And for the Numb.
 " promoting so good a Work, no Pains 32.
 " shall ever be thought too great, by, ~~~~~

S I R,

Your unknown humble Servant.

I shall make no Remarks upon this Letter, but recommend it to my Friend the *Examiner*, that he may pursue the Hints there given him, rather than amuse the World with such monstrous Absurdities as are contain'd in his last Paper: *I verily think*, says he, *that if the Pretender be ever brought in, the Whigs are his Men.* He is a pretty *Thinker*, that's certain: And those Men that carry'd the *Abdication*, and settled the *Succession*, are just as likely to bring in the Pretender, as some others, that shall be nameless, are to keep him out. But I have often wonder'd why he will not be persuaded once, for Curiosity sake, to write a Paper with some Truth in it, or at least some Probability. He that is a great Scholar, as every one may see by his Motto's, must needs know, that all the antient Authors who laid down the Rules of Writing, unanimously agree, that nothing of that kind can ever please, or be of any Consequence, if it has not a Foundation of Truth.

A 3 4

I will

32.

I will instance only in two *common Topics* of Writing or Discourse, I mean those of *Praise* and *Censure*, which I chuse out of all the rest, because it only concerns the *Examiner* to be well instructed in them, he having no other Business but to flatter the New M——, and abuse the Old.

In the first place, whenever any body wou'd praise another, all he can say will have no Weight or Effect, if it be not True or Probable. If therefore, for Example, my Friend shou'd take it into his head to commend a Man, *for having been an Instrument of Great Good to a Nation*, when in Truth that very Person had brought that same Nation under great Difficulties, to say no more; such ill-chosen Flattery wou'd be of no use or moment, nor add the least Credit to the Person so commended. Or if he shou'd take that occasion to revive any false and groundless Calumny upon other Men, or another Party of Men; such an Instance of *Impotent but Inveterate Malice*, wou'd make him still appear more vile and contemptible. The Reason of all which is, that what he said was neither Just, Proper, nor Real, and therefore must needs want the force of true Eloquence, which consists in nothing else but in well representing Things as they really are. I therefore advise

advise my Friend, before he praises any Numb.
 more of his Heroes, to learn the common
 Rules of writing; and particularly to read 32.
 over and over a certain Chapter in *Aris-*
totle's First Book of Rhetorick, where
 are given very proper and necessary Di-
 rections, *For praising a Man who has done no-*
thing that he ought to be prais'd for.

But the Antients did not think it enough
 for Men to speak what was true or proba-
 ble, they requir'd further that their Ora-
 tors shou'd be heartily in earnest; and
 that they shou'd have all those Motions
 and Affections in their own Minds which
 they endeavour'd to raise in others. *He*

*that thinks, * says Cicero, to warm others*
with his Eloquence, must first be warm himself.

And *Quintilian* † says, *We must first be*
affected our selves, before we can move others.

This made *Pliny's* Panegyrick upon *Trajan*
 so well receiv'd by his Hearers, because
 every body knew the wonderful Esteem
 and Affection which he had for the Person
 he commended: And therefore, when he
 concluded with a Prayer to *Jupiter*, that
 he wou'd take care of the Life and Safety
 of that Great and Good Man, which he
 said contain'd in it all other Blessings;
 tho the Expression was so high, it pass'd
 very well with those that heard him, as
 being agreeable to the known Sentiments

and

* Ardeat,
 qui vult
 incen-
 dere.

† Prius
 afficia-
 mur ipsi,
 ut alios
 afficia-
 mus.

Numb. and Affection of the Speaker. Whereas,
 32. if my Friend shou'd be known to bear Ill-
 will to another Person, or to have an extreme bad Opinion of him, or to think him an Obstructor of those fine Measures he wou'd bring about, and shou'd yet in one of his Panegyricks pray to God for the continuance of that very Person's Life, as an *invaluable Blessing*; such a folsom piece of Insincerity wou'd only expose him to shame and derision.

In the next place, whoever wou'd blame or condemn any other Person, shou'd take care that there be some ground or reason for his Accusation, if he means it shou'd have any effect: for such Censures, private or publick, as contradict the general Knowledge and Experience of the World, turn always to the Disgrace of those that pass them, and to the Honour of those that are so censur'd.

* Calum.
 non Fem.
 cred.

Lucian * lays it down for a Maxim, that Calumny it self can do no harm, unless it reports such things as seem at least to be true: For he says, That the Goddess Truth, who is Mistress of all other things, can only be subdu'd by an Enemy resembling her self. It was in vain therefore that the Senate of *Athens* impeach'd *Aristides* upon the Subject of his *Accounts*, and condemn'd him for wasting the Publick
 Treasure

Treasure, when in the course of his long Numb.
 Services, he had given such convincing 32.
 Proofs of his Innocence, Justice and
 Virtue: His Character was not at all
 blemish'd by that groundless † Accusa-
 tion: He had still the glorious Distinction † Pla-
 of being call'd *Aristides the Just*: And he tarch.
 was afterwards, in a very few Years, re- Cor.Nep.
 call'd to the Service of his Country. And
 all that the prevailing Faction gain'd by
 their unjust Sentence was the Loss of their
 Credit at that time, and the Reproach of
 History ever since; in which they still
 stand branded upon Record for a violent
 unruly Multitude, without Sense of Ho-
 nour, of Merit, or of Justice.

For these and a thousand other Reasons,
 I wou'd feign exhort my Friend to the
 Study and Love of Truth, that his Wri-
 tings might pass better in the World: but
 I'm afraid 'tis Labour lost, and I might
 as well give him quite over.

364
Numb.

33.

NUMBER XXXIII.

*How Fortune comes to have so great a
share in the Government of Kingdoms
and States.*

*The Examiner turn'd Whig again.
Why the Tories can never succeed in the
Management of State-Affairs.*

*The Examiner goes beyond a French
Jesuit.*

*A Law in Plato concerning Modesty and
Justice.*

Monday May 14. 1711.

THE Campaign being now begun,
my Friend turns his Thoughts
that way, and gives you his Opin-
ion of warlike Matters: *Fortune*, he
says, *has too great a share in the good or ill*
Success.

The MEDLEY.

365

Success of Military Actions. This is a Numb. Maxim which he advanc'd to lessen, as much as in him lies, the Merit of a certain General's past Services, and the Hopes we have of his future; and it plainly shews, that his Good-will to him still continues. I will not pretend to say at this time how much our wonderful Successes have been owing to his Conduct and Valour; but since the *Examiner* will have it, that Fortune is so powerful, I will only wish she may be as kind as she has been, and not presume to suppose she has no share in our Actions Abroad, since it is evident to all *Europe* what Wonders she performs at home:

33.

*Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos Honores.*

Socrates, who was the wisest Man that ever the World saw, till the *Examiner* appear'd in it, gives the reason why Chance has so much to do with Human Affairs: he says, 'tis because bold Men are suffer'd to meddle with what they do not understand; whereas if People had more Stediness, Constancy, and Prudence, we shou'd not be so much expos'd to Fortune. But I will translate his own words: Having been invited by a King to take care of him and his Kingdom, he writ a Letter

Numb. Letter to him, some of which was to this effect: "You offer me part of your Kingdom, and invite me to it, not as to another Government, but to rule both your Subjects and your self; but I confess I have not learn'd to command, and wou'd no more undertake to rule, not knowing how, than to play at Dice, having never been taught. And doubtless if other Men were of the same mind, there wou'd be fewer Troubles in Life: Whereas now, the Confidence of such as are ignorant, undertaking Things they do not understand, occasions these many Disturbances. Hence it is that People make Fortune greater than she is, and by their own *Folly* increase her Power."

If my Friend therefore thinks that Fortune has a greater share in Business now than she had some time ago, he will do well to find out some better Reason for it than this is.

But I know not what has come into his Head, that all of a sudden he has a mind to turn Whig again: *I do agree, quoth he, that in my own private Opinion, some Writers did carry that Tenet of Passive-Obedience to a height, which seem'd hardly consistent with the Liberties of a Country, whose Laws can neither be enacted nor repeal'd without*

out the Consent of the whole People. This I Numb.
repeat, that the Tories may perceive he is not the Man they took him for. They 33.
thought he wou'd have done and said any thing they requir'd of him, and have stood to it also ; and indeed he has perform'd pretty well. But alas ! he is too apt to be frighted at every idle Rumour ; and when they want him in earnest, they may by this observe, he will as surely leave them in the lurch, as they left King *James* ; when by crying up Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance, they had tempted him to put their Loyalty to the trial. Because, forsooth, there is a noise of several new Promotions, and no body is yet nam'd out of the hottest Rank of Tories ; therefore this ungrateful Person, forgetting all the sweet Advantages he has receiv'd from the extravagant Rage of his Party, is growing, beyond all Expectation, to be a very civil moderate Churchman. And if it shou'd be thought proper to take in any of the *Ruin'd Party*, I make no doubt but this very Friend of mine wou'd soon be answering all his own Papers, falling upon all the Bishops and other Writers that have carry'd that Tenet of Passive-Obedience to a height, &c. and reviling even the *Homilies*, the *Convocation-Book*, and the dear *Oxford Decree*, with the same Fury

Numb. Fury which he once exerted in behalf of
33. them.



And after all, it is not impossible, but such a Day as this may come; for I know not how it happens, that nothing could ever succeed that was trusted to the Management of this unfortunate Set of Men, call'd Tories: Which puts me in mind of a late Rant of one that passes for a Great Man at present; who speaking of that Party, apply'd not improperly some Verses out of a Play*. The Tories, said he, are only to us

* Mr. Congreve's
Mourning-
Bride.

The Steps on which we tread to rise, and reach

Our Wish; and that obtain'd, Down with the Scaffolding.

————— *They've serv'd their End,
And are like Lumber, to be left and scorn'd.*

But I hope this was no more than a sudden Flight, without ground or reason; and that after their signal Services, Riots and Insurrections, they will not so soon be made *Lumber* and *Scaffolds*. Some of them at least will surely be more civilly treated; and they have generally such admirable Talents for Business, and have Principles so well fitted to our Constitution,

tion, that People will be mightily pleas'd Numb.
to see them employ'd ; for they must
needs make a most wonderful figure. 33.

'Tis true, there will be great danger that the Whigs will get the better of them in time ; because, after all the ill things that have been said of their Doctrines and Practices, they have this advantage over those of the Tories, that they happen to be founded upon Truth and Reason : And since those are the two Enemies which that Party fight against, it is not strange if the Principles of the Whigs prove too hard for them, as they ever have been for all kinds of Opposers. Nor will any body else be in fault, if this shou'd happen ; the Tories will have nothing else to blame but themselves and their own Principles, which have the misfortune to be inconsistent not only with Reason or Truth, but with the Revolution too, on which the present Government is founded.

What the *Examiner* says of Nobility in general, and of the two Coronets he has bespoke, is so very mysterious and extraordinary, that it must be refer'd to my next. But I can't help taking notice of a former Passage of his, before he last turn'd Whig. It had been urg'd on the other side, that as much regard was due to the

33. Numb. Acts of former Parliaments, as to those of the present; and something civil had been said of those two black Whig Parliaments that sat before and after the Union: Upon which, quoth my Friend, *By the same Argument the Parliament that began the Rebellion against King Charles the First, voted his Tryal, and appointed his Murderers, ought to be remember'd with respect.* I beg the Reader to consider attentively this Paragraph, because there is not one more extraordinary in all my Friend's Works.

* Pere
D'Or-
leans.

First, he plainly insinuates that those two Parliaments before-mention'd deserve no more Honour than that which murder'd the King: And next, he expressly and boldly affirms, that the Parliament which began the Rebellion, was the same with that which committed the Murder. This was so surprizing an Assertion, that remembering a *French* * Jesuit had writ a History of those Times, I cou'd not help looking into it, to see if my Friend had not borrow'd this Passage from him. But alas! the *French* Priest durst not injure so much his Conscience and his Cloth, to write any thing like it: For speaking of that Murder and the Murderers, he calls them *Forty Villains, the Scum of the Kingdom, who made void all that the Parliament had been doing*: And he says, very honestly, *The Thing they call'd a Parliament, was* there

then only a monstrous Gang, much differing Numb.
 from the Majesty of an Assembly formerly com- 33.
 pos'd of so many great Men. Thus we see
 how far the Examiner can outdo even the
 errantest French Priest; who tho employ'd
 and rewarded by King James, and in-
 structed to fix any Infamy on our Parlia-
 ments, yet had too much Modesty and
 Justice to publish so known a Falshood.

There is a Law mention'd by Plato,
 which Jupiter is said to have enacted in
 his own name; That if any Man appear'd
 plainly to be incapable of Modesty or
 Justice, he shou'd immediately be knock'd
 o'th Head as a common Pestilence. The
 Account he gives of it, is this.

He is describing the first State of Hu-
 man Society: How Mankind built Towns
 to defend themselves from Beasts; and
 how in a more than brutal manner they
 afterwards fell upon one another: and at
 last he says, Jupiter justly fearing that the
 whole Race wou'd be destroy'd, order'd
 Mercury to go to them, and to carry along
 with him Modesty and Justice, as the best
 Support and Ornament of their new-built
 Cities, and the firmest Bond of their own
 mutual Friendship. Mercury upon this
 occasion ask'd Jupiter in what manner he
 shou'd bestow Justice and Modesty upon
 Mankind: Whether, said he, as the Arts

Numb. are divided, shall I also divide these Vertues (which are indeed of two kinds) and shall I give to some Men one, to some the other; as we see by experience, that one skilful Physician is sufficient for a great many of the Ignorant, and so of other Arts and Professions: Or shall I so divide them among the whole Race of Mankind, as that every single Person may have a share in them? Divide them in that manner, says *Jupiter*, and let all Mankind be Partakers of them: For if these Vertues were only convey'd to a few, as the Arts and Sciences are given, it wou'd be impossible for any Cities to subsist. Therefore I wou'd have you go further, and establish a Law in my name, That whoever can't be made to partake of Modesty and Justice, shall be destroy'd as a Plague of the Republick.

I have often thought how very short-liv'd my Friend had been, if he had happen'd to live under such a Law as this.

NUMBER XXXIV.

The Examiner's Ingratitude to the Writer of this Paper.

Some few Remarks upon his Last.

Monday, May 21. 1711.

DIOGENES said to a Man that slander'd him, *None will believe you when you speak Ill of me, no more than they wou'd believe me if I shou'd speak Well of you.* I know not whether it is not come to the same pass with the *Examiner* and me, in our important Controversy about Whig and Tory: He has said much Ill of me in his last Paper, which I hope no body will believe; and I have upon many occasions spoke extremely well of him, and endeavour'd to use him like a

B b 3

Friend;

Numb. Friend; yet it looks, after all, as if he scarce believ'd me himself. What abundance of Time and Pains have I lost! But I never took any thing so ill of him as his last Piece of Ingratitude, of which I will give a short account, and let the Reader be Judg between us. I had observ'd long ago this great Defect in all his Papers, that they were neither *True* nor *Probable*; and having always found that even the profess'd Writers of Romances endeavour'd to give an Air of Truth to their Fictions, I had many melancholy Reflections, to see that of all the Authors I ever read, my Friend was the only Man that had no regard to Truth or Decency. Mov'd by this true Concern for his Good and Improvement, I study'd hard a whole day, and with the help of *Aristotle*, shew'd him the absolute Necessity of going upon those Foundations, if he intended his Works shou'd please: And as a charitable Supplement to that Instruction, I laid down some of the common Rules for *Praising* and *Accusing*, of which my Friend seem'd extremely ignorant, tho they were the two chief Subjects on which he employ'd his Pen. One wou'd have thought a Design like this, conceiv'd in so friendly a manner, and executed to the best of my small Abilities, wou'd have had his Pardon at least if not his

his Thanks; but on the contrary, I find, Numb.
 to my infinite surprize; there is a most
 malicious and ungrateful Return given ^{34.}
 in his last Paper, to this my good-natur'd
 Intention. My most necessary Hints for
 improving his Panegyricks upon the
 Great, he says are downright Reflections
 upon them; as if he thought it a Scandal
 to be decently and reasonably commend-
 ed: And if this be true, I confess he is
 very free from having ever given any Scan-
 dal of that kind. But I was so far from
 naming any particular Person, or so much
 as directing him whom he shou'd com-
 mend, that I was only giving general Rules
 for the Exercise of his Talents that way.
 And tho he complains now a second time
 of *bare-fac'd Scurrilities against Those who*
are in the greatest Trust and Favour with the
Q—, with the first and last Letters of their
Names frequently printed; if he can find
 any such thing in my poor Papers, from
 the beginning to the end of them, I desire
 he wou'd quite throw me off, and never
 more own me for his Friend. Yet he rails
 at me beyond measure, and calls upon *those*
in Power to correct me, talks of *Westminster*
Hall, of Juries and the Law; and all this,
 for no more than for two or three common
 Rules of Rhetorick, intended only for the
 Benefit of School-boys and himself. Well
 'tis an ungrateful World we live in! And

Numb. whoever has the least Experience or
 34. Knowledge of it, wou'd never do a Cour-
 tesy. The late *Obadiah Walker* publish'd a
 whole Book of Rhetorick; even after he
 turn'd Papist; and I never heard he was
 call'd to account for it. Yet my Friend
 says, *If those in Power will suffer me to pass
 with Impunity, they act without Precedent
 from any Age or Country of the World.*

Thus am I to be silenc'd in a little time,
 and that perhaps in good Company; for
 he himself says, *He knows not whether he shall
 have any Appetite to continue his Work much
 longer.* But immediately after there is a
 word of Comfort: *If I do,* says he, *per-
 haps some time may be spent in overturning the
 false Reasonings of those that engage on the
 other side.* Now as ill as he has us'd me
 for my last kind Advice, I can't resist giv-
 ing him some more, to revive and continue
his Appetite to his Work. It is certain he
 might make his Paper more comprehen-
 sive, and find time to overturn more false
Reasonings than he does, if he would alter
 and correct his Stile, which is too loose
 and diffus'd in all conscience: So that
 when I read him some times for a good
 while together, tho I go on very evenly
 and smoothly, I find it difficult to recol-
 lect what I have been doing, and whe-
 ther I have been reading or sleeping.
 My

My present Advice to him therefore is, Numb.
That he wou'd study *Tacitus*, and such o-
ther Politicians as say much in few words: 34.
And if he obstinately persists in the same
childish Fondness for his Stile, which he
has so often express'd in his Papers, I will
make an Epitome of one of them, and
send it to him, that he may see in how
small a Compass the whole Substance may
be contain'd. All this vile Drudgery will
I submit to for his sake, yet behold what
Returns he makes me!

The Philosopher before-mention'd be-
ing ask'd, *What is best among Men*; reply'd,
Freedom of Speech. But my Friend is so far
from allowing me this Liberty, that he
denies me the Freedom of our Language,
and forbids me the use of certain *Words*
and *Phrases*; because, he says, they have
been us'd by a certain *Great Man*. This is
a Piece of Tory Hardship, that was not
impos'd on us in former Reigns: They
did not then offer to engross any part of
the *English* Tongue; but knowing they
cou'd not do much with it themselves,
they left it to the Whigs to use and im-
prove it as they pleas'd. And notwith-
standing all that my Friend has said, I am
still of Opinion, that the Alphabet is our
own, and that we may make use of any of
the Four and Twenty Letters as we think
fit, if we do nothing which is forbidden
by

Numb. by our Law. But there is one Favour I
 34. beg of him with the greatest Earnestness,
 That when no Persons are nam'd in any
 manner whatsoever; he will for the future
 give me leave to *mean* for my self: For
 as well as I love him, he may be assur'd,
 that of all Men I shall not allow him to
mean for me.

But I am surpriz'd, that it shou'd ever
 enter into his Head to set the Ministry
 against me for an Offence, which he con-
 fesses with great Simplicity, he only is
 guilty of himself. Why shou'd he fancy
 I had any other *Meaning*, than to teach
 him how to flatter better, since I had so
 often complain'd of his *Method* of doing
 it? which indeed was so gross and so slo-
 venly, it us'd to put me in mind of a
 Saying of *Antisthenes*, *That it was better to*
fall among Crows than Flatterers; for those
only devour the Dead, these the Living. My
 Friend seem'd to devour his Patrons with
 his Praises: And I had a mind he shou'd
 touch them more gently. But let him be
 as base and ungrateful as he will; and do
 his worst against me, he will never be a-
 ble, under this Administration, to charge
 People with the Guilt of *Meanings* which
 others find out for them, tho I can't dis-
 commend him for endeavouring to get
 the Government on his side: where
 there is neither Strength of Reason, nor
 Force

Force of Truth, Power and Authority Numb. are extremely necessary.

But to be ferious with him once in my Life. I can't help repeating what I have already told him, that he mistakes the Reign we live in. We have a Queen who will not suffer any of her Subjects to be insulted in Weekly Libels, without giving others the Liberty of the Law to vindicate their Characters against the Malice and Insolence of their Enemies. It was this that gave Birth to the *Medley*: And the Author of it observing how boldly and basely *another Person* vilify'd the late Ministry, the Scots Nation, and the Union, the Trading and Mony'd Interest of *Great-Britain*, the moderate Clergy and Laity of our Church, the Dissenters, and the whole Whig-Party, her Majesty's most loyal and faithful Subjects, thought he might lawfully undertake to answer the Calumnies and Falshoods of so notorious a Libeller; and this Design he shall pursue as long as that *other Gentleman's Appetite*, to abuse and revile them, continues. But whenever that shall cease, the *Examiner* will have no more occasion to complain of the Author of the *Medley*; and he may well imagine it can be no pleasant Task for a Man of any Principles or Integrity to rake every Week into such a Heap of Slander and Scurrility as
is

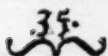
Numb. is to be met with in his Papers. He will
 34. then soon perceive that my Views were
 more generous than his own: That I had
 no private Interest to promote, nor Preju-
 dice to gratify; but an honest Intention
 to speak well of Vertue in any Circum-
 stances, while he was the servile Adorer
 of Power.

Cou'd any true Lover of his Country
 hear our General call'd *a Catiline at the
 Head of a Mercenary Army*, without saying
 a Word in his Defence, whose Sword has
 been so often and so gloriously drawn in
 Defence of our Nation and of *Europe*?
 Could he hear our Archbishop and the
 greater part of our Bishops treated as
 Apostates and Betrayers of the Church,
 and not have something at least to speak
 in behalf of those Prelates, who had spo-
 ken and done so much for our Religion
 and Liberty? Were the most Excellent
 and Worthy Persons of the Kingdom to
 be represented as Atheists and Traitors,
 and given up to the Rage of a malicious
 and mutinous Faction? Or must those
 that never sold an Office, or took a Bribe,
 be represented as Robbers and Cheats,
 and must none dare to do Justice to their
 Merit? This could never be suppos'd
 in a Government, where the Laws are
 so freely and equally distributed; where
 Juries are not to be pack'd, nor Judges
 to

to be influenc'd; and where the Tories Numb.
must despair of reviving their cruel Prac- 34.
tices, which made them so terrible here-
tofore, and so contemptible ever since.
It is under the Protection of those Laws
that this Paper is now publish'd: To
them it shall never give Offence, nor to
any Man whose Conscience is not first his
Accuser.

NUM.

382
Numb.



NUMBER XXXV.

Proofs from the Examiner's last Paper.

That what he says is neither True nor Probable.

That he's guilty of Profaneness or Blasphemy.

Monday, May 28. 1711.

HAVING already shewn, to the Satisfaction of impartial Readers, the *Examiner's* base Ingratitude for my last Favour; it remains for me to shew likewise, that he was in extreme want of such a Friend; and that I was neither impertinent nor officious in offering him my Counsel, and sending him my

my Instructions. This can only be done Numb.
by giving undeniable Proofs, that a great 35.
deal of what he has publish'd to the
World, is neither *True* nor *Probable*, for
that is the Proposition which I pretended
to demonstrate. But it is not enough for
me to affirm it, unless I can also make it
good. And tho I have two very strong
Objections against undertaking this La-
bour: One is, That my Friend will ap-
pear still more black and immoral, when
it shall be shewn what a necessary Benefit
I design'd him: The other is, That the
setting forth these Proofs will engage me
in the nauseous Work of reviewing his
former Papers; yet to do him Service, I
can almost submit to any thing: And he
has sav'd me the Trouble of looking far
for my Proofs at this time; since in his
very last Paper (*Numb. 43.*) he has fur-
nish'd me with more than is necessary for
my present purpose. His Words are
these: "The Clergy, and whoever else
"have a true Concern for the Constitu-
"tion of the Church, cannot but be
"highly pleas'd with one Prospect in this
"new Scene of publick Affairs. They
"may very well remember the time,
"when every Session of Parliament was
"like a Cloud hanging over their Heads;
"and if it happen'd to pass without burst-
"ing into some Storm upon the Church,
"we

Numb. " we thank'd God, and thought it an
 34. " happy Escape, till the next Meeting;
 W " upon which we resum'd our secret Ap-
 " prehensions, tho we were not allow'd
 " to believe any Danger."

Now I appeal to the Reader, whether what my Friend here says be either *True* or *Probable*. First, Is it true in Fact, that at any time, since her M——y's most happy Reign, the Church has been in the perilous Condition here describ'd? Does any body remember such *Clouds hanging over it*, or such *Storms coming upon it*? Does any body remember such a Session of Parliament, in which *it had so happy an Escape, that there was reason to thank God for it*? I remember indeed a Time, when a very bold Attempt was made upon the Civil and Religious Rights of our Fellow-Subjects, by certain Men call'd *Tackers* or High-Churchmen, which only ended in their own Confusion, as their Designs will always end: But I can't call to mind one single Instance of any Attempt that has been made or threaten'd against the Church. I remember also a very great Bounty which her Majesty bestow'd upon the Clergy, when she had the Misfortune to have no better Advisers than the poor late Ministers, who my Friend says are *so hated both by God and Man*. Nor have I forgot her most Gracious

cious Declaration then publish'd, That *she thought it in a safe and flourishing Condition, and that those who endeavour'd to spread other Reports were her own and the Kingdom's Enemies.* Yet my modest and ingenious Friend, who from spreading such Reports, is now, if you will believe him, a State-Writer, gives us still an Account of his *own secret Apprehensions* at that time, *tho he was not allow'd to believe any Danger.* And from his Description of Times past, and his ravishing Prospect in this new Scene of *Affairs*, one wou'd think we had hitherto liv'd under the Reign of some wicked Prince; that the Laws had been all just breaking, and the Government overturning; and that the forlorn and weeping Church had narrowly escap'd a most severe and bitter Persecution.

He has often complain'd of his Words being quoted by halves, and carp'd at unjustly; for which Reason I have now taken the Pains to transcribe them entire, and must leave it to others to determine whether I have put any wrong Construc-tion upon them.

But there is not less *Truth* in this As-sertion of his, than there is *Probability*. How is it *probable* that under her present M——y, who sees with her own Eyes, and hears with her own Ears, who looks

Numb. narrowly and impartially into all Affairs
 her self, and has the Interest of our
 Church at heart, preferable to all other
 Cares or Concerns; how is it *probable*, I
 say, or even possible, that under such a
 Q——, such *Clouds* and Storms thou'd
 be gathering about the Church, without
 being seen for so many Years together?
 How is it probable that she shou'd sit so
 long in Council with a Set of Men, who,
 if my Friend may be believ'd, are Ene-
 mies to all Religion, without sooner dis-
 covering their Principles and Practices,
 and conceiving a just Abhorrence of
 them? Nay, how is it *probable*, that the
 Blessing of Heaven thou'd have attended
 so remarkably our Affairs both at Home
 and Abroad, if the Men, that were all
 this while employ'd, had been plotting
 and contriving the Destruction of God's
 Church? For it must be consider'd, That
 all those Years in which my Friend sup-
 poses our Church in so much Danger, the
 Successes of her M——y's Arms, and
 the Reputation of her Government, were
 greater than ever they were under any of
 her Predecessors: And I only wish for
 the sake of the new M——rs, who my
 Friend will have it are so much better
 Friends to the Church, that every thing
 may go as well under their Administra-
 tion.

To conclude therefore this Article, I Numb. 35.
 will now presume boldly to affirm, That in the whole Paragraph above-written, which I have fairly transcrib'd out of the last *Examiner*, there is not one Sentence or Word that is either *True* or *Probable*; but that the whole is an ill-made Story, for which he ought rather to be corrected than rewarded; and that it is libellous and scandalous in the highest degree, insolently reflecting on her M——y's Wisdom and Goodness, on the Archbishops and Bishops of our Church, and upon all other Persons employ'd for so many Years, whether in Offices Ecclesiastical or Civil.

And yet I wish this were the worst Passage that were to be found in his last Paper: But there is another still more extraordinary, which I am almost afraid to copy. He is speaking of a Custom among the *Romans*, upon a great Victory to build a Temple, &c. and then adds these words: "How little of any thing resembling this hath been done by us after all our Victories! and perhaps for that reason, among others, they have turn'd to so little account. But what cou'd we expect? We acted all along as if we believ'd nothing of a God or his Providence; and therefore it was

Numb. "consistent to offer up our EDIFICES

35. "only to those whom we look'd upon as Giv-
 ers of all VICTORY IN HIS

"STEAD." I have not often read
Blasphemy, and therefore can't tell exactly
 whether this comes up to it or not; but
 sure I am, it is the highest Reflection
 that ever I met with, where, of all other
 Places, it ought least to have been made.
We have acted, says he, *all along, as if we*
believ'd nothing of a God or his Providence.
 I beg of him to be inform'd who it is that
 has so acted. Her M——y upon every
 great and signal Victory has appointed a
 Day of Thanksgiving to be paid to Al-
 mighty God for it: And she has gone
 upon that solemn Day in a most decent
 religious Procession at the Head of her
 faithful Parliaments, and with the Accla-
 mations of her People, to return her
 Praises and Acknowledgments in the chief
 Cathedral of her Kingdom. Is this acting
 as if *nothing were believ'd of a God or his*
Providence? It is confess'd also, that to
 reward the eminent Services of our Ge-
 neral, and particularly his March to the
Danube, for which he was rais'd to a Prin-
 cipality in a foreign Empire, her M——y
 was pleas'd to build for him a very noble
 Palace: But shall my impious Friend be
 suffer'd to call this, *An Offering up of our*
Edifices only to those, whom, instead of Pro-
vidence,

vidence, we look upon as Givers of all Victory? This is such a Point as I dare no longer touch upon. My Hand trembles as I write, and I must leave the Reader to make his own Reflections.

I wonder what Atonement his Patrons and Superiors will exact from him for this Crime, and what effect it will have upon his own harden'd Mind. I have read of a certain *Italian* in the fifteenth Century, one * more learned as well as unfortunate than my Friend, who having committed an Offence like this, and spoken some blasphemous Words, cou'd never be comforted afterwards, but left the Town he liv'd in; and retiring like a Savage to the Woods, there pass'd the Remainder of his days in great Misery, avoiding all human Society. I hope my Friend will not quite turn Savage, and that the World is not to lose him for this Offence; yet I can't but wish he may be touch'd with a due Sense of it. And since our Saviour gives him some Words of Comfort, and says, That *even Blasphemy shall be forgiven unto Men*; I hope his Repentance and Contrition will be sutable to the Heinousness of his Guilt, and sufficient to obtain his Pardon.

What he says with respect to Building of Churches, and the new Tithe which he intends to lay upon the People, being in the same profane audacious Strain with

Numb.

35.

* Ant.
Urceus.
Dil.
Bayle.

Mat. 12.
31.

Numb. what is here mention'd, I shou'd (to use
 35. his own Words) *be negligent of my Duty to
 the Publick*, if I did not make some Re-
 marks upon them. But those must be de-
 fer'd till the next.

NUM-

NUMBER XXXVI.

Of Building of Churches.

Of the Examiner's New Tube.

His Care of America.

A Dissertation about a Latin Word,

[Peculatus.]

Monday, June 4. 1711.

THERE can be nothing so good and commendable in it self, that does not seem to lose its Quality when the Examiner takes it in hand. One wou'd have thought it impossible for so pious a Design as that of Building of Churches to be so ill represented, as he has done it in his Paper, Numb. 43. yet he says, *Several Letters have been sent him, desiring he wou'd make honourable mention of that*

Numb. Design. If all he writes were as diverting as that Paragraph, what a Pleasure shou'd we take in reading it! *He is desir'd to mention a certain Design, in order to do it Honour:* Which is just as if *Abel Roper* shou'd be desir'd to print a Piece of News, in order to have it pass for Truth. But indeed it is exceeding strange, that any Men shou'd write Letters to him on such a Subject, knowing his irregular and extravagant way of Thinking. They must doubtless be very worthy Persons, or they wou'd not be his Correspondents; and 'tis easy enough to guess what their Profession is, by his Paper, there being above a Column on the Tithe and Income of the Ministers, and hardly a Line of the Advantage that from these new Churches may accrue to Religion.

— But he says, *There are at least Three Hundred Thousand Souls*, for whom there wants Church-room; tho the Act of Parliament says there are but One Hundred Seventy five Thousand: What cares he for that? He is resolv'd to make the Number almost as many more, and to correct our Senators for building but fifty Churches, when there is occasion for near a hundred; especially since it appears by his long Paragraph against Schism, that he intends to shut up the Doors of all the Conventicles, except those of the Papists and

and Nonjurors, which never seem to be included in his Descriptions of Schism or Faction.

Numb.
36.

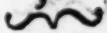
But he is the first Man that ever made an Objection to the new Scheme for Building Churchés, or dislik'd as insufficient the Provision made for it by Parliament. He must be meddling with every thing, tho' always sure to blunder. All the rest of Mankind rejoic'd at the Undertaking, and approv'd of it. They were pleas'd with every thing that her M---y takes pleasure in; or they wou'd have no pretence left for a vain Excuse in not coming to Church for want of Elbow-room; or they flatter'd themselves it wou'd empty all the Meeting-houses, tho' there are a hundred Conventicles in the City, where there are a hundred Churches, and but fifty in the Suburbs, where there are not half so many Churches; or lastly, they thought it wou'd make the Town more beautiful, and that we shou'd resemble the old *Romans* in the Number of our Churches, as well as in that of our Victories and Triumphs. Thus every body but my Friend had his Reason for applauding the Design.

But he had a much greater matter at heart than this: His chief Concern is, that any of the Clergy shou'd receive
Con-

Numb. Contributions of the Laity; which, he

36. *says, is an Indignity to their Character, and subjects them to a Dependance:* And I confess any Dependance is very improper for his Churchmen, who pretend to be Independent on the State. But with his usual Modesty, he instructs the Parliament how this Inconvenience may be remedy'd: *'Tis but laying a Tax upon every House in a Parish for Support of the Pastor,* and the thing is done. A twentieth or even a thirtieth Part of the annual Rent of all Houses, wou'd in his Opinion serve the Turn. This, according to the lowest Computation, wou'd amount to a very large Income for every particular Minister; and wou'd effectually relieve his Friends from the many Inconveniences arising from their Dependance: They might then say or do what they pleas'd, without being afraid of losing by it, and no Parish shou'd be able to get rid of them, tho they rais'd as many Riots as *Sacheverel*. See what glorious Times we are to enjoy, if ever these Men shou'd get Power, and what reason the People have to be fond of supporting High-Churchmen: For behold here is a new Tax and a new Tithe already projected by him, and these he will have all our poor Housekeepers hereafter bear the weight

weight of, who are not to be fav'd so Numb.
cheaply as they have been.

36.


In this audacious manner my Friend directs the Parliament: Nor are his Cares confin'd to our own Country, but extend to the *American* Islands. In vain was a Society erected for propagating the Gospel in those Colonies; he is ready to take the Business out of their Hands, and wou'd fain oblige all the Governors to transmit to him an Account of Church-Affairs within their several Governments. I am only afraid that all these Accounts wou'd not equally please him; as for Instance, when he shou'd receive a State of Religion from *Jamaica*, and another from *New-England*, as I doubt not but he wou'd make a fine Panegyrick on the Former for being so Primitive and Orthodox, so I suspect we shou'd have as great an Invektive on the Latter for being Schismatical and Factionous: and therefore, upon the whole, I think the less he knows of that Matter the better; for he wou'd certainly do those *Americans* more Harm than Good, being of all Men that ever I met with the bitterest Enemy to Trade.

The mentioning of these Churches leads me to explain the Meaning of a certain *Latin* Word, which has occasion'd much

Numb. much Discourse of late, and which, among other great Crimes, has been sometimes us'd to signify *the Robbing of a Church*; I mean the Word *PECULATUS*. There having been a Paper industriously spread about in *Latin*, in which it is affirm'd, that once upon a time this Crime rag'd among us like any Plague; the Unlearned in the *Latin* Tongue were very curious to know what the Nature of that Crime was, and what that Word signify'd. And because there have been often heretofore Complaints of the Misapplication of Mony, or of the employing it to other Services than those it was originally design'd for, these unlearned Persons generally suppos'd that the Word imply'd no more than such a Misapplication.

* *Lex Julia.*

But every Man that knows any thing of *Latin* will agree, that this Word cannot possibly bear so mild an Interpretation, having been always us'd by the most approv'd Authors of that Language, to signify one of these three things, and nothing else; * *Stealing the Publick Mony, Adulterating the Coin, or Robbing some Holy Place or Church.* Since therefore it is said that this Crime in times past did spread it self over the Nation, one wou'd be apt to think the meaning of *Peculatus* in modern *Latin*, is the same as 'twas in the antient; and then it must be, *That the Publick*

*lick Treasury was robb'd, or the Coin was spoil'd, Numb.
or the Churches were broke open and pillag'd: 36.*

And consequently this wou'd be the State of any Land or Nation whenever it is thus visited; one of these Plagues at least must afflict the People, or how can it be said that this Crime rages among them? Wherefore if it shou'd be affirm'd, that at a time when the publick Treasury was well manag'd, when the Coin was all true Sterling, and when the Churches were free from Sacrilege, a Nation under these happy Circumstances was over-run with the Crime abovemention'd; and that all this had happen'd under the Management and Direction of an honest disinterested Person, who was never suspected for having cheated the Publick, nor will ever be accus'd for keeping any Mony for himself; on whom must such a Reflection turn? And wou'd it not put People in mind of the Story of * *Lucius* * Liv. l. *Scipio*, a famous Roman, who suffer'd under the same Accusation?

This Good and Virtuous Person, ally'd to the greatest Men of Rome, was, after long and faithful Services done to his Country, accus'd of this very Crime. Neither his Merits nor his small Estate cou'd protect him from the Violence of some Tribunes of the People; who being convinc'd (without Inquiry) that he had

Numb. had embezel'd the Publick Treasure, im-
 mediately condemn'd him for it, laid a
 Fine upon him, and confiscated his Goods
 to pay it. But when the Publick Officers
 came to take possession of them, then at
 last it appear'd how falsly he had been
 accus'd. The Historian says, there were
no Footsteps of those immense Sums which he
was said to have stoln from the Publick; nor
cou'd he have paid his Fine, if his Kindred
and Friends had not contributed to it; and
yet he had enjoy'd some Legacies, and
was always a Man of a very moderate
Expende. But the Author ends this Book
with observing, That the Accusers of this
just Person, and all that were concern'd in his
Condemnation, were abhor'd for it ever after;
and that the Weight and Disgrace of so wicked
a Sentence turn'd at last upon the Men that
procur'd it.

NUMB. XXXVII.

An entire Paragraph out of the last Examiner, with some Notes upon it.

A Letter from an unknown Hand concerning the late Act of Indemnity.

Monday June 11. 1711.

THERE is one Paragraph in the last *Examiner* so very extraordinary, that I hope the Reader will forgive me, if I can't help transcribing it entire.

" For my own Particular, those little
" barking Pens which have so constantly
" pursu'd me, I take to be of no further
" Consequence to what I have writ, than
" the scoffing Slaves of old, plac'd behind
" the Chariot, to put the General in mind
" of

Numb. " of his Mortality; which was but a thing
 37. " of Form, and made no stop or distur-
 ~~~~~ " bance in the Shew. However, if those  
 " perpetual Snarlers against me had the  
 " same Design, I must own they have ef-  
 " fectually compass'd it; since nothing  
 " can well be more mortifying, than to re-  
 " flect that I am of the same Species with  
 " Creatures capable of uttering so much  
 " Scurrility, Dulness, Falshood and Im-  
 " pertinence, to the Scandal and Disgrace  
 " of Human Nature."

If my Friend will shew me such another  
*scurrilous, dull, false and impertinent* Para-  
 graph in any Writer Antient or Modern,  
 I will hereafter believe him upon his own  
 bare word, which is the greatest Promise  
 that was ever made to Mortal.

In the first place, having occasion to  
 compare himself to some body, who  
 shou'd he pitch upon but a very Great  
 Conqueror? A little Hireling Scribler,  
*pursu'd*, as he admirably expresses it, by  
*barking Pens*, has wonderfully the Air and  
 Resemblance of a *Roman* Hero in his Tri-  
 umph. But this is according to his usual  
 way of Thinking, and just as well apply'd  
 as any thing he ever meddled with. Every  
 body knows a *Roman* Triumph was the  
 greatest Honour that cou'd be decreed to  
 any Mortal. When great Actions had  
 been perform'd in War, great Numbers of  
 the



the Enemy subdu'd, new Provinces ac- Numb.  
 quir'd, or mighty Spoils brought Home; 37.  
 this was the Reward of such high and pub-  
 lick Service. Now comes my Friend, and  
 he acquaints you, that truly *the main Design*  
*he had in writing is fully answer'd*: And there-  
 fore what does he, but immediately put  
 himself in the Seat of one of these Conque-  
 rors, and away he rides in the Triumphal  
 Chariot, placing all that reflect upon him  
 in the room of *Scoffing Slaves, to put him in*  
*mind of his Mortality!* What a Hero is  
 here brought upon the Stage in a Farce of  
 his own making; and what an Image  
 must it give us of a *Roman* Triumph, to  
 suppose such a *Harlequin* plac'd in the  
 chief Seat of the Chariot!

In the next Place there are several Par-  
 ticulars in this Account worth remarking:  
 For if *this Design be*, as he says, *fully exe-*  
*cuted*, it ought to occasion very melanco-  
 ly Reflections in every honest Man; his  
 Design being, as he himself has set it forth,  
 to flatter the new M——rs, to invent  
 Calumnies against the old, to vilify our  
 General, abuse our Bishops, insult our  
 late Parliaments, affront our Allies, and  
 revile the Union, with other worthy In-  
 tentions of the like tendency. And tho  
 perhaps in Wit and Learning it may easi-  
 ly be prov'd that *Lesley* has the Advantage  
 of him, yet I am not sure that the

D d

Air of  
Autho-

Numb. *Authority* he gave himself, his insipid Mirth, and bold Assertions, did not impose for some time upon easy credulous People. It was therefore necessary for me and others to prepare an Antidote for his Poison, which I believe is almost work'd off; for sure 'tis impossible that *Britain* shou'd long be deluded by a Man who can write nothing that is either *True* or *Probable*, as I have often prov'd, and shall continue still to demonstrate.

For even in this Account of a General in his Triumph, there are almost as many Errors as Words; there were no *scoffing* Slaves of old plac'd in a Triumphal Chariot, nor was any body plac'd there to put the General in mind of his Mortality, which wou'd not have been a very proper Office for a scoffing Slave. There was indeed one Man plac'd there, whose Business was to bear the Triumphal Crown; and he was sometimes a Slave, but oftner \* the Common Hangman. And † *Pliny* tells us, That the Image of the God *Fascinus* being always hung up in the Chariot, this Slave or Hangman frequently whisper'd the General to look back upon the God, that Envy might have no power to fully his Triumph, and \* *Fortune might be appeas'd*, who can't easily bear too much Glory.

\* *Rofinus*, l. 10.  
c. 29. *Paralipom.*  
† *L.* 28.  
c. 4.

\* *Exorata*  
*a tergo*  
*Fortuna.*

But tho there were no Scoffers in the Numb.  
Chariot, a good † Author informs us, 37.

“ That in the middle of the Harpers and  
“ Pipers, there always went a || Fellow † Alexan.  
“ half-mad, who made a great many sens- ab Alex.  
“ less Jest.” And an \* Historian de- l. 6. c. 6.  
scribing the Triumph of *Scipio*, says, “ A- || Quis-  
mong the rest of the Pomp and Cere- pian pe-  
mony, there was a Troop of Singers rus.  
and Musicians in a short tuck’d-up \* Ap-  
Dress; and a Man went among them in pian. in  
a Coat down to his Ancles, cover’d over Libycis.  
with ridiculous Fringes and Bracelets,  
who by his various Gestures † insulted † Hosti-  
the Conquer’d Enemies, and occasion’d bus de-  
great Laughter in the Multitude.” victis in-  
sultans.

Here is now the scoffing Slave that my  
blundering Friend plac’d behind the Cha-  
riot. He had heard there was one some-  
where, and sure he might set him where  
he pleas’d: And indeed I never knew him  
come so near the Truth in my Life.  
Therefore I wish with all my heart that  
a Triumph were decreed for his Reward.  
I shou’d be glad to see him any where;  
who is the greatest Curiosity that Nature  
has yet brought forth. If he cou’d not  
get into the Chief Place of the Chariot,  
it is certain he wou’d extremely well be-  
come the Seat behind: And if our General,  
who has so long and so justly deserv’d a  
Triumph, were, as he says, to be put in

Numb. *mind of his Mortality*, my Friend wou'd upon all accounts be the fittest Man to sit at his Elbow; tho I am sensible that most People wou'd rather place him among the *Singers and Pipers*, where, as the *Roman Buffoon insulted the Conquer'd Enemies*, he might insolently *scoff* and insult the *Ruin'd Parry*.

Either of these Under-Places in the Triumph my Friend wou'd fill most admirably; and I wou'd not have the World wonder why I trouble my self so much about him. When I first enter'd into his Friendship, I oblig'd my self to admonish him of all the Blunders and Falshoods he shou'd publish, and to cure him, if it was possible, of his intolerable Aversion to Truth, and natural Hatred to Modesty: therefore 'tis easy to imagine how much work is still upon my hands, and what pains are yet to be taken with him; of which I shall give another Instance in this Paper. The Tories have frequently given out most dreadful Declarations what they wou'd do against the late Ministry, if their Hands had not been tied up by an Act of Indemnity, which these crafty Persons procur'd to shelter themselves against the Law. Nothing was so common in their Mouths and Libels as this: Not only the *Examiner*, but his Patrons, affirm'd it, with equal regard to Conscience and

and Humanity, tho the last knew every word of it to be groundless and invented. But with them I have nothing to do: I may say of them as *Catullus* did of *Cesar*, *I know not of what Colour their Hair is*; yet I was just going, in pursuance of my Promise and Obligation, to correct my Friend for publishing so gross a Fiction, when I receiv'd from an unknown Hand the following Letter.

S I R,

THE Examiner in his Paper of the 26th of April has these words: " And here we can't refuse the late Ministry their due Praises, who foreseeing a Storm, provided for their own Safety by two admirable Expedients, by which with great prudence they have escap'd the Punishments due to pernicious Counsels and corrupt Management: The first was to procure, under Pretences hardly specious, a general Act of Indemnity, which cuts off all Impeachments."

*This gave me occasion to look into the Act, where I find the following Exceptions.*

" And also excepted out of this Pardon all and every the Sums of Mony and Duties following, and the Concealment and wrongful Detainment thereof; that is to say, &c. or any other Tax, Assessment, Duty, Imposition, Debt, or

Dd 3

" Sum



Numb. " Sum of Mony whatsoever to the *Queen's*  
 37. " *Majesty*, given or levyable by any Act of  
 ~~~~~ " *Parliament*, or otherwise due or belong-  
 " ing to the *Queen's Majesty*, &c. and all
 " *Corruption and Misdemeanours* of any Offi-
 " cer or Minister of or concerning the same,
 " and all *Accounts* and Suits whatsoever to
 " be had, made, or prosecuted for the
 " same; and also excepted all and singular
 " *Accounts* of all and every Collector and
 " Collectors, Commissioners, *Treasurers*,
 " Receivers or other Officers, or other *Ac-*
 " *comptants* whatsoever, who have re-
 " ceiv'd or collected, or are any other way
 " accountable to her Majesty for any Subsidy,
 " &c."

If you think proper some way to take notice of this Matter, you will undeceive a very great number of Persons, who by misunderstanding a late Vote of the House of Commons, apprehend that a great part of Thirty Five Millions has been converted by the late Ministry to their private Use; and that the only reason why they are not impeach'd for it, is because, as the Examiner says, all Impeachments are cut off by the General Act of Indemnity procur'd by them for that purpose. I am, &c.

Behold what Care the late Ministry took to protect themselves from the Law, and how sensible they were of their *Plunderings* and *Depredations*! My worthy Friend

Friend has often protested that there is Numb.
not one Lye in all his Papers; and there- 37.
fore I hope the Reader will be satisfy'd
with this new Taste of his Veracity, and
by this Instance form a true Judgment of
him, if he has not done it already. If
my Arguments were all Demonstrations,
I know the *Examiner* wou'd except against
my *Authority*, which is a thing he claims
wholly to himself: And for that reason
I have now shewn him what opinion o-
thers have of him; and to what pains he
puts People to undeceive themselves, af-
ter he has taken so much to deceive them.
But what can one think of such a Man
as this, who durst assert so notorious a
Falshood, of which it was so easy to con-
vict him? Is there such another Scandal
and Disgrace of *Human Nature*? Is it not
mortifying to be of the *same Species with*
such a Creature? to use his own words.
And yet this honest Gentleman has more
than once declar'd, and will again de-
clare, that neither I, nor any of the
barking Pens have ever *disprov'd him in any*
one material Point in Fact; which now I
submit to Judgment, and join issue with
him upon this Article, for the World to
determine between us.

NUMB. XXXVIII.

*The Examiner beaten out of his Po-
liticks.*

Grown distracted upon it.

Fancies himself still a General.

And imitates Isaac Bickerstaff.

All Authors but One Nonjurors,

Monday June 18. 1711.

I Have new Occasions of Complaint a-
gainst my Adversary the *Examiner*
(for he will not let me call him *my*
Friend any more:) He excepts against my
Skill in Irony when I use that name; but
I fear I shall not be thought to have im-
prov'd my self in the use of that Figure,
when I call such a Writer an Adversary.
It

It is indeed a Jest to hold him for an Opponent, who so shamefully evades the Question before us, and implicitly acknowledges his Guilt in reviling innocent Men, whom he had accus'd of procuring an Act of Indemnity to cover their Crimes against their Country. A plain Recital of the *Clause wherein all are excepted who have had to do with the Publick Treasure*, has confounded all he cou'd possibly invent further on that Subject; and he is now forc'd to leave off his Politicks, and write a Paper on Thursday last, in which he had no End imaginable, but to be as witty and angry as possible.

But as great as he is, he can't hinder me from being *his Friend*; and I will be so, in spite of him, as long as I think fit. And indeed he is more friendly to me upon one occasion, than I believe he is aware of; for whenever I want any rude Expressions, he is always ready to supply them: I only dip into one of his Papers, and strait I find plenty for all Uses, which I beg the Reader to observe, and to remember that whatever of this kind appears in my Papers, is always in my Friend's own words. For instance, "His Writings are so notoriously disingenuous, so distant from Matter of Fact, so short of that Spirit and Entertainment
" which

Numb. " which too often mingle with such Pens
 38. " as dip only in Falsties; that were I
 ~~~~~ " to rake into their particular Absurdi-  
 " ties, my Sufferings," &c. wou'd be in-  
 tolerable. This is exactly my Sense of his  
 Writings; and how cou'd I better have  
 exprefs'd it than in *these his own Words*,  
 fairly copy'd out of his last Paper?

Now, he will say the next Week, that  
 this is a *Billinggate Paragraph*, and quite  
 forget that it is his own. But how come  
 any Words to be *Billinggate* in my Papers,  
 and to be Courtly and Ministerial in his?  
 Or if they are *Billinggate* Words, pray  
 whose Words are they? They had never  
 been written by me, if I had not found  
 them us'd by so great a Master of Stile.  
 And how comes it to pass, that my Friend  
 is so highly enrag'd, when only his own  
 Expressions are turn'd against himself?  
 How comes it to pass, that whenever he  
 pleases to call me a *Liar*, he provokes me  
 no more than if he call'd me a *Tory*; where-  
 as, if I happen at any time to accuse him  
 of Falshood, it has a terrible Effect upon  
 his Reason? Plain simple Readers will be  
 apt to guess from this, that I am not con-  
 scious of having that ill Quality, but de-  
 fy him to prove any Falshood upon me:  
 And that he is too sensible of his natural

In-



The MEDLEY.

411

Infirmity, and of the Proofs that have Numb.  
been made against him.

38.

But if I had thought there had been the least danger of his present Misfortune, I wou'd neither have been so *merry* nor so *serious* with him as I have been. I thought it was as impossible for him to lose any part of his Understanding as to acquire more; and this made me boldly go on to *detect* him: Indeed I was apprehensive that such Discoveries wou'd gall him a little, and make People read him with less patience, and perhaps quite spoil the *Design* of employing him; but I cou'd not possibly foresee he wou'd take it so much to heart, and go out of his Senses upon it. Now as all People in that Condition rave most of their last Whimsies, you have him again, in the beginning of his Paper, fancying himself a *General, who has conquer'd an Army, reduc'd a Country to Obedience, and routed the main Body of the Whigs*: That is to say, all who love the Revolution, the Toleration, the Protestant Succession, Liberty, Trade and Mony. And this great Service being over, *he finds it necessary to send out small Bodies, in order to take in petty Castles and Forts, and beat little straggling Parties*. Does not all this put one in mind of some Inhabitants of a certain Place, who are often heard making  
War

Numb. 38. War alone in their dark Rooms? And this Freak is no sooner over, but behold him in another Fit; other Business crouds on his victorious Hands, and he finds himself at leisure to subdue the present Set of Writers, whom he has suffer'd without Molestation so long to infest the Town.

This way of Fighting he has learn'd from being beaten by One who was very lucky in it; I mean the late *Isaac Bickerstaff*, who under the fantastical Notion of a Censor, and a Man of Gravity and Learning, mix'd with something ridiculous in his manner of possessing those Qualities, had the Skill to talk in a superior Air to his Opponents, and support himself in it, by giving himself a comical Figure at the same time. Without this Subtlety or Carelessness of himself, the *Tatler* had been the most insupportably arrogant of any Writer that ever appear'd in the World.

Examiner,  
Numb. 6.

Now this *Bungler* the *Examiner*, this *Dunce out of his Element*, observing that the Jest of the Thing carry'd the Reputation of that Paper to a great height, and that by the Force of it he us'd his Adversaries as he thought fit; I say, this *Dunce out of his Element* resolves upon the same way, and without any previous notice that he design'd to be witty, assumes an aukward Gran-

Grandeur and Superiority to all that pretend to oppose him. The Business I have left, quoth he, is to fall on those Wretches that will be still keeping the War on foot, when they have no Country to defend, no Forces to bring into the Field, nor any thing remaining, but their bare Good-Will towards Faction and Mischief. He goes on to represent the Sincerity of the Writers, whom he calls Factors to the Whigs, after the manner of the abovesaid Bickerstaff, by forming a Petition for them to blank Letters: And the whole Humour consists in the Tatler's old Jest of saying, That other Writers gain'd a Subsistence out of him. Here is now another Symptom of his Distemper! If he had continu'd in his Wits, he wou'd never have thought he cou'd imitate the Tatler.

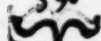
The insipid Petition I have mention'd is follow'd by an impertinent Commendation, which is as great an Addition of Glory to the Sacred Person he mentions, as it is that her most Gracious Speech is printed in *Abel's Post-Boy*. But we have liv'd to see the Day, wherein every thing that is Great and Illustrious among Men, is treated with an unbecoming Familiarity. When Matters are come to this pass, that the *Examiner* shall prate as if he were in the Secret of the Government, and the *Post-Boy* licentiously print, among  
the

Numb. the Trash of his Paper, a Speech from the  
 38. Throne; all Orders of Men must expect  
 ~~~~~ to be huddled into the vile Multitude,  
 and us'd as if they had no Sense of Glory
 or Infamy.

During the *Examiner's* Leisure to *examine inferior Abuses*, he employs some part of it in wondring the Whigs have not better Writers; and then raises a Suspicion that a Person of *Politeness and sound Judgment* descends to Billingsgate, *Pedantry and Nonsense*; and that another, who has *borrow'd a great deal of Wit*, *shou'd abuse a Man clumsily*. It is sometimes impossible to make any tolerable Guesses whom this *Bungler* intends by his Hints; but I that have had much to do with him, am so far let into his manner of Writing and Thinking, that wherever he throws a Calumny, I take it for a sign of superior Merit in the Person he calumniates. When he mentions therefore these two Persons, I know he means to wound in the one a Man whom all Parties allow to have the most consummate Wisdom and Abilities; and in the other, whom he aptly calls a *Borrower*, a Person of the most prompt and ready Faculties, either in Business or Conversation, of any Man living. As to his Third, whom he describes by the Word *Nonjuror*, I am utterly at a loss to know whom

whom he means, having no Acquaintance Numb.
with any Person that ever was a Non- 38.
juror. If he speaks of him with relation
to his Party, there can be nothing so
inconsistent as a Whig and a Nonjuror:
And if he talks of him merely as an Au-
thor, all the Authors in the World are
Nonjurors, but the ingenious Divine who
writ *the Tale of a Tub*. He, I say, is the
only Writer in the World who is not a
Nonjuror; for he is the first Man who
introduc'd those Figures of Rhetorick we
call Swearing and Cursing in Print: and
as the *Examiner* is an Enemy to Nonju-
rors, and takes upon him to set up for
an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction among us, I
wou'd advise him to subjoin to the next
Invective he makes against the *Whigs*, this
short Anathema of *Peter's* in that religious
Tale,——If you will not comply in all and
singular the Premises, G——d damn you,
and all your Posterity; and so we bid you
heartily farewell.

416
Numb.

39.


NUMBER XXXIX.

The Examiner incorrigible.

*On a Level with Abel and John
Dyer.*

More Proofs of his Distraction.

A Christian Prayer of His.

*A Story of two Disputants in Hol-
land.*

Monday, June 25. 1711.

I Once knew a Man who was well acquainted with the Courts of King Charles and King James, and who us'd to say, That in all his Experience he had never met with but two Persons of Figure and Character that seem'd to have no regard to what People said of them, nor to what they did themselves. One was Artificial,

tificial, Agreeable, Generous, and endu'd Numb. with a mixture of Vertues among his many Vices: The other had not one good Quality, but very boldly, fairly and openly *shew'd what he was to all the World.* The first he us'd to say was a dangerous Man to any Prince or People; and whenever he had Power, Men justly fear'd the Consequences of it. The other, he said, was such a Lubbard Trickster, so aukward at Mischief, that he deserv'd only to be laugh'd at.

Such a one as the last I shou'd think my Friend the *Examiner* (if he were a Man of any Character or Figure) but that in his way of printing all the Ill he is capable of conceiving, he infects other People, and endeavours to make his Readers as immoral as himself. Were it not for this, I shou'd believe him to be the most harmless *Ill-made Soul* I ever knew: For he has no Talent but invulnerable Assurance and clumsy Malice. If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd; and pursues his Abuses in so intrepid a manner, that he grows at last more ridiculous than offensive. One wou'd have thought he had heard enough of a Clause in the late Act of Indemnity, *which excepted all Persons that had to do with the Publick Money;* and that when I had

E e fairly

39. Numb. fairly printed it at length, he wou'd have been for ever silent upon that Subject. Yet behold him again in his very last Paper (Numb. 47.) using these Words, with regard to the late Ministry! *They had separately and prodigiouſly enrich'd themſelves; to preſerve their Wealth and Authority, they muſt invade the Conſtitution. As to their own Poſſeſſions, an Act of Indemnity had ſecur'd them.* What ſhall we ſay to ſuch a Man as this, who againſt the ſtrong Conviction of my Proofs, and his own Conſcience, has now, with obſtinate Malice, aſſerted thrice the ſame Falſity? For in the Paper wherein he abuſes at once Cicero and a very eloquent *Engliſh* Peer, by his wicked Translation of a Speech againſt *Verres*, he inſinuates, that *the late Miniſtry deceiv'd the Legiſlature into an Amneſty*: and I cou'd be furniſh'd with Matter enough for a month, by producing more ſuch Proofs out of his Libels, and convicting him out of his own Mouth; the only Caſe in which any thing he ſays can be credible.

I have no Words to expreſs my Thoughts of this Behaviour in my Friend; and therefore, according to Cuſtom, muſt have recourſe to ſome of his own. This makes it plain to me, that the Cauſe he has undertaken is only to be carry'd on by *Noiſe and Impudence, by groſs Railing and Scurrility,*

Scurrility, by Calumny and Lying: And, to Numb. 39.
 give him his due, they who first retain'd him for the Service, had a thorow knowledg of his Perfections. But tho one wou'd think, by the Account he gives of himself, that every thiug depended on him, and that if he ceas'd to write there wou'd be an end of the Government; yet he must needs be secretly mortify'd, to find that he has no Companions or Fellow-Labourers in the same Drudgery, except the *indefatigable John Dyer* and *honest Abel*, so often mention'd. Whatever he may think of himself, this plainly shews the Opinion those who set him to work must have of him; for if they had not look'd upon him as one fit to go thro any Labour or Disgrace, they wou'd not have plac'd him on a level with the two most abandon'd Scriblers that ever were hir'd by a Faction. Indeed, in his Stile he excels them both; nor are we to wonder at that, since he has printed a *Dictionary*, several *Speeches*, and many *Fables* wholly of his own making: whereas *Dyer* and *Abel* have all their *Speeches* made for them. But then, on the other hand, they have as much the Advantage of him in their *Historical Truths*, and *judicious Reflections*, for which they are more enabled by better *Helps* and longer *Experience*. Yet he says,
If he finds Leisure, he will write a History

Numb. *this Summer*. Bless us! A History from
 39. the *Examiner*! What a Work wou'd that
 be!

*Come on, you Criticks, find one Fault who dare;
 For read it backwards, like a Witch's Prayer,
 'Twill do as well——*

E. of Dorset.

I have heard of many a strange Promise made to the Republick of Letters, but this exceeds them all; yet it is in vain to say more to him upon this or any Subject: He can but plead his *Distraction*, and then he is presently clear'd as a *Lunatick*. This must also be his Excuse for a Paragraph in his last Paper, where he says, If Matters had not been mended, *instead of an Indulgent Lawful Q——n*, we must have refer'd to a *lawless Junto*, and to an *Arbitrary Cap——n Gen——l*. This is the best Treatment he and his Friends can afford, not only to the late Ministry, but to the Duke of *M——*: and the last part of it is printed, not against a Person in Disgrace, but against one in the highest Office of Command and Trust, who can no further be reckon'd a *Man of the Ruin'd Party*, than as he has succeeded in all his Designs, and triumph'd over the Enemies of his Country. My Friend has often talk'd of *People's being Tolerated, of Mercy, of Impunity,*
 and

and the like: but if he can shew me such Numb.
 Scandal as this, *tolerated* in any Libel but his own, or name the Time when such In-
 juries were offer'd even to an unfortunate General, much less to one at the Head of
 a Victorious Army, I will be content that
 he shall have a Privilege as long as he
 lives to vilify and abuse the most Noble
 and the most Worthy, without any Con-
 troul or Correction; which would cer-
 tainly make him the happiest of Mortals.

Yet this is the Man who told us in the
 Beginning of his Work, how difficult it
 was for *Men of a great Genius to prostitute
 their Pens in a very odious Cause.* This is
 the Man, who declar'd with no less Mo-
 desty than Truth, That his Design was
*to furnish People with good Principles, to in-
 form and undeceive them, and to set them right
 in their Opinions:* all which he was more
 capable of doing than any body; being,
 as he also assur'd us, the *most Impartial*
 Person upon earth. To conclude: This
 is the Man, who most solemnly protested,
*That whatever Charges he brought, either Ge-
 neral or Particular, shou'd be religiously true;*
 and who has often boasted, *That he has
 not been prov'd guilty of one Falshood in point
 of Fact:* and this he has frequently repeat-
 ed, tho hardly one of these Papers has
 come out, in which such Proofs have not
 been given, as he defies any Adversary

Numb. to make; which perhaps some time or
 39. other shall be collected and exhibited in
 ~~~~~ one View, for Information of his abus'd  
 Readers,

But whenever that shall be done, I am  
 satisfy'd it will have no influence on his  
 future Conduct: He will write on still as  
 he begun, and as he shall be directed,  
 without regarding what is said or prov'd,  
 or thinking himself accountable for any  
 thing; and thus he will continue to give  
 fresh Indications of his Distemper, of  
 which he had a very strong Fit, when he  
 mention'd the Convocation in his last Pa-  
 per. For wou'd any Man in his Senses  
 have said a word of that Assembly, or  
 repeated his former Observations upon the  
*Nature of this Synod and their Divisions*, af-  
 ter he had been convicted of so much  
 Falshood in his former Account, both by  
 my self and a better \* Author, who  
 proves him to be guilty of more than one  
 wilful Mistake? But his decent and duti-  
 ful Prayer for the Bishops at the Close of  
 his last Paper, must needs make amends  
 with all stanch Churchmen for the Scan-  
 dal he has brought upon their Party. *We*  
*must, he says, be content to wait with Pati-*  
*ence and Prayer for a Remedy to these Misfor-*  
*tures, till the Lord of the Harvest, in his good*  
*time, shall separate the Tares from the Wheat.*  
 Such

\* The Case  
 of the pre-  
 sent Con-  
 vocation  
 consider'd.

Such is the Christian Charity of this admirable True Churchman! Such was his Zeal against me, the unhappy Author of this Paper, when I first detected him in his Fictions, as I shall continue still to do! He only said in general, that every thing *I affirm'd was false*, and immediately doom'd me to Destruction, and endeavour'd to arm the whole Ministry against me. Which puts me in mind of a Dispute in *Holland* some few years ago between two Eminent *Frenchmen*, the one a \* High-Churchman in that Country, the \* M. Ju-  
other a ~~Man~~ well known in *Europe*, I <sup>rieu.</sup>  
mean Monsieur Bayle. I make no Comparison of the Persons in the Application of this Story; but the latter proving too hard for the former, the High-Churchman petition'd the Magistrates of *Rotterdam*, That what his Adversary had written *might be prohibited and torn in pieces*; and the Reason he gave for it, was, That *his said Adversary had treated him like an Impostor, a Slanderer, and a Scoundrel*. He also humbly beg'd, that *they wou'd forbid his said Adversary to write any more against him*. But these *Dutch Politicians* wou'd not intermeddle in the Affair. They ignorantly thought the Liberty of Speaking and Writing was inseparable from that of a Free State, and therefore left the Gen-

Numb. tlemen to go on with their Dispute, tho  
 39. the Controversy was no less than about  
 the Interest of the Allies, and the Peace  
 of *Christendom*. The High-Churchman  
 upon this fell to railing in Print unmer-  
 cifully, and had at last the Indiscretion to  
 declare, That *tho it was not in his power to*  
*do his Opponent all the Mischief he desir'd, he*  
*had however made him the Mark of publick*  
*Hatred*. Just such a Proceeding my Friend  
 has had with me. He first try'd to get  
 me silenc'd; and when he found that  
 wou'd not do, he fell to Railing and  
 Scurrility: But whether he or I shall be at  
 last the Mark of publick *Hatred*, must  
 be left for Time to shew.

---

## NUMBER XL.

---

*The Examiner grown Contempti-  
ble.*

*Remarks on his saying, That the  
late Ministers borrow'd Money at  
5 per Cent.*

*And on his false Account of the Con-  
vocation.*

*A new Remedy for his Distemper.*

---

*Monday, July 2. 1711.*

---

**T**HE *Examiner* is grown so insipid  
and contemptible, that my Ac-  
quaintance are offended at my  
troubling my self about him. They are  
perpetually



Numb. perpetually crying, *Why do you mind what*  
 40. *such a Scribler says? Convict him as often as*  
 you please, you will do no good with him. No  
 body reads his Papers but his own Faction; and  
 even they themselves know there is not a word  
 of Truth in them. He was help'd indeed at  
 first by some others that shall be nameless; and  
 when they gave over, they left him only their  
 Veracity to work with. I confess there is  
 great Weight in what these Persons urge.  
 His late Drollery has been so flat and low,  
 that all the World agree he has the least  
 Wit they ever knew, for one that has been  
 so lately Mad. His Romance of a *Dance*  
*with a frowsy Jew*, is so idle and insignifi-  
 cant; and his Calumny on a *late Minister*  
*for Gaming with Sir James of the Peake on*  
*Sundays*, is so easy to be disprov'd by a  
 thousand Witnesses, that nothing cou'd  
 have tempted him to publish such smart  
 Scandal, except the direct Falsity of it.  
 But of all his ingenious Witticisms, com-  
 mend me to \* *his Invitation from a Whig to*  
 \* Exam. Numb. 48. *bring him over to that side.* I beg the Rea-  
 der to look upon it himself, and then to  
 judg whether any body wou'd not be ex-  
 tremely pleas'd to get such a Wag into  
 his Party.

Yet as much reason as we have to de-  
 spise his Abilities, there remains still a  
 necessity to correct his Malice; and there-  
 fore, tho he laughs at Conviction, and  
 abhors

abhors Amendment ; tho he has a fur- Numb.  
 prizing Contempt for Truth and Common 40.  
 Sense ; tho he is so far from being asham'd  
 of seeing his *Inventions* laid open, that he  
 seems to value himself upon them, and re-  
 peats them again and again, to shew his  
 Friends what he dares do for them : I  
 am still so desirous to undeceive my Coun-  
 trymen, and to prevent their being fur-  
 ther impos'd upon, that I will never have  
 done with him as long as he abuses the  
 Publick.

He was so foolish to own in his Paper  
 (Numb. 47.) That the *former Ministry* pro-  
 cur'd Money at 5 per Cent. which I believe  
 he will have no Thanks for : tho he had  
 the Courage to add to it one of the plain-  
 est Falshoods he ever told in his Life ; That  
 those who lent the Money at 5 per Cent. were  
 forc'd to give 20 or 40 per Cent. Discount to  
 have it again. Lest he shou'd say I have  
 misrepresented him, you shall have his  
 own words, and then let him get off if he  
 can. They procur'd that Money shou'd be lent  
 at 5 per Cent. whilst the unhappy Creditors  
 were forc'd to give from 20 to 40 per Cent,  
 for every Farthing they receiv'd upon the Bills  
 assign'd them by the Government. If all the  
 Assignments made by the Government for  
 every Farthing of Money bore that Discount,  
 those who lent at 5 per Cent. must be part  
 of

Numb. of *the unhappy Creditors*; which is so false  
 40. in Fact, that it wou'd be impertinent to  
 go about to disprove it. Assignments on  
 every Fund that answer'd, and that Money  
 was lent upon at 5 *per Cent.* were better  
 than *Par.* Nor was there any such Dis-  
 count as he mentions on any Assignment  
 for which the Parliament had made Pro-  
 vision. The People lent Money at that  
 low Interest, and Bank-Stock was so much  
 higher than it is now, because Credit had  
 in all her Majesty's Reign receiv'd then  
 but one considerable Check; and that  
 was when the Tories made a Run a-  
 gainst the Bank upon the News of a  
*French Invasion*: But they not having  
 Stock enough to affect any long time  
 the *Money'd Interest*, it soon recover'd that  
 Blow, and all the Funds were well fix'd  
 in the People's good Opinion. And let  
 my Friend say what he will of the *Re-  
 tailers of Money*, as he is pleas'd decent-  
 ly to call the *Bank and Companies*, Men  
 will never lay out their Estates, as they  
 often give their Votes, out of Humour  
 or Prejudice, and perhaps out of Lazi-  
 ness, or Indifference for some things,  
 the Consequences of which they do not  
 easily foresee. And no body but the *Ex-  
 aminer*, whom I take to be wholly uncon-  
 cern'd in these Matters, cou'd ever have  
 imagin'd that People wou'd endeavour to  
 sink

*sink Credit, tho with some present Loss to Numb. themselves, only to shew it was a Creature 40. of their own.*

But I may have occasion to talk with him again upon this Subject, and will now digress to another; a Liberty this Paper allows me, which otherwise wou'd not be a Medley.

I cou'd not help lamenting in my last the *Distraction* my Friend was under, who wou'd still be talking about the Convocation, after all the shameful Reproaches he had brought upon himself by his last false \* Account of that Assembly. \* Exam. What Devil owes this Writer and his Numb. 48. Party a Shame? Does he not yet know his own Infirmary, that he can't relate any one Fact right? Why then will he ever attempt to give Accounts of Persons or Things? And why not always stick to his own way of *Invention, Ribaldry and Scandal*? Or if he must needs be misrepresenting Matters, why will he not confine his Forgeries to the Subject of our late Ministry and the *Ruin'd Party*? And why must he needs be meddling with the Church, the present State of Religion, and the serious Affairs of Convocation? In his Paper, Numb. 47. he mentions a *Representation unanimously agreed upon by a joint Committee of both Houses,*

Numb. Houses, and afterwards rejected by the Upper House, but pass'd in the Lower. By this he must mean the Representation printed by *Jonah Bowyer*, his own words agreeing exactly with the Title of that Paper. Now, to my unspeakable Grief, I find a publick Advertisement, even in the *Post-Boy* it self, that the said Representation was printed from a false Copy; the words are \* these:—

\* *Post-Boy*,  
June 19.  
1711.

“Whereas, on Saturday last, a Paper was publish'd, pretending to be a Representation of the State of Religion, with regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy and Profaneness, unanimously agreed upon by a joint Committee of both Houses of Convocation, and afterwards rejected in the Upper House, but pass'd in the Lower House: Now these are to certify, That the said Paper is not a true Copy, either of that Representation which pass'd the joint Committee of both Houses, or of that which pass'd the Lower House of Convocation, with Amendments.”

*Tho. Rouse*, Actuary of the Lower House of Convocation.

It was an unlucky Oversight in the *Examiner*, that he shou'd never have observ'd



serv'd this Advertisement; and it shews Numb.  
what I am troubled to find, that he does 40.  
not constantly peruse the Works of his Brother Abel. But there are some other things more worthy to be remark'd: The printed Representation is said to have been *unanimously agreed upon by a Committee of both Houses*; which is wrong in Fact: It contains indeed all that came from the joint Committee; but it contains also other Matters, which were added after the Representation of the Bishops was sent down, and particularly that Passage in the said Representation of the Bishops, which acknowledges her Majesty's Care *to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, as establish'd by Law*; which is a pretty material Clause, tho quite forgot by the Person who drew the Representation. And without insisting on that Omission, divers of the Bishops and Clergy of the joint Committee dislik'd the Draught which was brought before them, with regard to several Particulars that were mention'd in it: but they were such Particulars as they thought it wou'd be in vain to oppose *there*; and that Draught being not final, but only preparatory to the Consideration of the two Houses, they thought it was not material to delay the bringing of it in, by Opposition, since they knew they shou'd have a better Opportunity

Numb. 40. opportunity to offer their Exceptions in each House respectively. Besides, it is known to all the World, that an Agreement in a Committee, that such a Draught shall be brought in, is never interpreted to be an Agreement to every thing in that Draught, nor understood to preclude any Member of the Committee from amending or disagreeing afterwards: And I have been certainly inform'd, that one of the Committee, in particular, expressly told the Person who fram'd the Draught, *That he cou'd never expect it shou'd pass both Houses.*

Yet notwithstanding all this, which is so true in Fact, that I defy my Friend to disprove a word of it, if you please to look into his Paper, Numb. 47. you will there find, *He is merry* (to use his own Expression) *with the Conceit of the Upper House's dissenting from what five of their own Members had before in a Committee agreed to.* And this, if the Fit takes him, he will repeat three times over, as he has done his false Account of the late Act of Indemnity. For which reason I am resolv'd to try a new Remedy for his Disease, since all former Applications have been fruitless.

It has been often urg'd, in contempt of this poor Paper, that it appears in the World

World without an Equipage behind it of Numb.  
 Advertisements; for which reason I am 40.  
 resolv'd for the future to give it a better  
 Air. Yet I will not follow the Example  
 of most Weekly Authors, who are oblig'd  
 to other People for their Advertisements,  
 and make Advantage by them. To clear  
 my self of that Imputation, I will furnish  
 them all my self, borrowing only some  
 Expressions out of an Advertisement in  
 the *Examiner*, which will make no dif-  
 ference between Friends, tho I have not  
 yet his leave for it.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

\* The next time the *Examiner*, according \* Adver-  
 to his usual Method, goes about to blast the tisement in  
 Reputation of the most worthy Gentlemen in Exami-  
 Britain, by the most villanous Forgery that ner, N<sup>o</sup>.  
 ever any Knight of the Post lost his Ears for, 10.  
 he is advis'd so to contrive Matters, that his  
 Lye may not be disprov'd; as it was in the  
 Case of the late Ministry, when he charg'd  
 them with getting an Indemnity to cover  
 their corrupt Management; since all such  
 Crimes are particularly excepted in that  
 Act.

434  
Numb.

41.

---

## NUMBER XLI.

---

*The Examiner cheated in a late Ad-  
vertisement.*

*He sets up awkwardly for a Wit.  
And abuses the Queen's Physicians.*

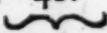
*Extracts out of a Book call'd, The  
Re-Representation.*

---

*Monday, July 9. 1711.*

---

**I**N my last I took notice of an Adver-  
tisement, which the *Examiner* made  
some time ago, and publish'd in one  
of his Papers; and I borrow'd from him  
some of those decent Expressions with  
which he endeavour'd to impose upon the  
World. I am now to observe how mise-  
rably he himself is impos'd upon in ano-  
ther Advertisement; some body having  
\* N<sup>o</sup> 48. slyly convey'd into his \* Paper the Title of

a Book, expresly written to set forth his Numb. 41.  
Morals, and expose his Frailties; the Book  
is said to treat of these following Heads: 

*Of profane Atheistical Discourse and Blasphemy* [for which see the *Examiner*, Numb. 43.] *Of false Accusing, or bearing false Witness: Of Calumny or Slander: Of Detraction, or Backbiting: Of Tale-bearing: Of Censoriousness: Of Mocking: Of Contumely, or Reproach: Of Wrangling: Of Deceit: Of Flattery: Of Lying, and discovering Secrets: Of Talkativeness: Of Vain-Babbling: Of Ostentation, or Boasting: Of foolish Jestings, &c.* [For all which look into any of his Papers, you can hardly chuse amiss.]

I have not often known a Piece of Satyr better turn'd than this: It was a new Thought quite out of the common Road, and therefore it touches the closer. Whether the tempting Gain, or his natural Inadvertency was the reason he suffer'd it to pass, I cannot positively determine; but sure I am, even he, in all his Life, has seldom committed such an Oversight. However, if there be really such a Book in the World, and the whole be any thing more than an unlucky Conceit upon my Friend, I wou'd seriously advise him to read it, as the best Lesson he can employ himself to learn. Discourses upon such Subjects can never be so ill made, but they must needs be extremely useful to him;



Numb. and a Man so well satisfy'd as he is with  
 41. himself, must be singularly pleas'd with  
 any Author who presents to him a Glass,  
 in which he may see his own Picture.

In the same Paper above-mention'd he has gone on in his old way of Blundering; and, as if he had not done it enough in *History* and *Politics*, he has shewn us his Talents in *Wit* too. It is no Secret that we Weekly Writers very often pretend to Epistolary Commerce, when, for want of it, like some antiquated Beaus, we often write Letters to our selves: And the *Examiner* having a fancy to try his Luck that way, begins it with this modest Account of himself; *I suppose some Wit, and much Leisure, have made it a Fashion among ingenious Persons to send Letters, &c.* Now you must know, 'tis he himself who is this witty, idle and ingenious Person; all which is equally true: For a Man who is oblig'd to furnish the Town with three or four Columns of Falsities a Week, cannot sure be said to *have much Leisure*. And besides the many Proofs he has given us of his *Wit*, there was a new one produc'd in his polite Epistle and arch Dedication just following; wherein he assum'd the Character of a Whig, and abus'd it in that more than ever he did in his Libels. I confess it was hardly possible for a Man  
 of

of his Complexion to conceal himself; Numb.  
 and if we had not known who he was in 41.  
 every Paper, this which I now mention  
 wou'd immediately have told us: For  
 there is surely but one Man living who  
 wou'd say of himself, *That he had written  
 with so much Reputation, and so much to the  
 Confusion of the Whigs, that they themselves  
 have a Value for his Person and Abilities,  
 tho they have an Aversion to his Cause.* 'Tis  
 true indeed, one cannot but have an e-  
 qual Respect for his Person, and Esteem  
 for his Abilities: so far I must own he  
 was extremely in the right, and therefore  
 he did very well to put them together; it  
 being certain, he has taken the way to be  
 as much belov'd for the one, as admir'd  
 for the other.

But what Injury has he receiv'd from  
 her Majesty's Physicians, that he thinks  
 fit to affront them all at once? He says,  
*The late Ministers trusted her Sacred Life to  
 the Charge and Care of such Men, to whose  
 slender Abilities they wou'd be very far from  
 trusting their own.* Excellent Manners and  
 Good-Nature! Tho there is not often  
 much meaning in what he says, yet in  
 this we cannot question but there is some-  
 thing extraordinary: For as great a Lover  
 as he is of Scandal, I do not think he  
 wou'd insult so many Gentlemen of Learn-

41. Numb. ing and Eminence in their Profession out of mere Wantonness. All the Difficulty with me is, how he will find so many Tories to supply their places; for they are generally as great Quacks in Science as in Politicks. I cou'd perhaps pick out of 'em as good an Historian as himself, and two or three other Doctors of as much Wit and the same Principles: yet, if he is resolv'd to have none but Tories at Court, I hope he will be pleas'd to except such as have affronted the Sacred Person whose Health is so much our Concern; and take care that they may at least know the Language of the Faculty, and the common Rudiments of Anatomy: For the Life he wou'd put into their hands, is of too much importance to have it depend, like their Cause, upon Humour or Fortune.

My Friend took notice in a former \* N<sup>o</sup> 47. \* *Examiner* of the Representation of the Inferior Clergy, in which he said they proceeded *with a Spirit truly Primitive*. An Instance of that primitive Spirit may be seen in this Paragraph; *That Contributions have been made, that Combinations of Men have been form'd, for promoting the Cause of Infidelity, we have heard; nor do we doubt of the Truth of those Reports.* The Reports which these *Primitive* Christians do not doubt the Truth of, I never before knew one

one reasonable Man believe, any more Numb.  
 than that some of the late M——s en- 41.  
 courag'd Mr. Tol——d, and others of the  
 same ill Principles, with whom they never  
 had the least Acquaintance or Communi-  
 cation; being much more concern'd for  
 the Advancement of Religion, and much  
 more regular in the Duties of it, than  
 any of our *Inferiour* High-Churchmen.  
 But this is only by the way: yet since my  
 Friend gives some Account of the above-  
 said Representation, *as far as the narrow*  
*Compass of his Paper wou'd permit him,* I  
 that am proud of following his Example,  
 cannot help informing the Reader of a  
 certain Pamphlet just printed and pub-  
 lish'd, entitled, *The RE-REPRESENTA-*  
*TION.* The Book inquires into two  
 Particulars, *Who they are that have plunder'd*  
*the Nation?* And *Why they are not detected*  
*and punish'd?* The Author says, "It is  
 " evident the Country has been plun-  
 " der'd, from the Words lately us'd with  
 " so high an Authority. Those Men  
 " therefore shou'd be hang'd, he says,  
 " that knowing who they are that have  
 " thus *plunder'd*, do not detect, do not  
 " impeach, do not bring to Justice these  
 " Robbers and Plunderers of their Coun-  
 " try. But he adds, That all the Inqui-  
 " ry yet has been by Calumny, the Ta-  
 " lent of the worthy *Examiner*, which  
 Ff 4 " he

Numb. " he flings at those he rather would have  
 41. " us think guilty; than endeavour to  
 " prove it: That some Men have occa-  
 " sion to blast the Reputation of Innocent  
 " Persons; that those Persons may be  
 " thereby disabled from eclipsing their  
 " own: But that we may be fore'd by  
 " this to turn back upon those who have  
 " laid the Charge, and inquire again  
 " whether they have not accus'd them  
 " falsely, which is an Iniquity to be pu-  
 " nish'd. And since it is necessary to jus-  
 " tify to the World the Truth of this  
 " Charge, if this is not done, the People  
 " may be too apt to conclude that there is  
 " nothing of Truth in it. And therefore  
 " this Author concludes, that tho the Cla-  
 " mours of their Enemies have run the  
 " Old M——s out of their Trust and  
 " Employments, as if they were criminal,  
 " yet the Fury of the People being aba-  
 " red, the Numbers that come to them-  
 " selves increase daily. He positively as-  
 " serts that the Old M——rs committed  
 " no Mistakes, which it is possible for the  
 " New to avoid. And that those things  
 " which are call'd Mistakes, were made  
 " necessary for them to do, or the Nation  
 " must have been ruin'd. That the Me-  
 " thods of the Old must be still follow'd,  
 " if we wou'd pursue our true Interest;  
 " and that the Ends which the Old  
 " M——s



" M——s aim'd at must be brought Numb  
 " to pass, or the Work we are about be 41.  
 " left unfinish'd. That Almighty God ~~~~~  
 " succeeded the Endeavours of the Old  
 " M——s to a degree even wonderful  
 " to us and all the World, and we cannot  
 " hope better for the New. He tells us  
 " that the poor People have been cheated,  
 " in being made believe all things wou'd  
 " be carry'd on without raising more  
 " Taxes: That the Reputation of the  
 " Old M——s recovers in the Eyes of  
 " all those People that make use of their  
 " Reason; the rather, because they stand  
 " openly in their own defence, and have  
 " not discover'd yet any Apprehensions of  
 " the Danger they might reasonably be  
 " suppos'd to be in, from the Discovery of  
 " their Behaviour; nor have they ever  
 " either absconded or fled from the pub-  
 " lick Justice: Nor has any direct Charge  
 " of personal Embezzlements been found  
 " against them, but all was made up of  
 " constructive Crimes, strain'd Sugges-  
 " tions, and trifling Circumstances and  
 " Inventions."

These are some of the Particulars of  
 this Book, which I recommend to my  
 Friend to answer.

442  
Numb.

The MEDLEY.

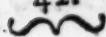
41.  
~

ADVERTISEMENT.

\* Advert. The next time the \* Examiner, according  
in Exam. to his usual Method, goes about to blast the Re-  
N<sup>o</sup> 10. putation of the most worthy Gentlemen in Bri-  
tain, by the most villanous Forgery that ever  
any Knight of the Post lost his Ears for, he is  
advis'd so to contrive Matters, that his Lye  
may not be disprov'd; as it was in the Case  
of the late Ministry, when he charg'd  
them with getting an Indemnity to cover  
their corrupt Management; since all such  
Crimes are particularly excepted in that  
Act.

††† Whereas it is said in the Examiner,  
(Numb. 47.) That the former Ministry  
procur'd Money to be lent at 5 per Cent. whilst  
the unhappy Creditors were forc'd to give from  
20 to 40 per Cent. for every Farthing they  
receiv'd upon the Bills assign'd them by the  
Government: This is so false in Fact, that  
it wou'd be impertinent to go about to  
disprove it. Assignments on every Fund  
that answer'd, and that Money was lent  
upon at 5 per Cent. having been better than  
Par during their Administration.

NUM-



---

## NUMBER XLII.

---

*The Examiner the greatest Author that  
ever was or ever will be.*

*An Account of the Court of Bender.*

*The Examiner's Wit on the Medley.*

*Remarks on his last Paper.*

---

*Monday, July 16. 1711.*

---

**T**HERE was a famous Dispute  
some Years ago in *France*, who  
were the greater Men, the An-  
tients or Moderns; and presently their  
King was made to outshine *Alexander*,  
and *Chapelain* to excel *Virgil*. But as ri-  
diculous as that Controversy appear'd  
there, it wou'd have quite another turn  
with us, and wou'd be all to the Confusi-  
on of Antiquity: For we have seen a Man  
that

Numb, that never was so much as heard of before,  
 42. come forth all at once, and to the Amaze-  
 ment of Mankind surpass all that ever  
 went before him, or ever can come after  
 him ; I mean my worthy Friend.

Shew me among all the Antients an  
 Author that has done such Feats in his  
 whole life-time, as he has done in a few  
 months, towards routing Truth, Reason,  
 and Modesty, and establishing Impu-  
 dence, Nonsense, and Falshood. They  
 wrote Fictions, 'tis true, but then they  
 were asham'd to put them off for Facts,  
 and modestly call'd them Fables: Where-  
 as my Friend, to his immortal Glory, has  
 written more incredible Things than ever  
 they cou'd invent; and instead of calling  
 them Fables, has had the Courage and  
 Good-luck to put 'em off for History, and  
 that in a place where every body knew  
 every word he said was wrong. Yet it is  
 come to this pass, that he wou'd have it rec-  
 kon'd criminal if he is not believ'd impli-  
 citly. One wou'd think 'tis with him as  
 with some old Story-tellers, who repeat  
 their Tales so long, that they at last be-  
 lieve 'em themselves. But there's no need  
 of that with the *Examiner*; for whether  
 he believes a thing or not, it never alters  
 the case: He can assert it with the same  
 Confidence; and if we take the trouble to  
 confute him, he laughs at our vain Endeav-  
 ours,

vours, and repeats the very same thing Numb. 42.  
again. I do not more admire at his Fortune than at his universal Genius, which undertakes all things, and is alike fit for all. No former Politicians ever attempted half the Variety of Subjects that he has done, whose Politicks are the very worst of his Writings. But nothing is so intolerable, as his way of imposing upon his Readers: He seems to think he may do with us what he pleases; and to make us unbelieve what we have seen, and believe what we never shall see, are the two chief Points he has so happily been aiming at.

A Friend of mine was telling me the other day, he wonder'd the *Examiner*, in the last Letter he wrote to himself from *Bender*, did not lay his Matters a little closer together, and take more pains to conceal the Libel. I told him my Friend had no such Intention: To have conceal'd the Scandal, wou'd not have done the business; the more open and intelligible it was, the greater was his Merit: And he had no reason for using that ingenious Device, but this, That being detected in all his Forgeries at home, he judg'd rightly that he cou'd not do better than to shelter himself among *Turks* and *Tartars*, as his dear Friends the *Swedes* did after their Defeat. But I shall follow him thither



Numb. ther too; and from unquestionable Authority can prove his *Swedish* History is all of a piece with the rest. After that King was forc'd to swim for his Life, and was glad to get off with a few Troopers, how handsomly my Friend colours his Disgrace, and mends his Condition! instead of a flight in full speed, 'tis his Majesty's *Approach to Bender*. And who can the Eminent Person be, who he was afraid wou'd be remov'd from his Employment, but the Secretary *Piper*; who had for ten Years sacrific'd his Master's true Interest to the *French*? who was never known to embrace just and open Measures; and whose Advice had brought the King into insuperable Difficulties; render'd him suspected to his Allies, and contemptible to his Enemies. Yet this is the Minister that must not be turn'd off, whatever is the Consequence. And truly he makes his two Basha's talk like the two Kings of *Brentford*, when their Army was in disguise at *Knightsbridge*: if this Enemy is not remov'd, say they, *the noblest Troops in the World shall moulder away without Action*. The Monarch sure must be wonderfully taken to hear such a Compliment pass'd upon his two or three hundred run-a-way Horse. But what follows is still more diverting: These Basha's threaten, that if things go not to their Minds, the *vast Sums* flowing

flowing into his Majesty Exchequer at Numb. *Bender*, shall be misapply'd or not accounted 42. for. He goes on to tell us very particularly, how the Ministers behave themselves in *Tartary*, and what is the present State of Religion and Trade, of Churches and Exchanges there; where it is well known the People have no Notion of any Wealth but Corn and Horseflesh, nor of any God greater than their *Cham*. But one thing he forgot to tell us, that tho the Courtiers at *Bender* are true-blue Tories or Highfliers, yet his *Swedish* Majesty has really no more power there, than his Predecessor Queen *Christina* had at *Paris*. Such is the Condition of this unhappy Prince, whose Example he recommends to the Imitation of all Christian Courts: A Prince surrounded by unknown *Tartars*, and far from the Assistance of those able Ministers, those faithful Advisers, and victorious Generals, by whose Counsels and Conquests the *Swedish* Name grew great in the beginning of his Reign, till the last fatal Change in the Face of his Affairs.

Many People wonder'd why it was so long before the *Examiner* did me the honour to take notice of me; but I, who being his Friend, must needs know him better than they, was surpriz'd at his ever naming

Numb. naming me at all, because it oblig'd him  
 42. to vindicate himself, which must infalli-  
 w bly make Matters worse with him: He  
 might before have done as he said, have  
 flung the *Medley* by as soon as he saw it;  
 and when the Truths in it reach'd his  
 Bars, have deny'd them all, boldly af-  
 firming, he cou'd answer them if he  
 wou'd: But now he lies under the unhap-  
 py Necessity of inventing new Fictions to  
 justify the old; it was not he, poor man,  
 who *insulted her Majesty's Physicians, but a*  
*Correspondent of his*; it was not he who  
 wrote the *scandalous Libel to Grassus*, but  
 one of his Acquaintance. And this is the  
 sad shift he has at last found out to clear  
 himself of all the Falsities I have prov'd  
 upon him, except that of *the Clause* in the  
 Bill of Indemnity. Here indeed he owns  
 the Letter of the Act is against him, but  
 promises shortly to discover a meaning in  
 it, to the utter abolishing of my Adver-  
 tisement. If he provokes me, thus once  
 more, as he needs must do with such terri-  
 ble Threatnings, I resolve to print the ve-  
 ry Clause again, and in the mean time my  
 Advertisement shall stand in his defiance.

I knew whenever he took my Paper in  
 chand, he wou'd be sure to be witty on the  
*Title*; and it was one inducement to me  
 to chuse it, to give those an opportunity  
 of being once witty in their Lives, who  
 were

were likely never to have another. Ac- Numb.  
cordingly he play'd some Weeks ago very 42.  
prettily on the *Medley* and *Medlers*, and  
now does it again with the same Wit and  
Spirit: However the Author of *Faults on*  
*both sides* did it much better; and indeed  
it is the *Examiner's* misfortune, in the Af-  
fairs of Wit, to be outdone by all his  
Competitors, even of his own Party.

And therefore nothing cou'd be more  
ridiculous than his charging himself, in  
his last Paper, with a Crime, of which  
all the World will acquit him, and that is,  
his being *dull by Design*, as if he had not  
enough to answer for besides; and I  
shou'd as soon believe his Dulness is, as he  
says, occasion'd by his Spleen, of which  
you know 'tis always an Effect, as that it  
did not come from pure Nature: Believe  
me, in these matters he is the most un-  
affected Man alive.

He begs me, in the same *Examiner*, not  
to look back; to forget what is past, and  
take him to task Week by Week only.  
There is but one way to bring me to this,  
which every one must own to be very fair  
and reasonable, and the least he can do;  
which is, to give it publicly under his  
Hand, that he has not yet writ one word  
of Truth from the beginning. This be-  
ing done, as it certainly may be with the

G g

greatest

Numb. greatest Safety imaginable to his Con-  
 42. science, I will immediately give him a  
 Discharge to the 12th of July instant, and  
 begin a new Score. But before another  
 Week is at an end, I shall have him at his  
 old Trade again, so that he had as good  
 let the Account stand as it is; for he will  
 never come off but by a General Pardon,  
 the thing he is at present so angry with,  
 and has so very much abus'd: Which  
 however we are not to wonder at in my  
 Friend, he being the first Man that ever  
 was a Sufferer by a publick Act of In-  
 demnity.

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

\* Advert.  
 in Exam.  
 N<sup>o</sup> 10.

*The next time the \* Examiner, according  
 to his usual Method, goes about to blast the Re-  
 putation of the most worthy Gentlemen in Bri-  
 tain, by the most villanous Forgery that ever  
 any Knight of the Post lost his Ears for, he is  
 advis'd so to contrive Matters, that his Lye  
 may not be disprov'd; as it was in the Case  
 of the late Ministry, when he charg'd  
 them with getting an Indemnity to cover  
 their corrupt Management; since all such  
 Crimes are particularly excepted in that  
 Act.*

¶ Whereas it is said in the Examiner,  
 (Numb. 47.) That the former Ministry  
 procur'd Money to be lent at 5 per Cent. whilst  
 the



*the unhappy Creditors were forc'd to give from Numb. 20 to 40 per Cent. for every Farthing they receiv'd upon the Bills assign'd them by the Government: This is so false in Fact, that it wou'd be impertinent to go about to disprove it. Assignments on every Fund that answer'd, and that Mony was lent upon at 5 per Cent. having been better than Par during their Administration.*

42.

NUM-  
CG 2

452  
Numb.

41.  
~

## NUMBER XLIII.

*The Examiner much mended by reading the Medley.*

*His Fable about Blenheim House.*

*Remarks on his two Papers, Number 50, and 51.*

---

*Monday, July 23. 1711.*

---

**I**T was not for nothing that I call'd my self from the beginning the *Examiner's Friend*. Every one must know Sincerity is the truest mark of Friendship, and I always design'd to deal with him so sincerely, that I shou'd never be accus'd of Flattery. I thought I cou'd not do better than shew him his Faults, reprove his Vanity, detect his Forgeries, and bring him to a Sense of his Errors;

Errors; and I cannot help being a little Numb. 43.  
 vain on the Success of my Paper, which has at last brought him to a knowledge of himself: for he tells us plainly in his last Examiner, *he considers himself as grown a very useleß Writer;* and how cou'd it be otherwise? For when he has been convicted of so many notorious Falsties, and among others of those two still standing out against him in my *Advertisements*; when he has lost his Reputation with all Men who have any themselves, and is become of equal Credit with his Brother Abel, it was high time for him to consider his Case, and the very first Thought he had of it cou'd not but shew him he was a *very useleß Writer.* Did he not promise a Week ago, that he wou'd *shortly examine the Act of Indemnity, to the abolishing my Advertisement?* and now he says, *he designs henceforward to take no more notice of me.* So that here's all the Satisfaction the Man that wrote the Letter to him about it, and all those who are a little impatient to see how he wou'd bring himself off, are like to have of him. Let him say what he will, I shall never believe but that he owes his resolution of neglecting me to my self: who in pure good Nature represented to him the Hardship he lay under, to be oblig'd to invent two or three Lyes always to vindicate himself in one, which he

Numb. need not do if he went on boldly without minding me.

43.

I have more reason than all this' still to value my self on the good Effect the *Medley* has had upon him. For in the same Paper I observ'd, that the Antients us'd to call the *Lyes* they told *Fables*, and not *History*, as my Friend has done; and now he tries how he can come off that way, tho I don't see any occasion why he shou'd imagine he may not use the D. of M. and his Family as he thinks fit, without being at the trouble to disguise the Invective. But now under the ingenious Device of a Manuscript in a great Library, he abuses her Maj——, and all the Parliaments that had any hand in the building of *Blenheim*. I will not pretend to interpret him; but will leave that to the Reader himself, and shall only give him six or seven Lines in the *Examiner's* own words, without changing a Tittle.

*This dazzling unweildy Structure was built amidst the Tears and Groans of the People, harass'd with a lingering War, to gratify the Ambition of a Subject, while the Sovereign's Palace lay in Ashes. It was dedicated from the first Foundation to the Goddess of Pride, the Building excessive costly, but not artful: the Architect seem'd to consider how to be most profuse, and therefore neglected an advantageous Eminence (made proper by Nature) to build*

*build one a quarter of a Mile short of it, at the Numb.*  
*vain Expence of Fifty Millions, &c.* 43.

There's this difference between my Friend's Cause and mine, mine courts the Light as much as his fears it; and there is not one scurrilous thing he says of the Great Men whom he makes it his business to vilify, which I do not desire may be seen, and am not ready to publish for him; trusting only to the common Sense and common Honesty of Mankind to do them justice, which my Friend in defiance of both denies them.

Whatever is said of this poor Paper, the only Intent of it is just the contrary of what the *Examiner* has resolv'd on concerning me. 'Tis to take notice of him, to animadvert on him, to provide an Antidote for his weekly Poisons; in short, to do what is generally understood by the word *answering*; tho' as he never had, and never will have a reasonable Argument, I am ashamed to make use of that word with respect to him: Since it is not possible for him to come over to Reason and Truth, which he calls being *perverted*.

You see he won't own what I require of him, in order to his Discharge for all the Fictions he has hitherto been guilty of; so I shall dip into his Papers, and take him where I please, without confining my self to this or that particularly: And



Numb. if it were not for such a variety, it wou'd  
 43. be intolerable to have any thing to do  
 with them.

What he intended as a Reflection upon me, in his last *Examiner* but one, that I am the *Reverse* of Sir *John Falstaffe*, shall not hinder me from being so just to him, as to acknowledg he is the very Image of him, as we have him in *Shakespear*; Sir *John's* chief Characteristicks being *Bragging, Lying, and Impudence*: He cou'd not have worded a thing more aptly than he did in that Paper, where he says, *He's perpetually punish'd this Month for the Sins of the past*. But Punishment is thrown away upon him: and if it was not for those *Judicious Persons*, who he says have a great opinion of his Works, and read them, and whom I would do my endeavours to undeceive, he should *sin* on for me from year's end to year's end; it being as much impossible for him to be better than he is, as to be worse.

I shou'd not have said a syllable about his Parson of *Blackheath*, whose word he will not take, nor write for him, till he finds the *Facts prove true*; if it did not put me in mind of a Clause, which I'm told was in that excellent High-Church Bill against the *Toleration*, contriv'd and carry'd on by those worthy Gentlemen the  
*Tackers,*

*Tackers*, That all *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, and *Anabaptists*, shou'd be incapacitated to be *Governors of Colleges and Hospitals*, and no Privilege of that kind be allow'd them but to be *Founders*; which, for Reasons best known to the *Tories*, they were so charitable as to leave to them. And I doubt not the *Examiner* had this Clause in his head, when he was for visiting *Morden-College*, and turning out the *Low-Church Alms-men*, tho the Founder was as errant a *Whig* as any in the Nation.

The Touch he had concerning my being his Friend whether he will or no, is nothing to the purpose. If I have a mind to be his Friend, I will be his Friend, and he shall never hinder it; tho he has certainly done as much towards it as any Man cou'd: But I don't care for that, I will continue in Friendship with him till I meet with a Man who can outdo him, which is a thing very much to be despair'd of.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

\* The next time the *Examiner*, according to his usual Method, goes about to blast the Reputation of the most worthy Gentlemen in Britain, by the most villanous Forgery that ever any Knight of the Post lost his Ears for, he

\* Advertisement in  
Examiner, N<sup>o</sup>  
10.

Numb. he is advis'd so to contrive Matters, that his  
 43. *Lye may not be disprov'd; as it was in the*  
 Case of the late Ministry, when he charg'd  
 them with getting an Indemnity to cover  
 their corrupt Management; since all such  
 Crimes are particularly excepted in that  
 Act.

††† Whereas it is said in the *Examiner*,  
 (Numb. 47.) That the former Ministry  
*procur'd Mony to be lent at 5 per Cent. whilst*  
*the unhappy Creditors were forc'd to give from*  
*20 to 40 per Cent. for every Farthing they re-*  
*ceiv'd upon the Bills assign'd them by the Go-*  
*vernment: This is so false in Fact, that*  
*it wou'd be impertinent to go about to*  
*disprove it. Assignments on every Fund*  
*that answer'd, and that Mony was lent*  
*upon at 5 per Cent. having been better than*  
*Par during their Administration.*

NUM-

---

## NUMBER XLIV.

---

*Of a Presentment printed in the Post-Boy, July the 19th.*

*Our Whimsical Circumstances in some Cases.*

*Of a Letter to the Seven Lords who examin'd Gregg.*

*A Paragraph out of Abel's Written Postscript, sent to Dick's and Floyd's Coffee-Houses in Dublin.*

---

*Monday, July 30. 1711.*

---

**I** Begin to think better of my Friend and his Brother *Abel* than ever I did, being convinc'd at last that their Passion for Falshood is as much Fate as Inclination, and that whatever they meddle with, will some how or other be against the Truth. There are some things of that

Numb. that Sanction, we almost have a respect  
 44. for them, tho we meet with them even in  
 the *Examiner* or *Post-Boy*. Such, one wou'd  
 think, shou'd all matters be, that have the  
 venerable Face of Justice: And yet such  
 is the Extent of their Genius for Fiction,  
 that I cannot look upon any thing they  
 have a hand in, but immediately I doubt  
 there is something bad at bottom. This  
 put me in a strange surprize, when I saw  
 the Names of twelve honest Gentlemen  
 marshal'd up against the *Medley* in two Co-  
 lumns, in *Abel's History* of the 19th In-  
 stant, and in the Rear a Presentment of  
 a harmless Paper for a Nuisance, putting  
 it on a level with *Scolds* and *Common Shores*.  
 I was sorry I had incur'd the Displeasure  
 of so many Persons of Honour, or that  
 they shou'd give themselves a minute's In-  
 terruption about me or my *Medley*, when  
 they had the important Affairs of a whole  
 County on their hands. I cou'd no more  
 doubt the Certainty of the Facts than that  
 of their Judgments, and was presently  
 preparing to do whatever they wou'd have  
 me, to recover their good Opinion, which  
 I value above all things, not only for their  
 own sake, but the sake of the neighbour-  
 ing University, from whom I suck'd my  
 laudable Aversion to all *Schismatical* and  
*Republican* Principles. It did not enter in-  
 to my Head, that there might be some-  
 thing



thing in what the *Examiner* says wittily of Numb. the *Medler*, That *he is not only dull himself, but the Cause of Dulness in other Men*; because in such sort of Proceedings, I knew it was no matter how silly or dull a thing was, if it were true. So I presently had recourse to that unhappy Paper, Numb. 41. which the *Presenters* say is against the House of Commons, and recommends a *scurrilous Pamphlet to be read*; where, to my great satisfaction, I found that the Parliament is not once nam'd, and that the very Passage said to be written by me, is taken word for word out of the *Re-Representation*, and was so mark'd in that very *Medley* with turn'd *Comma's*, according to the Rules of Printers, to distinguish a Quotation from the Text; and that instead of recommending so scurrilous a Pamphlet to be read, I only recommend it to be answer'd: These, say I, are some of the Particulars of this Book, which I recommend to my Friend to answer. Now I will be judg'd by those *Oxfordshire* Gentlemen themselves, whether the recommending a Book to be answer'd, is an Approbation of such Book; or whether any where in *England*, unless it be in *Oxfordshire*, a Man can be accountable for other Mens Sayings. This is the true State of the Case, and thus I leave it to any one but *Abel* and the *Examiner* to determine it. Indeed I might with

Numb. with good reason have excepted against  
 44. some others: but the Fact Being so plain,  
 I cannot question its proving my Innocence, and restoring me to the Credit I have lost with those Gentlemen; which is all I wish for in this World. If it does not, it will be some comfort to me that my Offence is not of the nature of poor Stephen Colledge's; who being clear'd at London, was sent down to be hang'd at Oxford; and his Murder put the Parliament to the trouble of an Act to reverse the Verdict that occasion'd it. Besides, mine being an Error of the Understanding, and not of the Will, it cannot surely be very criminal; for since I did not recommend that wicked Pamphlet to be read, and did only tell 'em what another had said and printed, it must therefore be for want of Sense that I cou'd not apprehend my Crime; and that is a defect which I hope those Gentlemen will forgive in me.

I have often reflected on the whimsicalness of our Circumstances in *England*, in comparison of that of others abroad. If a Man in *Holland* is a hearty lover of his Country this year, and continues in the same Principles, he will be a hearty Lover of his Country the next: whereas he, who a few Months ago was thought to be the most Loyal Man in *England*, and

all of a sudden, without knowing it my Numb-  
 self, become one of the Faction and Se- 44  
 ditious, and that too with the very same  
 Principles, the same Duty and Loyalty  
 to the Queen, the same Affection and  
 Zeal for the Constitution in Church and  
 State, the same good Wishes for a glori-  
 ous War, or a lasting and honourable Peace,  
 the same Concern for Liberty, Trade and  
 Union; and yet because I cannot bear the  
*Examiner*, without exposing and reprov-  
 ing him, I am for bringing every thing  
 into Contempt and Ridicule, and on the  
 same foot with *Lestry* and *Hicks*. I am,  
 whether I will or no, made disaffected to  
 that Government, which is the only one  
 I ever had an Affection for. Is this like-  
 ly? Or can it be done without Conjuring,  
 which seems to have been very common  
 of late? and without it one can hardly  
 think it possible for abundance of things  
 to have come to pass.

If I might make the same use of print-  
 ed Books, after I have fairly bought them  
 in publick Market, as others may, and  
 it were not criminal in me to repeat what  
 I find in them, I would desire the World,  
 in the Terms of \* a late Pamphlet, to con-  
 sider a little, whether there's any manner  
 of reason that the *Post-Boy* and *Examiner*  
 shou'd be suffer'd, in the vilest manner,

\* A Letter  
 to the Se-  
 ven Lords,  
 &c.

to

Numb. 44. to insult Persons of high Quality, Worth, Learning, and Virtue at pleasure; to fall upon whole Bodies of Men of Religion and Fortune, as if they were given up to the Rage of them and the Rabble, and not one *Englishman* be allow'd to speak for those, whose Services so many Parliaments, and so many Nations have acknowledg'd. This is what I endeavour to do, and that without any personal Obligations to them, more than what I have in common with all my Countrymen, or any Causes of Disgust against any body more than what are publick and general. But since I perceive my Sense of Matters will have no weight with my Friend's *Nine in Ten*, I will venture once more to give that of others, taking especial Care whom and what I recommend: wherefore I shall always repeat the very Letter of it. *Abel* tells you at once, there were three Dukes, one Earl, one Viscount, and two Barons of the Committee who examin'd *Gregg*; and then informs you who those *Dukes*, &c. were, name by name, in words at length, as scorning the sneaking way of Initials. Now there is a certain Author of a Letter, who shews us how he and the *Examiner* have treated these seven Peers and the late M—rs, in these Words:

TOMY

Your Lordships have for these fifteen or sixteen Months last past been treated by the publick Writers, such as say they are allow'd, approv'd and encourag'd by our Great Folks, as Rogues and Rascals, Cheats and Villains, Enemies of the Nation, Affronters of the Queen, Subverters of the Constitution, and such as have been long endeavouring to destroy both Church and State. Thus you have been treated in common with the present General, the late Lord Chantellor, the late Lord Treasurer, the late Secretaries of State, and almost all that had any thing to do in what is call'd the late Ministry; your Lordships have been compar'd to Murderers and Robbers: And so this Author goes on. Whether he has prov'd what he says or not, 'tis the Examiner's business to inquire, he being the Person chiefly accus'd; and if my Friend can clear himself from the foul Charges against him in that Letter, I shall join with him to give the Writer due Correction for treating him in the manner he does, as the most stupid Blunderer, the falsest Scribler, the most abandon'd Wretch, the Scum of Mankind, and the basest-Flatterer that ever liv'd; and yet among all this Bluntness, the Author preserves a Character of Politeness and Elegance: There being some Men, as well as Things, so scandalous in their Nature, that one cannot name them without hard



Numb. words; and what wou'd in all other Cases  
 44. be ill Manners, is but Propriety of Speech  
 with respect to them.

But tho *Abel*, and my Friend his Brother, have eclips'd the Infamy of all that went before them, having said every thing that is Bad of every thing that is Good; yet *Abel* seems to have outdone himself in a late Postscript to his *Post-Boy*, in which he gives an Account of *Lesley's* Journey to *Switzerland* after the Pretender.

*A Paragraph taken out of Abel's written Postscript to his Post-Boy of the 5th of July, 1711. sent to Dick's Coffee-House in Dublin.*

“ We are inform'd that Mr. *White*, alias *Lesley*, is gone to *Switzerland*, in order, if he can, to convert a certain young Gentleman, and bring him over from Popery to Protestantism; if he succeeds, it's hop'd that there will be no Experiment try'd hereafter to run the hazard of making use of a Come-over: for those sort of Gentlemen ought to be no more trusted than a staunch Whig shou'd, altho he swears that he shall be for the Church and Monarchy, except those who have been sensible of their  
 “ Errors,

"Errors, and since their Conversion have Numb:  
 "merited the Esteem of all honest Men." 44.

*The same Post the Postscript at Floyd's Coffee-House had the like Paragraph, without any Variation.*

This is so treasonable, that I durst not have repeated it, if the Postscript had not been printed in the Weekly Papers, and had not been vouch'd beyond all contradiction to be the very words of trusty *Abel*: And yet as authentick as it is, I hardly dare believe it, because if the Writer shou'd happen not to be punish'd, I shou'd not be able to tell what I was doing, or where I liv'd, but shou'd think the World were turn'd back again, or that I had been in a Dream these two and twenty Years. But see what the Faction bring upon themselves by employing such Idiots as *Abel* and my Friend, who, in twenty Instances, have blab'd out their choicest Secrets, and such as of all others they ought to have conceal'd.

Hh 2

NUM.

488  
Numb.

45.  
~

---

## NUMBER XLV.

---

*Of the Examiner's Departure, and  
his last Paper-Speech.*

*Of the Duke of Marlborough's pas-  
sing the French Lines.*

*The Reasons for laying down this Pa-  
per.*

---

*Monday, August 6. 1711.*

---

**T**HOSE who have read the Story of *Pylades* and *Orestes*, or of any other famous Friendship in times past, may have some Notion of the deep Concern I am under for the Loss of my dear Friend the *Examiner*, who has at once left the World and me, quite unprovided for so great a Blow, after we had liv'd almost a whole year lovingly together, and

as

as any body might perceive in great familiarity with one another. 'Tis true indeed, I saw several Symptoms upon him, that made me apprehend he wou'd come to a shameful End; but I did not think it wou'd have been so sudden, and therefore I was preparing eight or ten more Advertisements, of the same kind with those I bestow'd upon him lately, which he often promis'd to encounter, and as often broke his word. But Peace be with him! I dare say the good Soul did his best; for his very Enemies must own he was brave. And it is some Comfort to me to find, by his last Paper, that he *died hard*, and continu'd the same Man to the end of his poor Life.

It has long been observ'd of Papists, Tories, and other their Allies, that they go off intrepidly, and make any bold Asseverations at the time of their Death, that may tend to advance their Cause. And thus my late Friend, treading in their Steps, went bluff out of the World, as if he scorn'd all Censure and Conviction. I SOLEMNLY DECLARE, said he, (which are the common words of dying Men) *that I am still as much unknown to the Leaders of our own Party, as to the others.* Bless me! with what a Lye in his mouth did my dear Friend depart! But he gives the Reason for it just before, where he says, *A Charge had been often brought against him,*

Numb. *him, with intent to wound GREAT MEN*  
 45. *thro his Side, of his being a contemptible*  
*Hireling, one whose Actions were directed by*  
*others, from whence the Machine talk'd and*  
*mov'd, as conducted by higher Hands. There-*  
*fore he was directed by his Confessors to*  
*clear this Point before he dy'd : And to*  
*shew at last that he was not a little merce-*  
*nary Fellow, but a Person of Probity and*  
*Principles, he boldly affirm'd this Fact,*  
*which no body in his Senses can believe.*

Having laid this Foundation, he goes on in his last dying words with the same strain, and says, *That He, an unknown Person, had nothing but NAKED TRUTH to oppose to a whole Army of complicated Fals-hoods; That he had neither misrepresented Persons nor Things : Nay, out of Tenderness, had often forborn to show their weakest Side : And he appeals to all impartial Men, whether Time had not discover'd more Abuses in the Management of the late Ministry than he cou'd expose. I copy'd this Paragraph only to divert the Reader, which is a thing my late Friend says he never descended to : For sure there can be nothing more ridiculous than to see those words printed by one who has publish'd more Calumny and Slander in a year, than ever Man did before in all his life ; and who has left at least Five Hundred Lyes standing out against him. For the other part of the Paragraph,*  
 where



where he mentions the Abuses that have Numb.  
 been *discover'd by Time*; I have some Rea- 45.  
 sons not to answer it at present so fully as  
 I might: but I hope to see the day when  
 I may tell him more freely my Thoughts  
 upon that Subject.

There is one thing more that he desires  
 his *Accusers to remember* (using still the  
 words of a dying Person) which is, *That*  
*his Paper was begun whilst the late Ministry*  
*were at the Helm*, and no sign of their go-  
 ing out. Now the Date of his first Paper  
 is *August the Third*; and the late Lord  
 Treasurer was turn'd out *August the*  
*Eighth*: but long before that time it was  
 known there wou'd be a Change. The  
 Earl of S.—d had been actually remov'd  
 in the beginning of *June*; a new P.—  
 was resolv'd upon, and several foreign  
 Courts in Alliance with us seem'd to be a-  
 larm'd at the Apprehension of Changes,  
 in the height of our Prosperity and Suc-  
 cess: yet my worthy Friend affirms with  
 his last Breath, that he had no Thought  
 of *making his Fortune by Application to the*  
*prevailing Party*; and that there was *No-*  
*thing but the Mismanagement of the late Mi-*  
*nisters to prognosticate their Loss of Power.*  
 Lord have mercy upon him!

Lastly, He puts us in mind, at parting,  
 of the great Service he has done his Coun-

Numb. try, by his *honest tho conceal'd Pen*, which  
 45. he stoutly says, was valu'd for its *Sincerity*: And he congratulates his Countrymen upon the Beauty of that Prospect which lies before them. For answer to which I might desire the Reader to reflect on all the glorious Prospects we had for many past Years been bless'd with, when her Majesty's Arms every where triumph'd, and her wise Counsels were always prosperous; when our Credit at home flourish'd like our Reputation abroad. But instead of making long Comparisons, I will only refer the Reader to the *Price-Courants* in *June 1710*, and *June 1711*. and desire him to look with impartial Eyes on the Beauties of those two Prospects. And when he has done so, I believe he will be as sensible as my poor Friend was, at last, of *the great Hazard there was in Changing*: But whether he will agree with him in his last Advice, *To change no more*, is what I cannot take upon me to determine.

In the mean time, it is wonderful to see the same People who so justly admire her Majesty's great Wisdom, and the Successes and Credit of her happy Reign, make such bitter Investives against those who have conducted her Arms, or have manag'd her Treasure and Affairs: For this is not only a ridiculous Contradiction, but an absurd Reflection upon the Queen  
 her

her self. Her M——y neither com- Numb.  
manded her Army, nor directed immedi- 45.  
ately her Exchequer, nor presided in her  
Chancery, nor writ her own Dispatches;  
but she made so prudent a Choice of pro-  
per Officers for all these Stations, that be-  
fore my Friend was heard of, her Reign  
was greater than any that is recorded in  
History, and her Name was glorious over  
all the World. Yet these were the Mini-  
sters *that* (to use his words once more)  
*were hated by God and Man.*

And thus I take leave also of the Town,  
which I shou'd have done last Week, if  
the News of this strange Accident and ig-  
nominious Death had reach'd me sooner.  
When I saw the late *Examiner* set up with  
a wicked Intent to vilify the late King,  
the Succession, the Bishops, the *Sober* and  
Sound Part of the Church, the Tolera-  
tion, and all the Parliaments and Mini-  
strys that we have known since we began  
to beat the *French*; I resolv'd to observe  
him as well as I cou'd, and to do them all  
that justice which I perceiv'd it was the  
design of him and his Abettors to deny  
them. I was unwilling that so many  
Glorious Years of her Majesty's Reign  
shou'd be so wickedly misrepresented;  
and having never observ'd any thing ei-  
ther in the *Conduct Abroad*, or the *Admi-  
nistration*

Numb. *nistration at Home*, for which our Officers

45. Military or Civil deserv'd to be revil'd and abus'd in a Weekly Libel, I cou'd not help endeavouring to vindicate their Characters, as far as it was prudent to engage with an Adversary, who gave himself the Air of writing a State-Paper. And I defy all Mankind to prove that I have affirm'd any thing of any Person, that is false: As I defy them also to prove that the late *Examiner* ever deviated so far from himself, to say one thing of the *Ruin'd Party* that was either true or decent. But since he has now done with the World, *I will also* (in the words of this departed Soul) *retire my self from the Fatigue of Politicks and State-Reflections.*

And I will conclude, after his great Example, with *Congratulating all my Countrymen*: yet not as he did, upon our *Excellent Parliament*, &c. but upon the News we have receiv'd from abroad, of the Duke of *Marlborough's* having pass'd the *French Lines*; by which great Success he has out-done even the Wonders of his former Conduct. This is the Man, and these the Troops, that have been compar'd to a *Catiline* and a *Mercenary Army*. He, I say, the Duke of *Marlborough*, ever victorious, and the brave Soldiers he commands, who are now in pursuit of our Enemies, have long born the Malice of a profligate Scrib-  
ler,

ler, and a wretched Faction. But he has Numb.  
now taken the right way to return the In- 45.  
jury, by revenging it upon their Friends  
abroad. And tho some People have  
thought *Spain* to be of small Importance,  
and have talk'd as if no Part of it were  
worth our having, except that which is  
situated in *the South-Sea*; yet I cannot but  
hope from the Consequences of this March,  
that we have now a fair Prospect of reco-  
vering that Kingdom, the only way it e-  
ver can be got: and I heartily wish, for  
the Good of the present Ministers, that  
the *French* may be so entirely beaten out of  
those Dominions, that we may not leave  
them an Inch of Ground, not even in *Peru*.

F I N I S.





This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

A N

# Alphabetical Table.

A.

- A** BEL Roper, *his Works compar'd with*  
*Old Double's.* p. 28, 29. *When he*  
*told Truth once.* *ibid.* *A Comparison*  
*between him and the Examiner.* p. 248,  
 267. *What he says of the Lords.* 464. *His*  
*Account of Leney's Journey to Switzerland.*  
 466  
*Account, somebody's stated.* 114  
*Acrostick,* 100. *Notes on it.* *ibid.* & seq.  
*Addresses, what a very great Minister said of 'em*  
*abroad.* 19. *From Oxford and Litchfield,*  
*what a French Author says of 'em.* 26, 27.  
*What is said against 'em in Faults on both*  
*sides.* 46, 47  
*Admiralty, who left out of.* 31  
*Advertisement against the Examiner.* 433. *He*  
*is cheated in one.* 434. *Another against him.*  
 442. *Two.* 450, 457  
*Alphabet, belongs to every body.* 377  
 America,

## An Alphabetical Table.

|                                                                          |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| America, taken particular Care of by some body.                          | 395 |
| Antoninus, Marcus, his saying of Merit and Virtue.                       | 233 |
| Arbitrary Power, the Examiner's Encomium on it.                          | 351 |
| Archbishops of Canterbury, the two last, the Tories Malice against them. | 175 |
| Aristides, still call'd the Just, notwithstanding his Impeachment.       | 363 |
| Army vilify'd by the Examiner.                                           | 158 |
| Assemblies, a word or two of them.                                       | 135 |
| Atterbury, Dr. for resisting a growing Tyrant.                           | 332 |
| Author, the greatest that ever was or ever will be.                      | 444 |

### B.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>B</b> ANK, the Tories hate it.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 428      |
| Bavaria, Elector of, Tories no Friends to him.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 169      |
| Barbin, a mean Man, made Intendant to Mary de Medicis, and Comptroller General of the Finances. 76. A bold enterprizing Man. 80. His ill Advice to Queen Mary de Medicis. ibid. A worthless Man. 81. Hides himself. 84. Rails at his Friend D' Ancre. 85. Thrown into Jail. 86 |          |
| Beauty in Disgrace,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 132      |
| Bellegarde, the Duke of, his Character.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 67       |
| Bender, an Account of the Court there.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 445      |
| Bias, his Saying of Flatterers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 142      |
| Bickerstaff, Esq; how awkwardly imitated by the Examiner.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 412, 413 |
| Bishops, High-Church Priests against them. 178, 179. The Examiner against them.                                                                                                                                                                                                | 193      |
| Blackheath, Parson of, a Story about him.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 456      |
| Blasphemy,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |

## An Alphabetical Table.

Blasphemy, *who wrote it last.* 388

Boccaline, *what he said of History.* 64

### C.

**C**æsar, *his Excuse for advancing Rogues.* 275  
Calumnies, *the Authors of, what Plutarch says of them.* 142, & seq.

Canons, *why new ones are wanted.* 193

Caprimulgi, *a Description of 'em.* 53

Changings and Removings, *the best Reason for 'em.* 8, 9. *The Examiner against 'em.* 149

Churches, *an Essay upon the building them.* 391, &c.

Cicero, *his Speech for continuing Cæsar in the Command of the Army against the French.* 128, & seq. *His Speech against Clodius.* 172. *What he says of his Absence and Return.* 181. *His Description of the Senate of Rome.* 197. *His saying of Plato and Cato.* 278

Citizens, *what a Tory said of 'em.* 341

Clergy, *Inferior, in a good humour.* 163

Clodius, *for Changes in Rome.* 172

Colledge, Stephen, *where he was hang'd.* 462

Comines, Philip de, *his Saying of a young General.* 92

Conduct, *no matter what it is.* 6

Convocation, *what was done about their Address to the Queen.* 188, & seq. *Don't make the most of their time.* 192

Councils, *what Nazianzen said of 'em.* 191

Court, Tacitus's Description of one. 90, 91

Credit, *who knows most of the Breaches in it.* 3, 4. *What it does not depend on.* 6. *The State of it.* 93, 94. *One of the ruin'd Party.* 97. *Of Paper Credit.* 206, 207, 208. *Stands firmest on a Lottery.* 352

Credit,

## An Alphabetical Table.

Credit, Essay on, *Remarks on it.* 2  
Cromwell's Usurpation, a *Fery Reign.* 283

D.

**D**'Ancre, Marquis of, and his Italian Wife, their Story. 66, & seq. Hates the Duke of Bellegarde. 67. Proud and blown up with Favour. *ibid.* Reconcil'd to Bellegarde, and they turn the Treasurer out. *ibid.* His Design to change all things at Court. 68. The greatest Cheat in the World. *ibid.* Has the Chancellor turn'd out, and why. 69, 76. Gets a Rebellion in Paris. *ibid.* Contrives to remove the Duke D'Epemon. *ibid.* Hated for it. 78. Superstitious. *ibid.* Is for leaving France. 74. A Letter to the Queen against him. 77, & seq. Presses his Wife to fly to Italy. 81. Clamours against him. *ibid.* Murder'd. 83  
Defamatory Libels, what a French Author says of *em.* 236  
Demosthenes, his Saying of those who abuse Men in Adversity. 120  
Dependence, who scorn it. 394  
D'Epemon, Duke, too necessary to be laid aside. 70. Distrusted. *ibid.* Ill us'd. 71. His great Soul. 72  
De Witt, his Saying of the Fecissitude of English Counsels. 20  
Divines, not the High-Church, that were against the Papists in King James's time. 177, 178  
Dodwell, denies the Immortality of the Soul. 173. Which the Pagans believ'd. *ibid.*  
Donble, Tom, some Verses on him. 20. A Description of him and his Morals. 21. His Skill in Politicks. 22. In Geography and Grammar. *ibid.* His fine Simile. *ibid.* Who are his Prime Men. 30. Whom he has a flirt at and pells.



## An Alphabetical Table.

|                                                                                                                                                                |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>pelts.</i> 32. <i>Verses on one of his Patrons.</i> 33. <i>A pretty Expression of his.</i> 34. <i>More of 'em.</i> 37.                                      |       |
| <i>Against the Author of Faults on both Sides.</i> 207, 208. <i>Duller still.</i> 211. <i>His Project to raise Money.</i> 212. <i>Does not weigh well.</i> 216 |       |
| Dud —, <i>Sir Mat. his Saying to the Lord Granville.</i>                                                                                                       | 18    |
| Dursey, <i>what Dryden said of him.</i>                                                                                                                        | 187   |
| Du Vair, <i>Chancellor of France, turn'd out.</i> 76. <i>His excellent Character.</i>                                                                          | ibid. |
| Dyer, John, <i>his Letter to Chester about the Pre-tender.</i>                                                                                                 | 18    |

### E.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>E</b> ighty Eight, <i>Tear of, a mischievous one.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 355, &c. |
| Embassy, <i>a famous one.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 28       |
| Emulation, <i>what it is.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 263, 264 |
| Envy, <i>what it is.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 263, 264 |
| Epigram, <i>by a Fresh-man of Christ-Church.</i> 32                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |          |
| Examiner, <i>who he'll be bury'd with.</i> 11. <i>Pre-tence to Boyer.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>His noble Endowments.</i> 14. <i>Must not write when he's dead.</i> 34. <i>Against the Elector of Hanover.</i> 35. <i>Vain.</i> 38. <i>Threatens Mr. Hoadly.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>Why he wrote against him.</i> 40. <i>Proves from Antiquity that Modesty is a Virtue.</i> 57. <i>His Brags of his Paper.</i> 88. <i>Rails at the Observator and Review.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>His Picture of his Friend about Political Lying.</i> 89. <i>Writes the falsest Paper that ever was printed.</i> 111. <i>His wrong Account stated against the Duke of Marlborough.</i> 111. <i>How he misrepresents Roman Gratitude.</i> 115, & seq. <i>Against the Duke of Marlborough.</i> 118. <i>What he wou'd have done with him.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>What an Imitator he is of Cicero.</i> 124. <i>Of his Misapplication of the Speech about Ver-res.</i> |          |

## An Alphabetical Table.

*res.* 126, 127. *Calls himself a bashful Author.* 136. *Roper and Dyer prefer'd to him by the Party.* 137. *His blundering.* *ibid.* *His Works compar'd with Tom Coryat's.* 139. *Falshoods of his.* 146. *Against the late Ministry.* 148. *Why there is no fair arguing with him.* 146, & seq. *Master of the Press.* 148. *His Talent at Raillery.* 149. *Blundering again.* 150. *An Informer.* 151. *An Enemy of Truth.* 157. *Vilifies the Army.* 158. *His Disrespect to the Queen.* 159, 180, 184. *Against the Union.* *ibid.* *The late Ministry.* *ibid.* *His Falshood and Absurdity.* 176. *His Tenderness for the Nonjurors.* *ibid.* *False in Fact.* 187. *Afraid the Convocation will do nothing.* 191. *Against the Bishops.* 193. *False again.* 201. *His Abuse of her Majesty's Name.* 202. *Blunders again.* 215. *Proves 16 in 7000 to be 9 in 10.* 216. *Wou'd be thought to write for the State.* 221. *Abuses the late Parliament and Ministry.* 222, 223, 224. *Of his scandalous Letter to Crassus.* 231. *Against the Duke of Marlborough.* 232. *His Bargain with his Employers.* 235. *9 in 10 again.* 237. *Who the Tories wou'd have it thought he is.* 248. *A Comparison between him and Abel Roper.* *ib.* 267. *Treated like a Footman.* 249. *How he acts the Presbyterian.* 248, 267. *Is not so discreet as witty.* 268, 269. *Says he rails without any reason.* 278. *Civil to Felton's Memory.* 290. *False in Fact.* *ibid.* 291. *Again.* 292. *Again.* 302. *Again.* 303. *Blunders again.* 303, &c. *On what Conditions he may turn Whig.* 315. *Against the Addresses.* 323. *An impartial Writer.* 335. *Falls out with Trade and Money.* 340. *Braggs of his Truths.* 344. *Instances of 'em.* 349,

## An Alphabetical Table.

349, 350. *Wiser than Socrates.* 365. *Turns Whig.* 366. *Outdoes the errantest French Priest.* 371. *What should be done to him by a Law made by Jupiter.* ib. *Is weary of his Employment.* 376. *What he says, neither true nor probable.* 384. *How he libels her Majesty's glorious Reign* ibid. *His Blasphemy.* 388. *Compar'd again with Abel.* 392. *His Chariot.* 400. *Blunders.* 403. *What he is fit for.* 404. *False in Fact.* 405, &c. *His Chariot again.* 411. *Writes by Contraries.* 414. *False in Fact.* 418. *Compar'd again with Abel and John Dyer.* 419. *How he brags again.* 421. *Turns mad.* 422. *False in Fact.* 427, 431. *Calls himself a Witty, Idle, and Ingenious Person.* 436. *Owens he is something in the wrong.* 448. *His Character,* 465. *His Departure.* 468. *Dies hard.* 469. *His last Speech.* ibid. &c. *Extract of a Book lately brought from France.* 24  
*Eyes open'd by Confusion.* 39

### F.

**F**able, *about the making a Man.* 161  
 Falstaff, Sir John, *who like him.* 456  
 Faults on both Sides, *Remarks on it.* 40, 41.  
*What the Author says of Hereditary Right.* 42.  
*Of Jure Divino.* ibid. *Of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance.* 43. *Against the Clergy.* 43, 44, 45. *His Eloquence.* 48. *A Guest at him.* 51. *What he says of Credit, examin'd.* 52, 53. *The Author's Wit.* 205. *A small Jobber of New England.* 206. *Against Old Double.* 207, 208. *His mean Education.* 209. *The M——y approve of his Performance.* 210. *He is a fine Accountant.* 211  
 Favour, *how it goes.* 163

## An Alphabetical Table.

|                                                                      |                                                        |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Fidelity, a Man commended for it. 31.                                | No laughing matter.                                    | ibid.    |
| Flatterers, what the Greeks said of 'em.                             | What Bias, &c.                                         | 104, 142 |
| Forgetting, when it came in fashion. 13.                             | Who is forgot.                                         | ibid.    |
| Fortune, how we are indebted to her. 92.                             | How it comes that she has such a share in some things. | 365      |
| France, something taken out of a Book lately brought thence. 25, 26. | Ancestors and Exploits there, who famous for,          | 30       |

### G.

|                                                                 |                                                                |                                     |                                   |                                     |                                        |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Galgai the Italian Woman, and D'Ancre, the Story of. 66, &c.    | Her impudent Tongue. 69.                                       | And Morals. ibid.                   | Her Insolence to her Husband. 74. | She will not return to Italy. ibid. | Plunder'd, and thrown into Prison. 86. | Had neither Birth, Beauty, nor Wit. ibid. |
| Gentlewoman, a modest, discreet, inoffensive, virtuous one. 54. | Has a Kinsman exactly like her. 55.                            | Compar'd to a Lump of fresh Butter. | 150                               |                                     |                                        |                                           |
| Gentry, ill us'd by Macchiavel.                                 |                                                                |                                     | 341                               |                                     |                                        |                                           |
| Godly Party, the Tories so.                                     |                                                                |                                     | 241                               |                                     |                                        |                                           |
| Good Giving treated of.                                         |                                                                |                                     | 294                               |                                     |                                        |                                           |
| Granville, Lord, his Saying to Sir Mat. Dudley. 18.             | His Name first a plain English one. ibid.                      |                                     |                                   |                                     |                                        |                                           |
| Greg's Business, and what pass'd upon it. 298, & seq.           | The Lords Address, and her Majesty's gracious Answer about it. |                                     | 300, 301                          |                                     |                                        |                                           |
| Guiscard, Marquiss de, the Story of.                            |                                                                |                                     | 287, 288                          |                                     |                                        |                                           |

## An Alphabetical Table.

### H.

|                                                                                                                                                               |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>H</b> Ale, Sir Mathew, what he said of Forms and Inventions in Religion.                                                                                   | 273, 274 |
| Harlequin, in a Triumphant Car.                                                                                                                               | 401      |
| Head, no mean one, who has it.                                                                                                                                | 10       |
| Hereditary, when it was laid to sleep                                                                                                                         | 27       |
| High-Church Priests, their Behaviour before the Revolution. 174. Their Compliance in K. James's time.                                                         | 177      |
| Hind and Vine, a Fable.                                                                                                                                       | 61       |
| History, the Usefulness of it. 62, 63. Of the Rebellion, how many times it shou'd be written over. 63. One a writing. 420. The E. of Dorset's Verses upon it. | ib.      |

### I.

|                                                                                                        |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>I</b> Anus, where you may find him.                                                                 | 87       |
| Incendiary, a Punishment for one.                                                                      | 340      |
| Indemnity-Act, the Examiner's false Assertion of it.                                                   | 405, &c. |
| Informers and Suborners, what the Antients thought of them. 139, 140, 141. How punish'd by Trajan.     | 153      |
| Ingratitude, something said of it. 55, &c. People ungrateful to their Generals. 233. To their Country. | 234      |
| Intendant, a Description of one.                                                                       | 105      |
| Interest, Landed and Church, the best of all.                                                          | 225, 226 |
| Introduction.                                                                                          | 13       |
| Jurieu, Mr. complains of Mr. Bayle to the Magistrates.                                                 | 423      |



## An Alphabetical Table.

### L.

- L** Ady, a young one, something of her. 34. Compar'd to a Lump of fresh Butter. 150
- Ladies, French, better Projectors than ours. 135
- L'Hopital, Chancellor; what he said in his Will of those that got him remov'd. 275
- Lesley, never heard of by the Examiner. 352.  
Has more Wit a great deal than him. 401.
- Abel's Account of his Journey to Switzerland. 466
- Letter about the Tear 88. 355, &c.
- Letter to the Examiner, the Author of it not the greatest Man in the World. 2. Who has a great Loss in him. 12
- Letter to the Whig-Examiner. 1. Concerning the Test to the Electors of Great-Britain. 13, 16. From an unknown Hand to the Queen of France, against D'Ancre. 77, 78, 79. A pretended one from the Elect — of Bava —'s Minister at Paris to his Master. 164, &c.
- Le Vassor, Monsieur, his Reasons why it is in vain to expect a true History of the present Ministers of State in France. 65
- London, City of, not so mad as others. 339, &c.
- Low-Church Almsmen to be turn'd out. 457
- Lucian, what he writes of History. 63
- Lyar, what Word is most like it. 410
- Lyes, how many are standing out against the Examiner. 470
- Lying, the Emperor Antoninus's Saying of it. 163

### M.

- M** Acchiavel, his saying of Princes Gratitude to Conquerors. 91, That Mony is not the Sinew of War. 96
- Mad, all Men so, that look after their Interest. 349
- Manage-

## An Alphabetical Table.

- Management goes for nothing. 7. For something. ibid.
- Mangot, a Man of an ill Character, made Chancellor of France. 76. Hides himself. 94
- Marlborough, Duke of, a Wish for him by the Author of Faults on both Sides. 48. Tory Reflections against him. 93, 111. His true Account stated. 112, 113. What the Examiner wou'd have done with him. 118. Verses upon him by a Friend of the Examiner's. 119. The Examiner against him. 232. Of his passing the Lines. 474
- Martyr for the Church in King James's Reign, a great Man in this. 31
- Medley, why these Papers so call'd. 14, 15. For a Freedom to ramble. 135. The Examiner's Ingratitude to it. 374. What gave Birth to it. 379. Wittily plaid upon by the Examiner. 449. A great Help to him. 452. Set up to answer him. 455
- Memorial, reprinted in the flourishing Year of the Church. 333
- Merit, false, describ'd. 279
- Ministers, old ones, sent for to Council by Mary de Medicis. 84. At which D'Ancre's Creatures are frighted, and fly. ibid.
- Ministry, late, what the Examiner says of it. 146, 148, 159, 222, 223, 224. Lord Belhaven's Character of it. 226. The Clergy's Address of Thanks to her Majesty for it. 255. The Examiner compares it to Cromwell's Usurpation. 282, 283. Charg'd by him with a Design to murder Mr. Harley. 292. Vindicated by the Q—n and Parliament. 319, &c.
- Modesty, what shou'd be done to those that are incapable of it. 371.

## An Alphabetical Table.

N.

**N**estor of the State, who. 30  
Nobility, what the ancient Philosophers  
said of it. 194, &c.

N——m, bold, when he spoke. 31. Who like  
him. *ibid.* What he usher'd into Parliament. 244

Numbers, the Power of. 122, &c.

O.

**O**ctobrian, Ruddy, affronted by Macchiavel. 341

Oxford Decree very Orthodox. 311. County of,  
twelve Men of Honour and Judgment there. 460

P.

**P**arliament, the last, compar'd with the King's  
Murderers. 370

Parts, one Man of. 31. Another. *ibid.*

Passive-Obedience, the High-Church Doctrine of  
it. 310, &c.

Peculatus, a Dissertation on the Word. 396

Pens that bark wittily describ'd, and by whom. 399

People, Number of, not the Riches of a Nation. 227

Philip II. of Spain, what he said of one that had  
spoken against him. 232

Physicians, the Q——n's, abus'd by the Exami-  
ner. 437

Piper, Secretary, in the French Interest. 446

Political Lyar, out of the Examiner. 89

Praise and Censure, Directions therein. 360

Prayer, the Examiner's, for the Bishops. 422

Preaching, intemperate, seditious, and blasphemous  
in London, since the Arraignment of Sacheve-  
rel. 184

Prince,

## An Alphabetical Table.

Prince, *a wise one, whom he shou'd trust.* 336  
 Pythagoras, *a Symbol of his about Swallows.* 152

Q.

Quack, *a Story of.* 93. *The Tories sd in Po-  
 liticks and Science.* 438

R.

R Adn—r, *Viceroy of, his Picture drawn by  
 the Examiner.* 89, 90  
 Remittances, *Dealers in.* 33. *Never prais'd be-  
 fore.* ibid.  
 Reputation, *a Squire that grows too fast in it.* 32  
 Re-Representation, *Quotations out of it.* 439,  
 &c. *Recommended to be answer'd, and not to be  
 read.* 461  
 Resistance, *a Tory-Principle.* 221  
 Resumptions, *Reasons for and against them.* 284,  
 & seq.  
 Retriev'd, *when that Word was in force.* 103  
 Revelations, Chap. 12. *of the Examiner's new  
 Key to part of it.* 184, 185  
 Rochester, *late Earl of, a great Friend to Quakers.*  
 246. *His Speech against the Queen's Speech.*  
 253. *One of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*  
 260  
 Rochester, *Bishop of, proves the late one to be a  
 Church-Revolution.* 219, 220  
 Rohan, *Duke of, an Observation of his.* 67. *Ano-  
 ther.* 86  
 Romans *most to be pity'd when most victorious.* 155  
 Rudyard, *Sir Benjamin, his Saying of Court-  
 Preferments.* 120  
 Ruin'd Party, *the Signs of one.* 213. *Have seven  
 Parts in ten of the Mony'd Interest.* 214

S.

## An Alphabetical Table.

### S.

- S**Acheverel, how he abus'd Scripture in his Speech. 186. His Reception at the Bank. 339. How the Muscovites punish such Offenders as he. 340
- Salisbury, Bishop of, first propos'd the Bounty to the Clergy. 246
- Sausage-maker out of Aristophanes. 106, & seq.
- Le Clerc's Notes upon it. 108, 109
- Scheme, a new glorious one. 12. What Worth. 115
- Secrets, what was Lysimachus of Thrace his Opinion of them. 153
- Seymour, the late Sir Ed—d, what a rare Church-man he was. 245
- Sincerity, the Examiner valu'd for it. 411
- Soldiers, the favour shewn them by several Princes. 153, 154
- South-Sea, a great deal to be got by it. 475
- Speech, Freedom of, who for it. 346. Its Conveniences and Inconveniences. 349, 350. Diogenes his Saying of it. 377
- Spunge, the Tale of it, invented by a Fanatical Writer. 214
- Squires, two. 32
- Stanhope, General, his Usage at Westminster. 23
- Stile, one Fault in the Examiner's. 376
- Sully, Duke of, Lord High Treasurer of France, turn'd out. 67. What the Duke of Rohan says upon it. *ibid.*

### T.

- T**ackers, a bold Attempt of theirs. 384
- Tares, the Bishops call'd so, and by whom. 422
- Tartary, some Account of the Ministers of State there. 447
- Tillotson, Archbishop, his Saying of Falshood. 238
- Time,



## An Alphabetical Table.

Time, a great Discoverer of Abuses. 471  
Timoleon, for Freedom of Speech. 346  
Tories, their insolent Pretences. 36. A Character  
of them out of Faults on both Sides. 46, 47.  
Against Trade and Credit. 96. Increase in  
Wit. 99. No Friends to the Elector of Bavaria.  
169. Hine mean Fellows to write for them. 209.  
Their great Services to the Church. 219, 242,  
& seq. The Godly Party. 241. In a Combina-  
tion with the Dissenters. 242. Their Loyalty to  
the Queen. 251. Against the Union. 255, &  
seq. What they were promis'd. 259. Hypo-  
crites. 261. Against the Reformation of Man-  
ners. 272. Atheism and Deism encourag'd by  
them. *ibid.* 273. False Merit and Faction  
theirs. 279, 280. Enemies to Beauty and Cre-  
dit. 281. Argue like the Papists. 308. Prov'd  
by Bishop Stillingfleet. 309. Of Antimonarchi-  
cal Principles. 328, &c. Their Philosophy in  
matters of Trade and Money. 338. Where they  
shew'd their Fool. 339. Unlucky. 368. Verses  
upon 'em out of a Play. *ib.* Very sorry Wits. 448  
Tower, Deputy-Lieutenant of, whose Ancestor  
was so. 33  
Trade, Papists and Tories against that and Credit.  
96, 228. Why we shou'd neglect it. 342  
Trajan, his Saying of his Soldiers. 152. How he  
punish'd Informers. 153  
Treasurer, late Lord, a Panegyrick on him, and  
by whom. 6  
Truth, every one may speak or write it. 156. Al-  
ways triumphs. 157  
Tub, Tale of, a Prayer of the pious Author's. 415  
Tythes, more to be laid on, if the Examiner can  
do it. 392, 394

## An Alphabetical Table.

V.

**V**erbes on Old Double. 20. On bold N, and G. 31. On two or three Folks. 32. On a Patron of Double's. 33. Of the Hind and Vine. 61. An Acrostick. 100. On an Intendant. 105. On the Duke of Marlborough, by a Friend of the Examiner's. 119. On the Use made of the Tories. 368  
 Union, the Examiner against it. 159. And the Tories. 255, 256

W.

**W**apping, a Ball at. 265  
 War, how beneficial sometimes to Greece. 154  
 Whereness and Whenness. 3  
 Whigs, how rail'd at in Faults on both Sides. 47, 48. Their Veracity. 98. Have nothing but Truth and Reason on their side. 210. What they brag of. 219. Will bring in the Pretender. 359. The Examiner tempted to be one. 426. They are fond of him. 437  
 Whimsical Circumstances, ours in England. 462  
 Will, Diego's. 196  
 Will, Freedom of, a Discourse of it. 276, 277.

*The End of the Table.*



